UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

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In re	: Chapter 9	
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CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,	: Case No. 13-53846	
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Debtor.	: Hon. Steven W. Rhodes	
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FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE OPINION OF KENNETH BUCKFIRE REGARDING PLAN TREATMENT COMPARED TO TREATMENT UPON DISMISSAL

Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC") respectfully submits this Motion to Exclude the Opinion of Kenneth Buckfire Regarding Plan Treatment Compared to Treatment Upon Dismissal, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 702¹ and *Daubert*.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 1. To support its argument that the Plan² satisfies the "best interest" test of 11 U.S.C. § 943(b)(7), the City intends to call Kenneth Buckfire as an expert to opine that "the City's creditors will be treated better under the City's plan of adjustment than if the bankruptcy case were dismissed" (the "Best Interests Opinion").³ But Mr. Buckfire utterly failed to employ any type of discernible methodology in reaching this opinion, let alone the type of reliable methodology required by Rule 702 and *Daubert*. He made no attempt to systematically evaluate what creditors could or would receive in the event the City's bankruptcy case were dismissed, nor did he consider various factors relevant to creditors' recoveries in such a scenario.
- 2. Instead of providing a reliable foundation for his opinion, Mr. Buckfire made a handful of unsupported, generalized assumptions and then simply concluded that "all of the City's creditors" will fare better under the Plan than in a dismissal scenario. Buckfire Rep. ¶¶ 7-9. Indeed, many of the assumptions on which Mr. Buckfire relies either ignore critical evidence or are directly controverted by the evidence. Critically, Mr. Buckfire is admittedly not

¹ Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9017 provides that "[t]he Federal Rules of Evidence ... apply in cases under the Code."

² All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Objection of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company to Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Detroit, filed May 12, 2014 [Docket No. 4660] and the Supplemental Objection of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company to Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Detroit, filed August 12, 2014 [Docket No. 6674].

³ Kenneth's Buckfire's Expert Witness Report, dated July 8, 2014 ("Buckfire Rep.") (attached hereto as Ex. 8), at 2.

even qualified to assess one of the central assumptions underlying his opinion – that attempts to increase taxes in a dismissal scenario will not increase the City's revenue. Mr. Buckfire's failure to perform the type of analysis that could reliably substantiate a best interests opinion, coupled with his reliance on unsubstantiated and often counterfactual assumptions, render his testimony unreliable, unhelpful and inadmissible under Rule 702 and *Daubert*.

JURISDICTION

3. This Court has jurisdiction to consider this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

ARGUMENT

I. Legal Standard

4. Federal Rule of Evidence 702 ("Rule 702"), which governs the admissibility of expert testimony, provides that:

A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if: (a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

5. Rule 702 compels courts to act as "gatekeepers" over the admissibility of expert evidence to make certain that unreliable testimony does not reach the trier of fact. *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993). This gatekeeping function "applies to all expert testimony, not just testimony based in science." *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d 517, 528 (6th Cir. 2008) (citing *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137 (1999)). The proponent of the expert testimony "bears the burden of proving its admissibility." *E.E.O.C. v. Kaplan Higher Educ. Corp.*, 748 F.3d 749, 752 (6th Cir. 2014) (citation omitted).

- 6. Pursuant to Rule 702, the Sixth Circuit has delineated that "a proposed expert's opinion is admissible, at the discretion of the trial court, if the opinion satisfies three requirements." *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 528-29. First, a witness must "establish his expertise by reference to 'knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education." *Pride v. BIC Corp.*, 218 F.3d 566, 577 (6th Cir. 2000) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 702). "A witness is [not] an expert simply because he claims to be." *Id.* Moreover, "the issue with regard to expert testimony is not the qualifications of a witness in the abstract, but whether those qualifications provide a foundation for a witness to answer a specific question." *Berry v. City of Detroit*, 25 F.3d 1342, 1351 (6th Cir. 1994).
- 7. The second element of Rule 702 "requires a proffered expert to testify to scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge ... [which] serves to establish a standard of 'evidentiary reliability' or 'trustworthiness.'" *Pride*, 218 F. 3d at 577 (citing *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 591). The Sixth Circuit has explained that by requiring evidentiary reliability, "the *Daubert* Court instructed district courts that their primary function as gatekeepers is to determine whether the principles and methodology underlying the testimony itself are valid." *Id*.
- 8. While there is no single criterion for determining reliability, "the *Daubert* Court identified several factors that a district court should consider when evaluating the [] validity of expert testimony, notably: the testability of the expert's hypotheses (whether they can be or have been tested), whether the expert's methodology has been subjected to peer review, the rate of error associated with the methodology, and whether the methodology is generally accepted within the scientific community." *Id.* As the Sixth Circuit noted in *Clay v. Ford Motor Co.*, "the specific *Daubert* factors testing, peer review and publication, potential rate of error,

and general acceptance in the relevant community – may be considered by the district court even when the proffered expert testimony is not scientific." 215 F.3d 663, 667 (6th Cir. 2000).

9. Finally, Rule 702 "requires that the expert's testimony assist the trier of fact." *Pride*, 218 F.3d at 578. "Courts have framed the inquiry as 'whether expert testimony improperly addresses matters within the understanding or common knowledge of the [trier of fact]." *Dow Corning Corp. v. Weather Shield Mfg.*, No. 09-10429, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 67244, at *37 (E.D. Mich. June 22, 2011) (quoting *U.S. v. Thomas*, 74 F.3d 676, 684 n.6 (6th Cir. 1996)). As stated by the Court in *Berry*, "[i]f everyone knows [something], then we do not need an expert because the testimony will not 'assist' the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue." 25 F.3d at 1350 (citation omitted).

II. Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion Should Be Excluded Because It Is Not Based on Any Reliable Methodology or Data

A. Mr. Buckfire's Opinion Lacks a Reliable Foundation

testimony "must be supported by appropriate validation – *i.e.*, good grounds based on what is known." *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 590; *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 529-530. Accordingly, an expert's opinions must "rest[] upon a reliable foundation." *Id.*; *see also Gass v. Marriott Hotel Servs.*, 558 F.3d 419, 426 (6th Cir. 2009) ("an expert's opinion testimony must have a reliable basis in the knowledge and experience of his discipline") (citation omitted). This ensures that the expert's opinions are not "connected to existing data only by the *ipse dixit* of the expert." *Gen. Elec. Co. v. Joiner*, 522 U.S. 136, 146 (1997). Both the Supreme Court and the Sixth Circuit have recognized that this requirement applies to all forms of expert testimony, not just scientific testimony. *Kumho*, 526 U.S. at 137; *Berry*, 25 F.3d at 1350.

11. Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion is precisely the type of opinion that lacks the reliable foundation mandated by the Supreme Court and the Sixth Circuit. To satisfy the best interests of creditors test in chapter 9, the debtor must show that creditors would fare better under the plan than outside of the plan. See In re Cnty. of Orange, 191 B.R. 1005, 1020 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1996). In a chapter 9 case, this requires a comparison of creditor recoveries under the proposed plan against estimated creditor recoveries if the bankruptcy were dismissed. Id. (quoting 4 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 943.03(7)(a) (15th rev. ed. 1995) ("The courts must ... apply the [best interests] test to require a reasonable effort by the municipal debtor that is a better alternative to its creditors than dismissal of the case.")). Such a comparison necessarily requires a detailed analysis of a host of complex issues related to the dismissal scenario, including: the debtor's forecasted revenues subsequent to dismissal; the value of the debtor's assets and possible monetization of those assets; the remedies available to creditors under applicable state law; and how the debtor would use its revenues and other resources to satisfy creditor judgments. See In re Barnwell County Hosp., 471 B.R. 849, 869 (Bankr. D.S.C. 2012) (conducting a "best interests" analysis under § 943(b)(7), pursuant to which the Court considered the debtor's revenue in the absence of the proposed plan, the value of the debtor's assets in the absence of the proposed plan, and the likely distribution of assets to the creditors in the absence of the proposed plan).4

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⁴ It is instructive to consider the types of analyses that have been deemed acceptable in the context of the best interests test of chapter 11, which requires an evaluation of creditor recoveries in a liquidation compared to creditor recoveries under the debtor's proposed plan. For instance, in *In re AbitibiBowater Inc.*, the court upheld an expert's best interest opinion where the expert conducted a thorough liquidation analysis, including: (a) an estimation of liquidation proceeds; (b) an estimation of allowed claims against the debtor on a liquidation basis; and (c) a comparison of the net value available to unsecured creditors under liquidation versus under the plan of adjustment. No. 09-11296, 2010 WL 4823839, at *11 (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 22, 2010). As this Court is aware, it is customary in a chapter 11 case for the debtor to provide with its

- 12. While Mr. Buckfire opines that "the City's creditors will be treated better under the City's plan of adjustment than if the bankruptcy case were dismissed," Buckfire Rep. 2, his report evidences no discernible effort to systematically evaluate creditor recoveries in the event the City's bankruptcy case were dismissed, whether through an estimated dollar or percentage amount, or some other numerical formula. In fact, Mr. Buckfire repeatedly confirmed at his deposition that he and his team "have not done a dismissal analysis" of any kind in order to test his opinion, including any analysis as to: (a) the City's revenues and costs in a dismissal scenario, Buckfire Dep. 236:8-13, July 16, 2014 (attached hereto as Ex. 7); (b) the total value of claims that would be asserted against the City in a dismissal scenario, *id.* at 276:19-22; (c) how the City would use its surplus revenues to satisfy creditor claims in a dismissal scenario, *id.* at 280:11-16; and (d) the extent to which the City would monetize its assets in a dismissal scenario, including the DIA Assets, and how that monetization would impact creditor recoveries, *id.* at 194:19-195:5; 288:18-21; 294:25-295:18; 298:5-8.
- 13. Critically, neither the City nor any of its representatives have filed, produced or otherwise provided such an analysis in any respect. *See id.* at 236:8-25 ("Q. And no one else has [conducted an analysis of the City's revenues and costs in a dismissal scenario] either, correct? A. Correct."); *id.* at 243:15-18 ("Q. . . . Ernst & Young, they did not do a forecast for the situation where the petition is dismissed, correct? A. That's correct."); Malhotra Dep. 116:4-6, July 15, 2014 (excerpts of which are attached hereto as Ex. 9) ("we do not have a scenario of what happens if the City's bankruptcy proceedings are dismissed"); *id.* 144:9-25 (confirming that he has no opinion, and nobody has asked him to do an analysis, regarding how

proposed plan and disclosure statement a detailed liquidation analysis setting forth this information in numerical form, including the estimated percentage recovery to each class of creditors in an alternative liquidation. This typically is prepared by a financial advisor with expertise in preparing such analyses.

much creditors would receive in a dismissal scenario); Moore Dep. 91:17-21, July 23, 2014 (excerpts of which are attached hereto as Ex. 10) ("Q. In connection with preparing those projections, did you perform any financial projections or analysis that assumed that the City's Chapter 9 case was dismissed? A. No.").

- other relevant factors) can an expert reliably estimate creditor recoveries in a dismissal scenario and therefore reliably opine on how creditor recoveries in a dismissal scenario compare with recoveries under the Plan. As courts have held in the context of the best interests test of chapter 11, the analysis "is to be based on evidence not assumptions." *In re Multiut Corp.*, 449 B.R. 323, 345 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2011); *see also In re Adelphia Commc'n Corp.*, 361 B.R. 337, 366 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (holding that in order to demonstrate that creditors will fare better under the plan than outside of the plan, "there must be a liquidation analysis of some type that is based on evidence and not mere assumptions or assertions"). Thus, where a debtor "provides very little in the way of a liquidation analysis" and "[other than conclusory testimony [] and assertions [], there is no actual evidence or analysis to indicate what creditors would receive in a Chapter 7 case versus a Chapter 11 case," the best interest analysis is insufficient. *In re Multiut Corp.*, 449 B.R. at 346.
- 15. Notably, the expert report of Stephen Spencer⁵ stands in stark contrast with Mr. Buckfire's report. In his report, Mr. Spencer engages in a detailed dismissal analysis, forecasting (among other things) the City's future cash flow in a dismissal scenario, COP Claim recoveries outside of chapter 9, the impact of dismissal on the City's tax base, and the potential for asset monetization. *See* Spencer Rep. 57-61, 79-92. Without having done such an analysis,

⁵ Stephen Spencer's Expert Witness Report, dated July 25, 2014 (attached hereto as Ex. 11) ("Spencer Rep.").

Mr. Buckfire's opinion lacks a reliable foundation and is, instead, connected to existing data only by own his "ipse dixit." Joiner, 522 U.S. 136, 146. Certainly, concluding that creditors will do better under the Plan without having conducted any sort of detailed analysis as to how creditors will fare outside of the Plan is not a "best interests" methodology that has been tested, subjected to peer review or publication, has a known rate of error, or is generally accepted. See Berry, 25 F.3d at 1350 (applying the Daubert factors to non-scientific testimony and excluding the expert's opinion in part because it did not satisfy any of the factors). Given these shortcomings in his methodology, Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion fails to pass muster under Daubert and Rule 702. See id.; In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig., 527 F.3d at 529-30.

B. Mr. Buckfire Reaches His Opinion By Ignoring Facts and Relying on Unsupported Assumptions

validate his Best Interests Opinion, Mr. Buckfire rests his testimony solely on a handful of generalized and largely unsupported assumptions, while ignoring a plethora of critical information. Rule 702 requires "more than subjective belief or unsupported speculation." *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 590; *see also Tamraz v. Lincoln Elec. Co.*, 620 F.3d 665, 671 (6th Cir. 2010) ("no matter how good experts credentials may be, they are not permitted to speculate") (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Smelser v. Norfolk S. Ry.*, 105 F.3d 299, 303 (6th Cir. 1997) ("an expert's subjective belief or unsupported speculation will not ... satisfy Fed. R. Evid. 702). Thus, any assumptions made by an expert "must be supported by evidence in the record." *Rose v. Truck Ctrs., Inc.*, 388 Fed. App'x 528, 535 (6th Cir. 2010); *see also McLean v. 988011 Ontario, Ltf.*, 224 F.3d 797, 801 (6th Cir. 2000) ("An expert's opinion, where based on assumed facts, must find some support for those assumptions in the record."). An "expert opinion that assumes facts not supported by the record should be excluded." *Davison v. Cole Sewell Corp.*,

231 Fed. App'x 444, 449 (6th Cir. 2007) (citing *Shaw v. Strackouse*, 920 F.3d 1135, 1142 (3d Cir. 1990)); *see also Waskowski v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 970 F. Supp. 2d 714, 722 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 10, 2013) (finding that expert's report was not based on sufficient facts or data because the expert "resorted to assumptions, estimates, and representations from Plaintiff's counsel" that were not supported by the record in the case).

- 17. In addition, expert testimony is inadmissible when an expert "fail[s] to consider[] admittedly important information," because then the opinion "cannot be considered reliable." *Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 305 (reversing district court admission of an expert who failed to consider various facts that undermined the assumption underlying his opinion); *see also Brown v. Lewis*, 2014 U.S. Dist. Lexis 11867, at *9 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 31, 2014) (expert opinion that "does not address the factual allegations that do not comport" with the facts on which he relies is inadmissible because then the opinion "is not based on sufficient facts or data, and therefore [the] conclusions are not reliable"). Similarly, "expert testimony [] is inadmissible when the facts upon which the expert bases his testimony contradict the evidence." *Greenwell v. Boatwright*, 184 F.3d 492, 497 (6th Cir. 1999); *see also DeMerrell v. City of Cheboygan*, 206 Fed. App'x 418, 427 (6th Cir. 2006) (upholding the exclusion of an expert whose reports contained "premises that contradict the uncontroverted facts").
- 18. Mr. Buckfire's conclusion that the City's creditors will be treated better under the Plan than in a dismissal scenario rests, in large part, on his assumption that "creditor recoveries upon dismissal will be *de minimis*." Buckfire Rep. ¶ 7. But, as discussed in detail below, Mr. Buckfire reaches that assumption by ignoring numerous important facts (many of which he would have had to consider had he conducted a dismissal analysis), instead relying on a handful of subsidiary assumptions that he admittedly cannot substantiate.

- i. Mr. Buckfire Fails to Consider Whether City Assets Would be Sold to Satisfy Creditor Claims in a Dismissal Scenario
- 19. A central assumption on which Mr. Buckfire relies in opining that creditor recoveries upon dismissal will be *de minimis* is his "understand[ing] that, in [a race to the courthouse] scenario, creditors are unable to compel the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property." Buckfire Rep. ¶ 7. Mr. Buckfire testified that this assumption is based on advice conveyed to him by attorneys at Jones Day, and that he did not do any analysis to determine whether that advice was correct. Buckfire Dep. 282:4-16. Mr. Buckfire also testified that he did not consider the extent to which the City could or would independently sell assets in order to satisfy creditor claims in the event of a dismissal, and how such monetization would impact creditor recoveries. For instance, with respect to the DIA Assets, Mr. Buckfire testified as follows:
 - Q. [H]ave you evaluated the likelihood that the City might choose to sell its art collection in a dismissal scenario?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And have you I take it then you haven't evaluated the impact such a sale would have on creditor recoveries, correct?
 - A. We have not done a dismissal analysis.

Buckfire Dep. 288:14-21. Mr. Buckfire confirmed the same lack of analysis with respect to the City's other assets. *See, e.g., id.* 298:5-8 ("Q. But like the other assets of the City, it's not one that you've studied to determine its impact on creditor recoveries correct? A. In a dismissal scenario, that's correct.").

20. Critically, Mr. Buckfire admitted that the City has sold assets in the past to satisfy creditor claims. *Id.* 201:2-4 ("Q Do you know if in its history the City of Detroit has -- has done that [sold off assets to satisfy the claims of creditors]? A. Yes."). Indeed, as

⁶ See also Spencer Rep. 56 (discussing various instances in which the City has pursued asset monetization as a means to fund its operations and repay creditors).

discussed in more detail in Mr. Spencer's report, municipalities routinely sell assets to bolster liquidity and satisfy obligations to creditors. Spencer Rep. 53-55. Yet, Mr. Buckfire wholly failed to consider whether such monetization would or could occur here and the resulting impact on creditor recoveries. Because Mr. Buckfire ignored this important information in forming his assumptions, his opinion "cannot be considered reliable" under *Daubert*. *Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 305; *see also Brown*, 2014 U.S. Dist. Lexis 11867, at *9.

- ii. Mr. Buckfire Fails to Consider the Extent to Which Increased Revenues Would Impact Creditor Recoveries in a Dismissal Scenario
- be *de minimis* also fails to take into account whether and how creditors could benefit from the City's future surplus revenues. If the City were to ultimately improve its current financial situation, the creditors in a dismissal scenario would as Mr. Buckfire acknowledged be entitled to any excess revenue. Buckfire Dep. 279:7-280:10; 238:2-239:12. Moreover, as Mr. Buckfire admitted, creditor remedies in a dismissal scenario would be *pari passu*. *Id.* at 278:19-23. Under the Plan, however, surplus revenue is a windfall for the City and will not enhance creditor recoveries (while certain unsecured creditors are receiving preferential treatment). But Mr. Buckfire testified that he never considered any of these facts and how they might impact his assumptions. *See* Buckfire Dep. 280:11-16 ("Q: Okay. But you haven't actually done the analysis, though, to see who would get any surplus revenue that exists above operating expenditures and secured debt, correct? A. You've already asked me this, we have not done a dismissal analysis."). His ignorance to these issues only further undermines the reliability of his opinions. *See*, e.g., *Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 305.
 - iii. Mr. Buckfire's Assumptions Regarding the Ability and Practicality of Raising Taxes Are Controverted by the Facts

22. In assuming that creditor recoveries upon dismissal would be *de minimis*, Mr. Buckfire makes a subsidiary assumption that "in a dismissal scenario, the City would be unable and it would be impractical for the City to raise taxes without further eroding revenue." Buckfire Rep. ¶ 17. Mr. Buckfire speculates that: (a) the City would be "unable" to raise taxes because it is at or near statutory tax limits; and (b) it would be "impractical" to do so because increasing tax rates would have a negative effect on revenue as a result of delinquencies and mass exodus from the City. *Id.* ¶ 7, 17. However, Mr. Buckfire admitted at his deposition that statutory caps do not prevent the City from raising taxes to satisfy creditor judgments. Buckfire Dep. 238:2-20 (testifying that it is his understanding "[t]hat it's under certain circumstances a creditor might seek a judgment requiring the City to raise taxes"). Indeed, the Revised Judicature Act of 1961, M.C.L. 600.6093, specifically provides that a court could compel the City to levy property taxes sufficient to satisfy a judgment, irrespective of limitations on property taxes imposed by the Michigan Constitution, the Home Rule Cities Act or the City Charter. Am. Axle & Mfg., Inc. v. City of Hamtramck, 461 Mich. 352 (2000). Thus, the "facts upon which [Mr. Buckfire] bases his testimony contradict the evidence." Greenwell, 184 F.3d at 497 (holding that expert testimony is inadmissible when it contradicts the evidence).

23. As to Mr. Buckfire's assumption that tax increases would negatively impact future revenue generation by causing residents to leave the City and increasing delinquency rates, Mr. Buckfire admitted he never personally analyzed the issue:

Q. [D]id you ever attempt to quantify how delinquency rates would go up if taxes went up?

A. No.

. . . .

Q. And you don't know whether there's a historical connection in Detroit between the income tax rate and the delinquency tax rate, correct?

A. That's correct.

. . .

- Q. Have you conducted any analysis to determine how many people will leave under different scenarios where taxes are increased?
- A. No.

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- Q. You have not conducted, however, any quantitative analysis assessing the relationship between tax rates and population levels over historical time periods in Detroit, correct?
- A. Correct.

Buckfire Dep. 243:11-252:17.

- 24. As discussed in more detail in Section III, *supra*, Mr. Buckfire testified that he formed his assumption regarding the impracticality of raising taxes based on an analysis purportedly conducted by Mr. Cline of Ernst & Young. *See* Buckfire Dep. 240:3-242:3 ("A. [W]e did ask the tax experts at E&Y to do an analysis of the City's revenues and take into account the sensitivity of revenues to tax rates. Q. So you asked Mr. [Cline] at E&Y? A. I did.... Q. And did you rely on that information from Mr. [Cline] in reaching your conclusion about the fact that City's not going to generate additional revenue from raising taxes? A. Yes."). However, Mr. Cline testified that he has not rendered any opinions regarding the effect of potential tax increases, nor did he undertake any of the work necessary to form such opinions.
 - Q. And you haven't done any work that would allow you to testify that Detroit couldn't generate significant additional revenue by either adding new taxes or increasing tax rates?
 - A. We were not asked to look at policy options for the City of Detroit.... We did not were not asked to and <u>did not provide forecasts under alternative policy options</u>, whether it's a tax rate change or adoption of a new tax, or change, in the base of an existing tax.

. . .

- Q. You didn't do any work that would allow you to testify that by increasing tax rates, Detroit would not increase substantially its tax revenues?
- A. We did not run alternatives with our model at different tax rates.

...

- Q. Okay. But is it technically feasible for you to do an analysis like that?
- A. We would have to do additional work compared to what we have done to this point, because as I mentioned, it's not just changing the rate, it's also understanding the behavioral response of the base in response to the change in the rate. We are not set up to do that in our current runs.

Q. And you also haven't done the work that would allow you to testify that Detroit couldn't significantly increase revenues by adding new taxes, correct?

A. We have not analyzed the addition of new revenue sources for Detroit.

Cline Dep. 96:6-98:2; 100:13-101:12, July 14, 2014 (excerpts of which are attached hereto as Ex. 12).⁷

- 25. Thus, the entire basis for Mr. Buckfire's views regarding the practicality of raising taxes is based on his reliance on an analysis that Mr. Cline **never** performed and was not equipped to perform. Accordingly, Mr. Buckfire's assumptions regarding the ability and practicality of raising taxes an assumption that is central to his ultimate assumption regarding creditor recoveries in a dismissal scenario are unsupported by the facts in the record, rendering his opinion excludable under *Daubert*. *See*, *e.g.*, *Davison*, 231 Fed. App'x at 449; *DeMerrell*, 206 Fed. App'x at 427.
 - iv. There Is No Support for Mr. Buckfire's Assumptions Regarding a "Race to the Courthouse"
- 26. Mr. Buckfire also assumes in his Report that creditor recoveries in a dismissal scenario will be *de minimis* in part because creditors would "race to the courthouse" to exercise their legal rights against the City, resulting in "chaos and inefficiency." Buckfire Rep. ¶¶ 7-8. But Mr. Buckfire engaged in no analysis whatsoever regarding the claims or sources of claims that would result in a "race to the courthouse," or the consequences of such a race on creditor recoveries:

The City's other representatives have also confirmed that they have not performed such an analysis. *See* Malhotra Dep. 115:25-116:4, July 15, 2014 ("Q You haven't been asked to do any analysis of the costs and revenues to the City if the bankruptcy petition is dismissed, correct? A. We do not ... have a scenario of what happens if the City's bankruptcy proceeds are dismissed."); Sallee Dep. 51:1-13, July 24, 2014 (excerpts of which are attached hereto as Ex. 13) ("Q. So you're offering no opinion about whether the City can increase tax revenues, correct? A. I'm not offering an opinion about whether they can increase tax revenues.... Q. And you're not offering an opinion about how much revenue the City would have if the bankruptcy case is dismissed, correct? A. That's correct.").

Q. ... [D]id you do any analysis of well here's what we think would happen, here's the creditors we think would have a certain type of priority, here's the creditors we think would have a different type of priority here's how we think ... the race to the courthouse might come out, did you do any analysis like that?

A. No.

Buckfire Dep. 179:2–179:9.

- 27. Mr. Buckfire's response as to why no such analysis was performed was that "we thought it was pretty obvious." *Id.* at 179:10-17. Mr. Buckfire's assumptions regarding a race to the courthouse are therefore unmoored from any reliable data or analysis other than his own subjective presumptions. An opinion based on such presumptions is plainly impermissible under *Daubert. See, e.g., Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 303 ("an expert's subjective belief or unsupported speculation will not ... satisfy Fed. R. Evid. 702").
 - v. There is No Support for Mr. Buckfire's Assumptions Regarding the Availability and Benefit of the Settlement Funds
- 28. Yet another assumption by Mr. Buckfire is that creditors would not have the benefit of "hundreds of millions of dollars" stemming from the "Grand Bargain" in a dismissal scenario. Buckfire Rep ¶ 8. But Mr. Buckfire never evaluated whether the City would be able to solicit funding from the Grand Bargain participants in a dismissal scenario:
 - Q. Have you evaluated the extent to which [the Grand Bargain] might be reconstituted in a dismissal?
 - A. That's speculation and I've already testified we haven't done a dismissal analysis.

Buckfire Dep. 289:11–14.

29. Moreover, Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion "extends to all of the City's creditors," yet Holders of COP Claims are not slated to receive <u>any</u> of the proceeds of the Grand Bargain under the Plan. Indeed, when questioned about this at his deposition, Mr. Buckfire testified that the Grand Bargain infuses money "[i]nto the City for the [] benefit of the

City's creditors, which in this case happen to be the retirees." Thus, even if the proceeds of the Grand Bargain were unavailable in a dismissal scenario (an assumption Mr. Buckfire could not confirm), that says nothing about the impact of dismissal on COP Claim recoveries. The fact that Mr. Buckfire failed to acknowledge this in his Report while nevertheless extending his opinion to "all of the City's creditors," further demonstrates the unreliability of his testimony. *See, e.g., Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 305; *Davison*, 231 Fed. App'x at 449.

- vi. Mr. Buckfire's Assumptions Regarding Reinvestment Initiatives Ignore the Relevant Facts
- 30. Another one of Mr. Buckfire's assumptions is that the reinvestment initiatives proposed under the City's Plan are "necessary to provide adequate levels of municipal services," and in their absence the City will "further deplete the City's tax base." Buckfire Rep. ¶17. However, Mr. Buckfire never evaluated the extent to which the City would or could engage in these initiatives in a dismissal scenario. *See* Buckfire Dep. 277:24–278:4 ("Q. And so I take so you have never personally evaluated the extent to which the City would undertake the restructuring reinvestment initiatives in the dismissal scenario, correct? A. Correct."). Indeed, Mr. Charles Moore, the City's expert with respect to reinvestment initiatives, testified that he saw no reason the City could not pursue these initiatives if the bankruptcy case were dismissed. Moore Dep. 92:7–19. Mr. Buckfire's failure to consider this fact in relying on assumptions regarding the reinvestment initiatives further renders his opinion unreliable and inadmissible. *See, e.g., Smelser*, 105 F.3d at 305.

⁸ Moreover, the City's Emergency Manager, testifying as a designee for the City, could not think of a way in which the Grand Bargain benefits Holders of COP Claims. Orr Dep. at 341:8-10, July 22, 2014 (excerpts of which are attached hereto as Ex. 14).

31. In sum, Mr. Buckfire has not employed any appropriate or recognizable methodology by which to validate his Best Interests Opinion. Instead, just as the expert's opinion in *Tamraz*, Mr. Buckfire's opinion "contains not just one speculation but a string of them: A suggests by analogy the possibility of B, which might also apply to C, which, if we speculate about D, could eventually trigger E." 620 F.3d at 672. As was the case in *Tamraz*, however, "the train [is] too long to pull and the couplings too weak to hold the cars together." *Id.* This is even truer here given that Mr. Buckfire's train of assumptions admittedly ignores numerous important facts. Accordingly, Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion should be excluded as unreliable.

III. Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion Should Be Excluded Because He Is Not Qualified to Opine on a Central Assumption on Which His Opinion Is Based

32. In expounding on the requirement that an expert be sufficiently qualified under *Daubert*, the Sixth Circuit held in *Berry* that "[t]he issue with regard to expert testimony is not the qualifications of a witness in the abstract, but whether those qualifications provide a foundation for a witness to answer a specific question." 25 F.3d at 1351-52 (holding that a witness proffered as an expert "under the general label of 'police policies and practices'" was not qualified to testify on matters of police "discipline," in part because his testimony relied on various assumptions of which he knew nothing about). Accordingly, circuit courts have excluded experts as unqualified when their opinion is predicated on an analysis conducted by a third party, but the witness "himself lacks the necessary expertise to determine whether the techniques [of the third party] were appropriately chosen and applied." *Dura Auto. Sys. of Ind., Inc. v. CTS Corp.*, 285 F.3d 609, 615 (7th Cir. 2002). The court in *Dura* observed that "a theoretical economist, however able, would not be allowed to testify to the findings of an

econometric study conducted by another economist if he lacked expertise in econometrics and the study raised questions that only an econometrician could answer." *Id.* at 614.

- 33. The holdings of *Berry* and *Dura* are instructive in this instance. As discussed above, one of the central assumptions underlying Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion is that "in a dismissal scenario, the City would be unable and it would be impractical for the City to raise taxes without further eroding revenue." Buckfire Rep. ¶ 17; *see also id.* ¶ 7. This informs his ultimate assumption that "creditor recoveries upon dismissal will be *de minimis*" and that the City's creditors will therefore be treated better under the Plan than if the bankruptcy were dismissed. *Id.* ¶ 7. Yet, Mr. Buckfire admittedly lacks expertise in forecasting future revenues of a municipality. Buckfire Dep. 244:12-15 ("Q. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? A. No."). Thus, like the expert in *Berry*, Mr. Buckfire's expertise in financial restructuring does not qualify him to opine on the "specific question" of future revenue generation, rendering him unqualified to offer an opinion predicated on that question. 25 F.3d at 1351.
- 34. Notably, Mr. Buckfire testified that he relied on an analysis purportedly conducted by Mr. Cline of Ernst & Young with respect to this issue:
 - A. [W]e did ask the tax experts at E&Y to do an analysis of the City's revenues and take into account the sensitivity of revenues to tax rates.
 - Q. So you asked Mr. [Cline] at E&Y?

A. I did.

. . . .

- Q. And did you rely on that information from Mr. [Cline] in reaching your conclusion about the fact that City's not going to generate additional revenue from raising taxes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you take any steps to pressure test Mr. [Cline]'s advice to you that raising taxes would not yield marginal revenue?
- A. No, <u>I haven't done mathematical economics in a really long time</u> and he is a very well-qualified econometrician and so I relied on him.

Buckfire Dep. 240:3-242:3. As the Court made clear in *Dura*, Mr. Buckfire's lack of expertise in revenue generation prevents him from relying on an (alleged) analysis conducted by another "econometrician," especially because he admittedly was not qualified to determine whether Mr. Cline's "techniques were appropriately chosen and applied." 285 F.3d at 615. Thus, because Mr. Buckfire is not qualified to conduct or assess the purported analysis informing his assumption that increasing taxes will decrease the City's future revenue, he is not qualified to render an opinion that is predicated on that assumption. *See id*.

IV. Mr. Buckfire's Best Interests Opinion Should Be Excluded Because It Is Unhelpful to the Trier of Fact

35. Under Rule 702, expert testimony is admissible only if it "will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue." Fed. R. Evid. 702. The Sixth Circuit has made clear that "[i]t is not helpful to the [trier of fact] when expert testimony gives lay testimony interpreting the facts of the case or addressing matters that are equally within the competence of the [trier of fact] to understand and decide." *Youngberg v. McKeough*, 534 Fed. App'x 471, 479 (6th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted); *see also Wendorf v. JLG Indus., Inc.*, No. 08-CV-12229, 2010 WL 148255, at *4 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 11, 2010) ("an expert ... must testify to something more than what is 'obvious to the layperson' in order to be of any particular assistance to the [trier of fact]") (citations omitted). As the court in *Jones v. Pramstaller* articulated, "[i]t is well established that an expert witness's testimony is not helpful where the [trier of fact] has no need for an opinion because it easily can be derived from common sense, common experience, the [trier of fact's] own perceptions, or simple logic." 874 F. Supp. 2d 713, 720 (W.D. Mich. 2012) (citation omitted). Similarly, expert testimony does not assist the trier of fact when it

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⁹ As discussed in Section II.B.iii, *supra*, Mr. Cline testified that he never actually performed, nor was he capable of performing, such an analysis.

"merely express[es] a legal conclusion." *DeMerrell*, 206 Fed. App'x at 426. Rather, expert testimony must "result[] from a process of reasoning which can be mastered only by specialists in the field." *U.S. v. White*, 492 F. 3d 380, 401 (6th Cir. 2007).

dismissal analysis by reliably evaluating future revenue generation, potential asset monetization, the size of creditor claims, and the extent to which revenues could be used to satisfy creditor claims, then an expert opinion would be helpful to the trier of fact in this instance. But Mr. Buckfire admittedly performed no such analysis. Instead, he relied on a handful of generalized assumptions that do not "result[] from a process of reasoning which can be mastered only by specialists in the field." *Id.* Indeed, he admitted as much.¹⁰ Certainly, that is not to say the trier of fact *would* use the same assumptions as Mr. Buckfire (on the contrary, for the reasons described herein, it should not), only that the trier of fact *could* understand and interpret those assumptions without Mr. Buckfire's assistance. Thus, given that Mr. Buckfire performed no actual expert analysis, but rather addressed matters that are well within the competence of this Court as the trier of fact to understand and decide, it is clear that his testimony is unhelpful and inadmissible. *See Youngberg*, 534 Fed. App'x at 479 (upholding exclusion of expert testimony because the trier of fact was "competent to determine" the issue on which the expert opined).

STATEMENT OF CONCURRENCE SOUGHT

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¹⁰ For instance, when asked why he did not perform a detailed analysis with respect to how a "race to the courthouse" scenario would turn out, Mr. Buckfire testified it was because "[w]e thought it was pretty obvious." Buckfire Dep. 179:10-17. As to his assumptions regarding the impact of tax increases on future revenue generation, no expert analysis was actually conducted to evaluate that issue. And, with respect to his assumption regarding the sale of City assets, Mr. Buckfire relied solely on legal conclusions conveyed by the City's attorneys.

37. Pursuant to Local Rule 9014-1(g), on August 18, 2014, counsel for FGIC sought the concurrence of counsel for the City in the relief sought in the Motion. Counsel for the City has advised that they oppose the filing of the Motion.

WHEREFORE, FGIC respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order granting FGIC's Motion in its entirety and excluding the opinion of Kenneth Buckfire regarding Plan treatment compared to treatment upon dismissal.

DATED: August 18, 2014

_/s/ Alfredo R. Pérez

Alfredo R. Pérez

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP

700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1600

Houston, TX 77002

Telephone: (713) 546-5000 Facsimile: (713) 224-9511

Email: alfredo.perez@weil.com

- and -

Edward Soto

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP

1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1200

Miami, FL 33131

Telephone: (305) 577-3177

Email: edward.soto@weil.com

-and-

Ernest J. Essad Jr.

Mark R. James

WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, RATTNER &

PLUNKETT, P.C.

280 North Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 300

Birmingham, MI 48009

Telephone: (248) 642-0333

Facsimile: (248) 642-0856

Email: EJEssad@wwrplaw.com

Email: mrjames@wwrplaw.com

Attorneys for Financial Guaranty Insurance

Company.

ATTACHMENTS

Exhibit 1	Proposed Form of Order
Exhibit 2	Notice
Exhibit 3	None [Brief Not Required]
Exhibit 4	Certificate of Service
Exhibit 5	None [No Affidavit]
Exhibit 6	None [No Documentary Exhibits]
Exhibit 7	July 16, 2014 K.Buckfire Deposition Transcript
Exhibit 8	July 8, 2014 K. Buckfire Expert Witness Report
Exhibit 9	July 15, 2014 G. Malhotra Deposition Transcript (excerpted)
Exhibit 10	July 23, 2014 C. Moore Deposition Transcript (excerpted)
Exhibit 11	July 25, 2014 S. Spencer Expert Witness Report
Exhibit 12	July 14, 2014 R. Cline Deposition Transcript (excerpted)
Exhibit 13	July 24, 2014 C. Sallee Deposition Transcript (excerpted)
Exhibit 14	July 22, 2014 K. Orr Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

Proposed Order

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

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In re : Chapter 9

:

CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, : Case No. 13-53846

:

Debtor. : Hon. Steven W. Rhodes

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ORDER EXCLUDING THE OPINION OF KENNETH BUCKFIRE REGARDING PLAN TREATMENT COMPARED TO TREATMENT UPON DISMISSAL

This matter having come before the Court on Financial Guaranty Insurance Company's Motion to Exclude the Opinion of Kenneth Buckfire Regarding Plan Treatment Compared to Treatment Upon Dismissal (the "Motion"), filed by Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"); and due and proper notice of the hearing to consider the relief requested therein (the "Hearing") having been given to all parties registered to receive electronic notices in this matter; and the Court having held the Hearing with the appearances of interested parties noted in the record of the Hearing; and upon the entire record of all the proceedings before the Court; and the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion establishing just and sufficient cause to grant the relief requested therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. The Motion is granted.
- 2. The opinion of Kenneth Buckfire regarding Plan treatment compared to treatment upon dismissal shall be excluded at the Confirmation Hearing.

It is so ordered.

Signed on , 2014	
	STEVEN RHODES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Notice

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

NOTICE OF FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE OPINION OF KENNETH BUCKFIRE REGARDING PLAN TREATMENT COMPARED TO TREATMENT UPON DISMISSAL

Financial Guaranty Insurance Company has filed papers with the Court seeking entry of an order pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 702 to exclude the testimony and opinion of Kenneth Buckfire at the Confirmation Hearing regarding treatment of claims under the Plan of Adjustment compared to treatment upon dismissal (the "Motion").

<u>Your rights may be affected</u>. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. (If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.)

If you do not want the court to grant the relief sought in the motion, or if you want the court to consider your views on the motion, **within fourteen (14) days**, you or your attorney must:

1. File with the court a written response or an answer, explaining your position at:¹

United States Bankruptcy Court

211 W. Fort Street, Suite 2100 Detroit, Michigan 48266

¹ Response or answer must comply with F. R. Civ. P. 8(b), (c) and (e).

1

If you mail your response to the court for filing, you must mail it early enough so the court will **receive** it on or before the date stated above. All attorneys are required to file pleadings electronically.

You must also mail a copy to:

Alfredo R. Pérez WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1600 Houston, TX 77002 Telephone: (713) 546-5000 Facsimile: (713) 224-9511

Edward Soto WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1200 Miami, FL 33131 Telephone: (305) 577-3177

Ernest J. Essad Jr.
Mark R. James
WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, RATTNER & PLUNKETT, P.C.
280 North Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 300
Birmingham, MI 48009
Telephone: (248) 642-0333
Facsimile: (248) 642-0856

2. If a response or answer is timely filed and served, the clerk will schedule a hearing on the motion and you will be served with a notice of the date, time and location of the hearing.

If you or your attorney do not take these steps, the court may decide that you do not oppose the relief sought in the motion and may enter an order granting that relief.

DATED: August 18, 2014 Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Alfredo R. Pérez

Alfredo R. Pérez WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1600 Houston, TX 77002

Telephone: (713) 546-5000 Facsimile: (713) 224-9511 Email: alfredo.perez@weil.com

- and -

Edward Soto WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1200 Miami, FL 33131 Telephone: (305) 577-3177

Telephone: (305) 577-3177 Email: edward.soto@weil.com

-and-

Ernest J. Essad Jr.
Mark R. James
WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, RATTNER &
PLUNKETT, P.C.
280 North Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 300
Birmingham, MI 48009
Telephone: (248) 642-0333

Facsimile: (248) 642-0856 Email: EJEssad@wwrplaw.com Email: mrjames@wwrplaw.com

Attorneys for Financial Guaranty Insurance Company

None [Brief Not Required]

Certificate of Service [To be filed separately]

None [No Affidavit]

None [No Documentary Exhibits]

July 16, 2014 K. Buckfire Deposition Transcript

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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	2	
3	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN	3 4	CLAUDE D. MONTCOMEDY, FCO
4 5		5	CLAUDE D. MONTGOMERY, ESQ.
6		6	Dentons US LLP
7	In Do. Chanter 0	7	1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020
8	In Re:) Chapter 9	8	Appearing on behalf of the Retirement Committee.
9	CITY of DETROIT, MICHIGAN,) Case No. 13-53846	9	Appearing on benait of the Nethernerit committee.
10	CITT OF DETROIT, WHO HIGHNAN,) Case No. 13-33040	10	
11	Debtor.) Hon. Steven Rhodes	11	
12	Beston.) Hom. Steven Milodes	12	JENNIFER K. GREEN, ESQ.
13		13	Clark Hill, PLC
14	VOLUME 2	14	500 Woodward Avenue, Suite 3500
15		15	Detroit, Michigan 48226
16	The Videotaped Deposition of KENNETH BUCKFIRE,	16	Appearing on behalf of the Retirement Systems for the
17	a Rule 30(b)(6) witness,	17	City of Detroit.
18	Taken at 1114 Washington Boulevard,	18	·
19	Detroit, Michigan,	19	
20	Commencing at 8:09 a.m.,	20	
21	Wednesday, July 16, 2014,	21	
22	Before Leisa M. Pastor, CSR-3500, RPR, CRR.	22	
23		23	
24		24	
25		25	
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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	APPEARANCES:	2	ROBIN D. BALL, ESQ.
3		3	Chadbourne & Parke, LLP
4	THOMAS F. CULLEN, JR., ESQ.	4	350 South Grand Avenue, 32nd Floor
5	Jones Day	5	Los Angeles, California 90071
6	51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.	6	Appearing on behalf of Assured Guaranty Municipa
7	Washington, D.C. 20001	7	Corporation.
8	Appearing on behalf of the Debtor.	8	
9		9	
10		10 11	CLIV S NEAL ESO
11	CODININE DALL ECO	12	GUY S. NEAL, ESQ.
12 13	CORINNE BALL, ESQ.,	13	Sidley Austin, LLP 1501 K Street, N.W.
14	BENJAMIN ROSENBLUM, ESQ.	14	Washington, D.C. 20005
15	Jones Day 222 East 41st Street	15	Appearing on behalf of National Public Financing.
16	New York, New York 10017	16	. ppoaring on sonair or reational rabile rinariolity.
17	Appearing on behalf of the Debtor.	17	
18	Appearing on bendit of the Debtor.	18	
19		19	
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2	PAUL S. DAVIDSON, ESQ.	2	A.W. PHINNEY, III, ESQ. (VIA TELEPHONE)	
3	Waller, Lansden, Dortch & Davis, LLP	3	Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo, P.C	
4	511 Union Street, Suite 2700	4	One Financial Center	
5	Nashville, Tennessee 37219	5	Boston, Massachusetts 02111	
6	Appearing on behalf of U.S. Bank National Association	6	Appearing on behalf of Fidelity, Franklin & Ea	aton
7	as Trustee for the Water and Sewer Boards.	7	Vance as Members of the Ad Hoc Bondholde	rs Committee
8		8		
9		9		
10		10		
11	ROBERT A. WEISBERG, ESQ.	11	ALSO PRESENT:	
12	Carson Fischer, PLC	12	John Schmitzer - Video Technician	
13	4111 Andover Road West	13		
14	Second Floor	14		
15	Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48302	15		
16	Appearing on behalf of Oakland County.	16		
17		17		
18		18		
19	FARAYHA ARRINE, ESQ.	19		
20	Dickinson Wright	20		
21	500 Woodward Avenue, Suite 4000	21		
22	Detroit, Michigan 48226	22		
23	Appearing on behalf of the State of Michigan.	23		
24		24		
25		25		
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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUN	1E 2
2		2	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
3	EDWARD SOTO, ESQ.,	3		
4	COREY D. BERMAN, ESQ.	4	WITNESS PAG	SE .
5	Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP	5	KENNETH BUCKFIRE	
6	1395 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1200	6		
7	Miami, Florida 33131	7	EXAMINATION BY MR. BALL	12
8	Appearing on behalf of FGIC.	8	EXAMINATION BY MR. SOTO	75
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13	CHRISTOPHER L. FILBURN, ESQ. (VIA TELEPHONE)	13	EXAMINATION BY MR. BALL	370
14	Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP	14		
15	1285 Avenue of the Americas	15	EXHIBITS	
16	New York, New York 10019	16		
17	Appearing on behalf of UBS.	17	EXHIBIT PAGI	=
18		18	(Exhibits attached to transcript.)	
19		19		
20		20	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22	29
21		21	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 23	32
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3		3	National Public Finance Guaranty.
4	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 29 111	4	MR. WEISBERG: Bob Weisberg, Carson
	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 30 117	5	Fischer, for Oakland County.
5	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 31 137	6	·
6	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 32 142	7	MR. SOTO: Ed Soto and Corey Berman from
7	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 33 143		Weil, Gotshal, Manges, FGIC.
8	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 34 146	8	MS. GREEN: Jennifer Green from Clark Hill
9	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 35 155	9	on behalf of the retirement systems.
10	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 36 192	10	MR. MONTGOMERY: For the, Claude Montgomery
11		11	Dentons, U.S., for the Retiree Committee.
12		12	MR. DAVIDSON: Paul Davidson, Waller
13		13	Lansden, for U.S. Bank.
14		14	MR. HACKNEY: Steve Hackney, Kirkland &
15		15	Ellis for Sycora.
16		16	MR. ROSENBLUM: Ben Rosenblum, Jones Day,
17		17	for the City.
18		18	MS. BALL: Corinne Ball, Jones Day, for the
19		19	City.
20		20	MR. CULLEN: Tim Cullen, Jones Day, for the
21		21	City.
22		22	MR. BALL: And can we have counsel who are
23		23	on the phone identify themselves for the record,
24		24	please?
25		25	(Electronic Phone Announcement: Chris
	Page 10		Page 12
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Detroit, Michigan	2	Filburn, Paul Weiss, has left the conference.)
3	Wednesday, July 16, 2014	3	THE WITNESS: Well, that answers that.
4	8:09 a.m.	4	MR. BALL: Is there anyone else?
5		5	MR. PHINNEY: A.W. Phinney of Mintz Levin,
6	VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We are now on the	6	for Fidelity, Franklin & Eaton Vance as Members of the
7	record, this is the videotaped deposition of Ken	7	Ad Hoc Bondholders Committee.
8	Buckfire, Volume 2, being taken on Wednesday, July	8	MR. BALL: Is anybody else on the phone?
9	16th, 2014. The time is now 8:09 a.m. We are located	9	EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)
10	at 1114 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. We	10	BY MR. BALL:
11	at 1111 washington boulevara, betrott, midnigan.		or man orice.
	are here In Re. City of Detroit Bankruntcy This is	11	O. Good morning. Mr. Buckfire, welcome back
12	are here In Re: City of Detroit Bankruptcy. This is	11 12	Q. Good morning, Mr. Buckfire, welcome back. A. Thank you
12 13	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in	12	A. Thank you.
13	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern	12 13	A. Thank you. Q. And you, as you just said, understand that you're
13 14	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern District of Michigan. My name is John Schmitzer,	12 13 14	A. Thank you. O. And you, as you just said, understand that you're still under oath. Can you tell me did you do any
13 14 15	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern District of Michigan. My name is John Schmitzer, video technician.	12 13 14 15	A. Thank you. And you, as you just said, understand that you're still under oath. Can you tell me did you do any additional work last night after you left the
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern District of Michigan. My name is John Schmitzer, video technician. Will the court reporter swear in the witness and the attorneys briefly identify themselves for the record, please? MR. BALL: The witness is sworn. You understand, Mr. Buckfire, that you're still under oath	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 A. Thank you. Q. And you, as you just said, understand that you're still under oath. Can you tell me did you do any additional work last night after you left the deposition related to your testimony in this matter? A. I went back and examined other things I might have consulted in order to answer the questions that you asked me yesterday. Q. Okay. And a number of documents were served on us
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern District of Michigan. My name is John Schmitzer, video technician. Will the court reporter swear in the witness and the attorneys briefly identify themselves for the record, please? MR. BALL: The witness is sworn. You understand, Mr. Buckfire, that you're still under oath today?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Thank you. Q. And you, as you just said, understand that you're still under oath. Can you tell me did you do any additional work last night after you left the deposition related to your testimony in this matter? A. I went back and examined other things I might have consulted in order to answer the questions that you asked me yesterday. Q. Okay. And a number of documents were served on us last night. Are those documents you found as a result
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	case No. 13-53846 this matter is being held in the United States Bankruptcy (sic) for the Eastern District of Michigan. My name is John Schmitzer, video technician. Will the court reporter swear in the witness and the attorneys briefly identify themselves for the record, please? MR. BALL: The witness is sworn. You understand, Mr. Buckfire, that you're still under oath today? THE WITNESS: I do.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 A. Thank you. Q. And you, as you just said, understand that you're still under oath. Can you tell me did you do any additional work last night after you left the deposition related to your testimony in this matter? A. I went back and examined other things I might have consulted in order to answer the questions that you asked me yesterday. Q. Okay. And a number of documents were served on us last night. Are those documents you found as a result of that search?

Page 13 Page 15 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 and the items that are identified in your report? Q. Okay. 3 3 A. The only thing that wasn't specifically identified in A. But I hadn't seen it before last night. those documents was the source of the information of 4 Q. Okay. So you believe your staff used it but that you 5 how we know that Detroit's the largest single customer 5 had not seen it before previously? 6 of the Water and Sewer Department, and I'd have to go 6 A. That's right. back and check again where we found this --7 Q. Okay. At the end of the day yesterday, I asked you a 8 8 (Electronic Phone Announcement: Chris couple of questions that you said you were too tired 9 Filburn, Paul Weiss.) 9 to answer; do you recall that? 10 10 A. It wasn't in those particular documents --A. I do. 11 (Electronic Phone Announcement: Has joined 11 Q. And one of the questions was about the tax advantages 12 the conference.) 12 of certain investors of premium coupon bonds, and are 13 BY MR. BALL: 13 you able to answer that question this morning? 14 Q. Sorry, I think your answer got cut off, interrupted by 14 15 15 the phone, so I apologize, but if you could start Q. Okay. Actually, before I get there, did you do any --16 over, I would appreciate it. 16 other than looking for additional reliance materials, 17 A. The only -- the only information that was not in the 17 did you do any other work last night related to 18 18 the documents served last night was related to the this -- this matter? 19 question -- question of how we know Detroit was the 19 A. No. 20 20 single largest customer of the Water and Sewer Q. Did you have any discussions with anyone concerning 21 Department. 21 the subject matter of your testimony last night? 22 Q. Okay. And were you able to find any documentation 22 A. I had a brief conversation with my partner, Mr. Doak, 2.3 about that? 23 about, you know, the reason we picked certain index 24 24 A. We just haven't had a chance to identify the source curves and whether there were any other choices 25 data of that. We'll find it. 25 available and how we selected those curves. Page 14 Page 16 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 Q. Okay. And the items --2 Q. And why did you speak to Mr. Doak about that? 3 3 MR. CULLEN: If I may, counsel, sorry, it's A. Because I wanted to make sure I remembered correctly 4 Exhibit L from the plan of disclosure. 4 what he had told me originally about how our team had 5 5 BY MR. BALL: selected those curves. 6 6 Q. All right. If you can, I don't have a copy with me, Q. Okay. And what was the content of your conversation 7 so if you can identify it, that's fine, but do you with Mr. Doak last night? 8 know that it's Exhibit L in the plan of disclosure 8 A. He referred to other conversations that other members 9 9 of our team had had with Bloomberg and various market counsel -- I mean Mr. Buckfire? 10 10 A. Yes, but that Exhibit L was based on original source participants about what curves they relied upon in 11 of information. I believe it was the financing 11 terms of pricing municipal debt. They had directed us 12 12 statements published by the department on a regular to certain curves produced by Bloomberg, which we've 13 basis, and I thought that's what you were asking me to 13 already testified to as what we relied upon, and he 14 14 identify. explained to me that, in fact, one of those curves had 15 Q. Okay. And the documents produced last night 15 been modified by Bloomberg, I guess it was maybe in 16 16 include -- there are a number of documents, and I'm April or May, and they had adopted a new curve to 17 not going to go through them all on the record, but 17 replace an old curve, and so that was why I asked. 18 there was -- I understand from conversations with your 18 Q. Okay. Did you have any other -- was there anything 19 19 counsel that -- that included among those documents, else you discussed with Mr. Doak, anything else he 20 there was one document that you did not rely upon that 20 told you? 21 you're providing to us, a Bloomberg transcript. 21 22 22 A. I'm sorry? Did I review that? Q. And the market participants, are those the same that 23 Q. Had you -- did you rely upon that in preparing your 23 you referred to in your discussion with him? Are 24 24 those the same market participants that you testified report? 25 about yesterday? A. My staff did.

Page 17 Page 19 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 A. I testified about the market participants in several 2 A. I already testified to that. Investor preferences are 3 3 different contexts. Which context are you now for higher coupons. 4 Q. Meaning premium coupon bonds? referring to? 5 Q. So there are -- there was testimony yesterday about 5 A. Over and above the market, that's right. 6 6 market participants with whom you had -- your staff Q. The -- the second question I asked you that you were had discussions about appropriate rate curves. Is it 7 unable to answer last night because you were too 8 the same market participants that you referred to in 8 fatigued, it had to do with how one would adjust from 9 your testimony yesterday? 9 the U.S. muni utility A curve if that curve involved 10 A. Yes. 10 principally premium bonds, what adjustment you would 11 Q. And do you have anymore information about those market 11 make to do an apples-to-apples comparison to par DWSD 12 participants than you provided to me yesterday? 12 bonds; do you recall that question? 13 13 A. I recall you asking it. You were referring to which 14 Q. Okay. So going back to the questions you were too 14 page of my expert report? 15 15 Q. I'm referring to the U.S. muni -- I'm referring to the tired to answer, and the first one being the tax 16 advantages of premium coupon bonds, do you have an 16 chart in your report --17 understanding now of what the tax -- you said 17 A. Mm-hmm. 18 certain -- for certain investors there are tax 18 Q. -- where you compare the U.S. muni A curve -- I'm 19 advantages to premium coupon bonds. Can you explain 19 sorry, U.S. muni utility A curve, to your POA proposed 20 that now? 20 curves. 21 A. Yes. There are two broad categories of municipal bond 21 A. Mm-hmm. 22 issuance. One category is tax exempt, one is taxable. 22 Q. And there was testimony yesterday about your 23 Let's set aside taxable bonds for the moment, let's 23 comparison of the curves you proposed to that curve 24 talk about bonds which are issued at a premium. Why 24 and to the BBB curve, the revenue BB -- BVAL curve, 25 25 bonds are issued at a premium is because the market and so my question is if you would -- if you're going Page 20 Page 18 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 tends to prefer higher coupons rather than lower 2 to do a comparison of those curves if you know what 3 adjustment one would have to make to the utility A coupons, and they would rather pay a premium for those 3 bonds, which effectively results in a lower yield to 4 curve to make it truly an apples-to-apples comparison 5 maturity than if they had simply set the coupon 5 to the DWSD par curve, par bonds? 6 6 correctly in the first place. There's more bond A. Well, I'm not sure that question makes sense because 7 market convention for this marketplace than you would these are yields, which is irrelevant whether it was normally expect to see in the corporate world. 8 bond was sold at a premium or not. These are the 9 The premium, itself, under -- for certain actual market prices that are provided by market 10 10 kinds of investors is amortized over the life of the participants to Bloomberg for the purpose of comparing 11 bonds, and because it's deemed to be a loss as a 11 this curve. They don't distinguish between premium 12 12 deductible against other kinds of income, that makes bonds and discount bonds, it's simply the yield. The 13 13 yield is irrelevant to the price, so I'm not sure I this kind of bond more attractive to taxable 14 14 investors, perhaps individuals, as opposed ato understand your question. 15 15 institutional investors such as pension funds who Q. So in your view, the content of the bonds -- whether 16 16 the bonds involved in the curve that are used to don't need the tax shield. 17 Q. And did you do any research about that issue last 17 construct the curve are principally premium bonds is 18 18 irrelevant to the comparison? 19 19 A. This is a yield curve; it's got nothing to do with A. I got a good night's sleep. 20 Q. Okay. Did you discuss it with anybody? 20 price. 21 21 Q. If we could go back in your report to the exhibit --22 22 well, we spent some time yesterday, there are a couple Q. The other question that you were unable -- well, first 23 of all, do you have an understanding about what impact 23 of questions I neglected to ask you that I want to. 24 that has upon investor preferences of the bonds -- in 24 A. Mm-hmm. 25 the municipal bond market? 25 Q. On the selected financial information page --

Page 21 Page 23 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. Sure. Q. And there is for most years the contribution starting 3 3 in 2015 -- or after 2015 is \$45.4 million, but in the Q. -- that were in the attachments to and then on the 4 4 first year, it's 65.4 in 2015; do you see that? chart that is selected financial information. And I 5 only have a few questions about this, but one of them 5 A. I do. 6 6 Q. And I understand that the 45.4 is based upon a is whether you evaluated as part of this analysis the 7 Milliman analysis of UAAL and related expenses that total debt service coverage ratios? 8 8 A. Well, we didn't display that here. This only shows they -- that are projected to be paid by the DWSD 9 9 senior and second leads. You're asking me for the based on that. But there's an additional \$20 million 10 10 in the DWSD contribution in 2015. combined ratio? 11 11 12 12 A. No, we didn't look at it for this analysis. Q. Can you tell me what that consists of? 13 Q. Okay. Is that relevant to evaluating the credit 13 A. You know. I have to go back and check. You know, we 14 14 moved from between fiscal year to calendar year 15 15 A. Well, all statistics are relevant; we just didn't statistics when we've done these analyses, and I don't 16 16 calculate that for this purpose. recall exactly where this 20 comes from; I'd have to 17 17 go back and check the plan. Q. Do you know what importance rating agencies -- well, 18 18 we'll start with rating agencies attached to total Q. Who would know? 19 19 service debt coverage service ratios. A. Mr. Moore would know. Mr. Gaurav Malhotra would know 20 20 Q. Actually, Mr. Malhotra did not know was my A. No. 21 21 understanding, but do you have an understanding that Q. And do you know what importance buy side municipal 22 22 the \$20 million relates to bankruptcy related credit analysts attach to total debt service coverage 23 23 administrative expense? ratios? 24 A. I don't think that's the same \$20 million. 24 A. I'm sure they look at it. 25 25 Q. So do you have any understanding, as you sit here, of Q. Do you know anything beyond that? Page 22 Page 24 1 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. No. 2 what's included within the \$20 million that's there? 3 3 Q. There's a reference here to decreasing leverage, and I A. No, I'd have to go back and check. 4 would like to you understand -- explain to me what the 4 Q. And your best understanding is Mr. Moore would know 5 basis is for your analysis that they will achieve 5 6 6 decreasing leverage? A. He should probably know that. 7 7 Q. Do you know whether the 20 million includes any of the A. Well, this page is not a balance sheet page. This is 8 a -- more of a financial revenues based page. In fees for Miller Buckfire? 9 9 Exhibit L and M of the POA, we do have financial A. No. Yeah, I'd only be speculating on the 20 million 10 10 right now; I'd have to go back and check my plan. projections and balance sheet information on this 11 department, which show that not only are we reducing 11 Q. Okay. Do you have any understanding that you can 12 12 the legacy liabilities that will be allocated to DWSD provide about what the 20 million consists of? 13 13 pursuant to the plan, which is a dramatic reduction in A. Well, it's -- because it's 2015, if they're using the 14 liabilities, but also that because the system will be 14 fiscal year ended June 30, that would pick up part of 15 using revenue financed capital going forward as 15 the bankruptcy period, and it may be because some of 16 opposed to the past, it will be borrowing relatively 16 the contributions during the bankruptcy were greater 17 less than it has in the past, which will result in 17 than the outgoing projected, I just don't remember, 18 declining leverage over time. 18 but it's an odd year because of the fact that the 19 19 Q. Okay. So that's an analysis that's not reflected on bankruptcy is projected to end halfway through fiscal 20 this page --20 2015. And that may be part of it. 21 A. Not on this page; it's in the POA. 21 Q. All right. The -- let's go back to the rate curve 22 22 Q. In the middle of the page under legacy liabilities chart, the yield curve comparison page and attachment 23 under pension, there's a DWSD contribution line; do 23 3. I would like to ask you some questions about the 24 24 BBB revenue muni BVAL curve. you see that? 25 A. I do. A. Right.

		Page 25			Page 27
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q.	And my question to you about that and are you	2		a curve. Whose explanation?
3		looking for the chart that has the	3	A.	Bloomberg's.
4	A.	The raw numbers.	4	Q.	Okay. So Bloomberg gave you an explanation of what
5	Q.	I think it's 21.	5		happened in the out years with the BBB data with
6	A.	Looking at these charts, it's hard to figure out the	6		the BBB curve?
7		differences usually, I see some numbers here though.	7	Α.	Well, they gave my team the explanation.
8		Exhibit 21, right, that's helpful.	8	Q.	Okay. So when did they give you that explanation?
9	Q.	And so the my question is if you understand what	9	A.	Well, I asked my team why it went up so much when the
10		bonds are included within the BBB revenue muni BVAL	10		gave me this chart, and that was the explanation they
11		curve?	11		gave me.
12	A.	You mean which specific issues?	12	Q.	Okay. And you're referring to the which when
13	Q.	What transactions? What kinds of transactions are	13		you say go up, what do you mean?
14		included in it? Have you done any analysis of that?	14	A.	Well, if you look at the utility A curves going up
15	A.	Well, these are reported trans imported information	15		from year 25 to 30 and you get the BBB BVAL curves,
16		by market participants. They're not going to tell you	16		more or less, stay flat
17		what specific bonds you're trading.	17	Q.	Right.
18	Q.	Do they do you have any understanding about what	18	A.	that's inconsistent with what should happen.
19		the nature of those bonds is that's included in this	19	Q.	I agree with that and and so what is it that you're
20		curve?	20		saying goes up in the
21	A.	No.	21	A.	The yields.
22	Q.	Do you understand what it means that the curve is	22	Q.	For who? For which curve?
23		built using a nonparametric fit of market data?	23	A.	The utility A curves.
24	A.	My understanding of that is that a smooth linear	24	Q.	Okay. But the question was about we were
25		regression analysis would not apply here because there	25		discussing the BBB curve
		Page 26			Page 28
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		are not enough observable data points, and, therefore,	2	A.	Mm-hmm.
3		they estimate the best fit they can based on the data	3	Q.	and so I'm trying to understand your answer that
4		they get.	4		the lack of a statistical basis for the curve is
5	Q.	Okay. So it's not statistically derived; it's a best	5		why the curve goes up when the B curve doesn't go up;
6		fit	6		it's the A curve that goes up.
7	A.	Right.	7	A.	Well, but the it's the same same statistical
8	Q.	approach?	8		problem would exist. If you have a smooth BBB curve
9	A.	Which is probably the reason why it goes up so much in	9		out that far but you have an A curve going up, one
10		the year 25. I mean these numbers don't make any	10		would assume the BBB curve should go up by more, and
11		sense when you get that far out, and that was part of	11		the fact that they're inconsistent causes us to
12		the explanation. Not enough observable data points to	12		question whether at the far right end of the curve
13		fit a curve.	13		these curves can be relied upon. Fortunately, we
14	Q.	Okay. So you told us yesterday that you didn't	14		didn't know to, but it does call into question what
15		that when you were asked, you weren't told an answer.	15		their methodology, which is why when we found out
16		They didn't know why the B curve was at lower rates	16		because my team asked, they're using a nonparametric
17		than the A curve in the out years. Is your testimony	17		analysis, we understand what they were doing.
18		now that you were told something about that?	18		You do understand that in laymen's terms,
19	Α.	No, you were asking me what nonparametric fit means;	19		nonparametric means it's a guess.
20		know what that means.	20		I understand that.
21	Q.	Okay. But you said the last part of your answer	21		Okay.
22		was you said it's probably the reason it goes up so	22		And you understand it, as well, I take it?
23		much in the year 25, I mean these numbers don't make	23		I do.
24		any sense when you get that far out, and that was part	24	Q.	You understand that Bloomberg has other BBB revenue
25		of the explanation, not observable data points to fit	25		muni curves?

	Page 29		Page 31
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	
2	A. That's my understanding.	2 Q. Okay. So are you suggest do you know	whether the
3	Q. And in fact, in presentations to the Counties and	3 curve that you're using here is the same as	
4	otherwise, Miller Buckfire used a different BBB muni	4 1025 curve?	
5	revenue curve, right?	5 A. No.	
6	A. We may have.	6 Q. And do you know whether it's different?	
7	Q. All right. Oh, I'm sorry.	7 A. I don't know.	
8	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	8 Q. Do you know how the U.S. Muni Revenue	BBB M635
9	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22	9 curve if I just call it the M635 curve, will	you
10	8:33 a.m.	know what I'm talking about?	
11	BY MR. BALL:	A. For this purpose, yes.	
12	Q. Mr. Buckfire, you've been shown what has been marked	Q. Okay. For the M635 curve, do you know	how it's
13	as Exhibit 22, and my first question to you about that	constructed?	
14	is that a presentation that Miller Buckfire prepared	14 A. No .	
15	on or about October 2nd, 2013?	L5 Q. Okay.	
16	A. Yes.	A. Not specifically.	
17	Q. And it was a presentation to counties in connection	Q. And do you know why you were using it a	it the time of
18	with negotiations over the GLWA; is that fair?	the presentation to the counties?	
19	A. Yes.	A. I'd have to go back and ask my team	
20	Q. And at pages page 29 and 30, you present	Q. Okay. Do you know why my understan	iding is it is a
21	information about the indicative yield curves; do you	different curve than the BS 1025 curve. D	o you know
22	see that?	why you used the BS 1025 curve instead o	f the M635
23	A. I do.	curve in the analysis you presented and in	the
24	Q. And did you use in that presentation the U.S. muni	well, strike that.	
25	revenue BBB curve M635?	Do you know whether when you fir	rst
	Page 30]	Page 32
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	
2	A. The designations changed between this report and the	2 constructed the yield curves for the plan who	ether you
3	later one. I'm not sure which page you're referring	3 used the M635 curve or the BS 1025 curve?	
4	to.	4 A. No.	
5	Q. All right, if you look at the bottom of page 29	5 Q. Do you know when you began using the BS	1025 curve?
6	A. Mm-hmm.	6 A. No.	
7	Q do you see the reference to the indicative under	7 Q. Do you know why you shifted from the M63	35 curve to the
8	the heading "Indicative Yield Curves"?	8 BS 1025 curve?	
9	A. Yeah, I see that.	9 A. No.	
10	Q. Do you see the fourth curve down?	Q. Okay. You do know that the curve, the M6	35 curve,
11	A. I do.	involved higher yields than the BS 1025 curv	re?
12	Q. And it's identified as U.S. Muni Revenue BBB curve	12 A. I don't know that.	
13	M635?	Q. You produced let's mark this one.	
14	A. I do.	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	
15	Q. Do you see that? Do you know what U.S. Muni Revenue	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 23	
16	BBB curve M635 is?	16 8:37 a.m.	
17	A. It's a curve reference based on the page that they use	17 BY MR. BALL:	
18	in their service.	Q. Mr. Buckfire, one of the documents you pro	duced last
19	Q. Okay. And do you know what the difference is between	night is a Bloomberg transcript, and this is th	
20	that curve and the BS 1025 curve that you use in your	document I believe that you and I discussed	a few
21	chart in your report in the yield curve comparison	21 minutes ago.	
22	chart?	22 A. Yes.	
23	A. This was done in October, this one was done in April.	Q. Okay, and it's been marked as Exhibit 23. I	Do you see
24	I believe they changed their index and page references	24 that?	
25	in that period. It may not be the same index.	25 A. I do.	

		Page 33			Page 35
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q.	And you had not reviewed this transcript before last	2	Q.	And did you make any attempt to understand which of
3		night; is that fair?	3		those curves was more directly comparable to the
4	A.	Yes.	4		bonds the DWSD bonds that you were evaluating?
5	Q.	Have you read it now?	5	A.	No.
6	A.	I looked at it briefly this morning.	6	Q.	Do you know this conversation that's reflected in this
7	Q.	Okay. Did what did Mr. Herman tell you about this	7		transcript, do you know when it occurred? There's no
8		transcript, if anything?	8		date on it. I've looked and cannot figure out a date.
9	A.	As I mentioned earlier, he did tell me he'd spoken to	9	A.	I I honestly don't recall.
10		Bloomberg about their indexes. I believe he was	10	Q.	Do you know when he told you he had talked to
11		referring to this conversation.	11		Bloomberg?
12	Q.	All right. I'm when did you speak to Mr. Herman	12	A.	It must have been around the time I first looked at a
13		about this? I'm sorry, I've confused Mr. Herman and	13		version of this chart because the far right side is
14		Mr. Doak. You spoke to Mr. Doak last night, not Mr.	14		just so anomalous, I mean it just calls out for an
15		Herman?	15		explanation.
16	A.	Correct.	16	Q.	Okay. And by "this chart," you're referring to the
17	Q.	Okay. And so and you said that you had spoken to	17		yield curve chart in your report?
18		Mr. Marken about the Bloomberg indexes. I don't	18	A.	Yes.
19		believe you'd previously told me that you'd spoken to	19	Q.	And do you recall anything more about than you've
20		Mr. Herman about it. I may be incorrect but	20		told me about why you shifted from the M6235 curve to
21	A.	I may I confused which one of them told me	21		the BS 1025 curve? I just want to make sure there's
22		different things, they're both working on this, so I	22		nothing that you haven't told me about that.
23		might have been referring to Mr. Herman.	23	A.	That's correct.
24	Q.	All right. And do you know what do you recall Mr.	24	Q.	You discussed the anomaly about in the "out" years
25		Herman telling you, if anything, about why about	25		between the curve BBB curve you used and the A
		Page 34			Page 36
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		_
2			2		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
3	^	the content of this discussion before last night? Only that he had spoken to Bloomberg about he had	3		curve that you used in this chart. Did you compare
4	Α.	questions about their index.	3		the yields on the BBB bonds to the yields that you
		duestions about their index.	1		chow in the third chart in this section, the recent
	0	·	4		show in the third chart in this section, the recent
5 6		Okay, anything beyond that?	5	^	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds?
6	A.	Okay, anything beyond that? No.	5 6		MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared?
6 7	A.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about	5 6 7		MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the
6 7 8	A.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025	5 6 7 8		MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were
6 7 8 9	A.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what	5 6 7 8 9		MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on
6 7 8 9	A. Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page?	5 6 7 8 9	Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds?
6 7 8 9 10 11	A. Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A .	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Q. A. Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	А . Q. А . Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	А . Q. А . Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know. Okay. You do see that part of the discussion here on	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds. Than AAA GO bonds?
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	А. Q. А. Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know. Okay. You do see that part of the discussion here on the second page is Mr. Herman Mr. Herman raising the issue that at 30 years, the 635 index trades near 7 percent, while the 30-year on the BVSC 1025 curve trades near 4.5 percent?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds. Than AAA GO bonds? That's than GO bonds. Okay. My question is is it anomalous in your view that the BBB revenue bonds traded at a lower rate than the AAA the GO bonds, which you told me yesterday
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know. Okay. You do see that part of the discussion here on the second page is Mr. Herman Mr. Herman raising the issue that at 30 years, the 635 index trades near 7 percent, while the 30-year on the BVSC 1025 curve trades near 4.5 percent? Yes. And you used the 1025 curve which trades at near 4.5	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds. Than AAA GO bonds? That's than GO bonds. Okay. My question is is it anomalous in your view that the BBB revenue bonds traded at a lower rate than the AAA the GO bonds, which you told me yesterday were deemed a low risk market standard? So you're asking me do I find it strange that the BBB
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A.	No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know. Okay. You do see that part of the discussion here on the second page is Mr. Herman Mr. Herman raising the issue that at 30 years, the 635 index trades near 7 percent, while the 30-year on the BVSC 1025 curve trades near 4.5 percent? Yes. And you used the 1025 curve which trades at near 4.5 percent instead of the M635 curve that trades near 7	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds, they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds. Than AAA GO bonds? That's than GO bonds. Okay. My question is is it anomalous in your view that the BBB revenue bonds traded at a lower rate than the AAA the GO bonds, which you told me yesterday were deemed a low risk market standard? So you're asking me do I find it strange that the BBB bonds trade at lower yields at 30-year maturities than
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	А.Q.А.Q.А.Q.	Okay, anything beyond that? No. There's a discussion in this document about differences between the M635 curve and the BS 1025 curve. Do you know anything about that beyond what you read on the page? No. Have you had any understanding from this document or otherwise why you shifted from the M635 curve to the BS 1025 curve? I don't know. Okay. You do see that part of the discussion here on the second page is Mr. Herman Mr. Herman raising the issue that at 30 years, the 635 index trades near 7 percent, while the 30-year on the BVSC 1025 curve trades near 4.5 percent? Yes. And you used the 1025 curve which trades at near 4.5	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q. Q. Q.	MMA curve yields for AAA GO bonds? What do you mean by compared? Well, my principal point is did you note that the yield at 30 years on the BBB bond curve that you were using is, in fact, lower than the yield at 30 years on the AAA GO bonds? We noticed that. And was that also an anomaly in your view? No, market convention is they're revenue bonds they're deemed to have a lower risk, and they, therefore, trade at lower yields than GO bonds. Than AAA GO bonds? That's than GO bonds. Okay. My question is is it anomalous in your view that the BBB revenue bonds traded at a lower rate than the AAA the GO bonds, which you told me yesterday were deemed a low risk market standard? So you're asking me do I find it strange that the BBB

Page 37 Page 39 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 2 A. It's my understanding there are very few revenue BBB 2 all. 3 3 bonds and that there are, therefore, very few data Q. So -- go ahead. points that far out that you can observe, which is why 4 A. So there are no data points. When you get over to 5 the far right end of this curve is very suspect in my 5 these two other curves, 1025 and -- 1025, they have 6 6 opinion. And the AAA curves are what they are. So data points, but we were told -- or he was told that I'm not sure you can interpret much from that there are relatively few trades that are being 8 8 reported at those long maturities that would reflect 9 Q. Do you know whether the data points on the BBB curve 9 these yields. 10 that you used are thin at places other than the far 10 Q. All right. So the lack of trades at those maturities 11 right end of the curve? 11 is not something reflected in this chart, correct? 12 A. Well, if you look at this chart on Exhibit 21, you'll 12 It's something that your banker told you? 13 notice that there were gaps in the information they 13 A. Correct. Which is what nonparametric fit means. 14 14 provided to us. 15 15 A. There are not enough statistically relevant sets of In other words, they couldn't give us or 16 provide data points for maturities, for example, 21, 16 trades to use to come up with a correct yield. 17 22, 23, 24. They had one data point at year 25, and 17 Q. Okay, and --18 they had no other data points till year 30. So that's 18 A. One trade that generates a yield spread of 436 is no 19 a thin observable set to use to create a curve, and 19 20 20 that's on Exhibit 21. Q. My question -- okay, so there are a couple questions I 21 Q. Okay. So any of the dates where there are gaps in --21 want to ask you about that. Who's your banker that 22 22 you're talking about? 2.3 23 Your -- so tell me where you're referring A. For this purpose, Mr. Herman and Mr. Marken. 24 24 to in the BS 1020 -- are you looking at the BS 1025 25 25 column? A. They're working on this together. Page 38 Page 40 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. No, I'm looking at the ones on the right, which they 2 Q. So your staff members, Mr. Herman and Mr. Marken, do show the A curve, muni A curve and the GO BBBs; do you 3 3 you know which of them told you this? 4 5 5 Q. Okay. Do you know what their basis for their 6 6 A. So that it just basically calls into question how many statements are? 7 observable points you have. When you get over on the A. I asked them to look into it, and they did. 8 left-hand side, even though they are reporting yields, 8 Q. Okay. Do you know what they did to look into it? 9 A. Well, they obviously spoke to Bloomberg. That was one my banker told me that even they told him that there 10 10 were relatively few data points that they were using of the things they did. 11 to generate those yields. 11 Q. Okay. So by that are you referring to the exhibit 12 12 Q. All right. So my understanding of what you just went that was marked as 23? 13 13 through as you were pointing out that there were no A. Yes. 14 14 entries for certain periods for the AAA utility -- for Q. Anything else that you know they did? 15 the A utility curve --15 A. Not specifically. 16 16 Q. Okay. And then in terms of where on this curve for 17 Q. -- and for this other curve that you didn't use, the 17 BBB revenue muni -- where the data points are lacking, 18 M631 curve --18 right, so that it's a -- strike that. 19 19 A. Mm-hmm. Do you know for which tenors they had a 20 Q. -- and -- but that lack of data point is not 20 scarcity of data points? In other words, you've 21 reflected, would you agree, in the columns for BS 21 answered as if those scarcity is entirely at the 22 22 1025? outyear point, at the 30-year point, but do you see 23 A. Well, the problem again, according to my banker, is 23 anything here that tells you where along the curve the 24 when literally on these four curves on the right that 24 scarcity of data is that you're talking about in this 25 are put on this schedule, there are no data points at information?

	Page 41		Page 43
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. No, it was simply they were able to determine from	2	comparable? Is it start with Philadelphia.
3	talking to Bloomberg.	3	A. It was a revenue bond backed by water the Water and
4	Q. Okay. And so do you know anything about the content	4	Sewer Department's revenues of a major urban city, a
5	of their conversation with Bloomberg beyond what	5	large city which had multiple customers, that made it
6	you've told me?	6	relevant to Detroit which, obviously, is a large
7	A. No.	7	system with many customers. It was a recent issuance,
8	Q. Do you know whether the M635 curve that you previously	8	which was a helpful fact, January was pretty close,
9	used suffers the same data paucity issues that the BS	9	and it was a large enough issuance to attract market
10	1025 curves suffers?	10	interest.
11	A. Is that the curve you're referring to used on October	11	Q. Okay. Are you aware of the coupon structure on the
12	2nd?	12	deal?
13	Q. Yes.	13	A. Not specifically, no.
14	A. I don't know.	14	Q. Do you know whether it was all premium bonds?
15	Q. And do you know whether it's a nonparametric curve or	15	A. I don't.
16	not?	16	Q. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal?
17	A. I don't know.	17	A. No.
18	Q. It's not referenced in your description of it there,	18	Q. Do you know whether it was ten years?
19	is it?	19	A. I don't.
20	A. No, I was checking to see if we had, but the fact that	20	Q. Do you know what adjustments would be appropriate to
21	we didn't reference it may just simply mean that when	21	do an apples-to-apples comparison to the Philadelphia
22		22	curve and the curve for the DWSD bonds to reflect
23	we want back and refined our thinking on this, we did further analysis and found out it was nonparametric.	23	differences in call protection or premium versus par
24		24	status?
2.1	Q. You just don't know one way or the other?	2.1	status:
25	A I don't know	25	A Well these are rates not coupons so I don't
25	A. I don't know.	25	A. Well, these are rates, not coupons, so I don't
	Page 42		Page 44
1	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
1 2	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr.	1 2	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question.
1 2 3	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using	1 2 3	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not
1 2 3 4	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than	1 2 3 4	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do?
1 2 3 4 5	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve?	1 2 3 4 5	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No.	1 2 3 4 5	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No. Q. Okay. If you look at paragraph 12-E of your report.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect yields?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No. Q. Okay. If you look at paragraph 12-E of your report. I just want to make sure there's not something else	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No. Q. Okay. If you look at paragraph 12-E of your report. I just want to make sure there's not something else reflected here than we've talked about, and it paragraph 12-B references discussions with capital	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect yields? A. This is a yield curve.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No. Q. Okay. If you look at paragraph 12-E of your report. I just want to make sure there's not something else reflected here than we've talked about, and it paragraph 12-B references discussions with capital market participants. Are you referring to any other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 44 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect yields? A. This is a yield curve. Q. All right.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Page 42 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Marken or Mr. Herman or anyone else about the desirability of using the BS 1025 curves because it had lower yields than the M635 curve? A. No. Q. Okay. If you look at paragraph 12-E of your report. I just want to make sure there's not something else reflected here than we've talked about, and it paragraph 12-B references discussions with capital market participants. Are you referring to any other discussions with capital market participants besides	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	RENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 understand your question. Q. Okay. So the answer is you don't that's not something you would do? A. Well, this is a rate analysis, not a coupon analysis. You're asking me a coupon question, I believe, which is not what this is reflecting. Q. If the and so these this chart does not reflect yields? A. This is a yield curve. Q. All right. A. You're asking me a coupon question. Q. And do you know MR. CULLEN: Object
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		Page 45			Page 47
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A.	That's correct.	2		Is there any other relationship you're
3	Q.	based on those factors?	3		aware of between the yield on bonds and the size of
4	A.	That's right.	4		the issuance in the municipal bond market?
5		And if the deal had been priced with par coupons,	5	A.	Larger issue larger issuances will generally trade
6		yields would be higher, wouldn't they?	6		at tighter spreads than smaller issuances because the
7	A.	No, the yields are the yields.	7		market generally prefers issues which have greater
8	Q.	So your view is in the market that par coupon bonds do	8		liquidity than issuers that don't.
9		not require higher yields than premium coupon bonds?	9	Q.	Okay, anything other than that that you're aware of?
10	A.	There you're asking me to compare a yield to a	10	Α.	No.
11		coupon rate, they're not the same thing and never have	11	Q.	And I think we discussed yesterday that the
12		been.	12		Philadelphia Water and Sewer System, which issued
13	Q.	All right, I'm asking you whether for premium bonds	13		these bonds, had not sought bankruptcy protection, nor
14		because of factors such as the tax advantages that	14		had the City of Philadelphia; is that right?
15		we've discussed, whether the yields are lower than for	15	A.	That's correct.
16		par bonds because they do not have the same tax	16	Q.	And there had been no default on or impairment of
17		advantages that we discussed.	17		bonds by those entities, correct?
18	A.	All of those factors would be subsumed in the yield to	18	Α.	That's right.
19		maturity	19		The Pittsburgh issuance that you referred to here, do
20	Q.	So you	20		you know whether the yields were I'm sorry, do you
21	A.	which is the basis for comparison of all fixed	21		know whether a portion of the issuance was insured?
22		income securities. The question is premium, discount,	22	Α.	No.
23		call protection are all subsumed in what the market	23	Q.	Okay. Do do you know what the coupon structure was
24		will pay as a yield to own that security.	24		on the deal?
	0	Dight. Co the angues is you would do no adjustment on	25	_	N-
25	Q.	Right. So the answer is you would do no adjustment on	23	A.	No.
25				Α.	·
	<u>Q.</u>	Page 46		А.	Page 48
25 1 2		Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 2		Page 48 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
1	<u> </u>	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe	1	Q.	Page 48
1 2		Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 2 3	Q.	Page 48 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No.
1 2 3	Α.	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary? Insofar as I understand your question, that's correct.	1 2 3	Q. A. Q.	Page 48 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No.
1 2 3 4	Α.	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary?	1 2 3	Q. A. Q. A.	Page 48 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal? No.
1 2 3 4 5	A. Q.	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary? Insofar as I understand your question, that's correct. Okay. Do you know what the total par amount of the	1 2 3 . 4 5	Q. A. Q. A.	Page 48 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal?
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary? Insofar as I understand your question, that's correct. Okay. Do you know what the total par amount of the Philadelphia deal was? I can't recall right now. It was, as my understanding, is 123 million. Do you know whether that's large or considered large or small as an issuance of the municipal bond market? I believe it's considered medium sized. Okay. Does the size of the issuance make a difference in terms of the yield that one has to offer as an issuer in the municipal bond market? Yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	RENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal? No. Do those factors matter to you in any way in your assessment of the comparison of those curves to the curves that you've proposed? No. And for the same reasons you answered with respect to the City of Philadelphia? Correct. And the total par amount on this deal was a little over 200 million; were you aware of that? I think it was in that size range, yes.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Page 46 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary? Insofar as I understand your question, that's correct. Okay. Do you know what the total par amount of the Philadelphia deal was? I can't recall right now. It was, as my understanding, is 123 million. Do you know whether that's large or considered large or small as an issuance of the municipal bond market? I believe it's considered medium sized. Okay. Does the size of the issuance make a difference in terms of the yield that one has to offer as an issuer in the municipal bond market? Yes. And how does it how does it matter? Larger issues will tend to trade with tighter spreads over the curve than smaller issues. So your view is, okay, that the higher issuances will trade at lower yields?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	RENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal? No. Do those factors matter to you in any way in your assessment of the comparison of those curves to the curves that you've proposed? No. And for the same reasons you answered with respect to the City of Philadelphia? Correct. And the total par amount on this deal was a little over 200 million; were you aware of that? I think it was in that size range, yes. And did you take that into consideration in assessing the comparison of the City of Philadelphia the City of Pittsburgh issuance to the yield curves you proposed? Yes.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	RENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 that basis to make the curves comparable, you believe no adjustment's necessary? Insofar as I understand your question, that's correct. Okay. Do you know what the total par amount of the Philadelphia deal was? I can't recall right now. It was, as my understanding, is 123 million. Do you know whether that's large or considered large or small as an issuance of the municipal bond market? I believe it's considered medium sized. Okay. Does the size of the issuance make a difference in terms of the yield that one has to offer as an issuer in the municipal bond market? Yes. And how does it how does it matter? Larger issues will tend to trade with tighter spreads over the curve than smaller issues. So your view is, okay, that the higher issuances will trade at lower yields? Relative to similarly situated issuers which issue smaller amounts of debt because they'll be more	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	RENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 Do you know whether it was all premium? No. Do you know what the call protection was on the deal? No. Do those factors matter to you in any way in your assessment of the comparison of those curves to the curves that you've proposed? No. And for the same reasons you answered with respect to the City of Philadelphia? Correct. And the total par amount on this deal was a little over 200 million; were you aware of that? I think it was in that size range, yes. And did you take that into consideration in assessing the comparison of the City of Philadelphia the City of Pittsburgh issuance to the yield curves you proposed? Yes. And in what way?

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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q. Okay. Now what issuances by the City of Detroit are	2	Q.	Did you consider any other comparable situations
3	you referring to?	3		besides Philadelphia and Pittsburgh?
4	A. Well, specifically with regard to water and sewer as	4	A.	Not specifically.
5	we testified to yesterday, the City is in the process	5	Q.	All right. Any you discussed Jefferson County
6	of launching another revenue bond issue this summer,	6		yesterday, but you decided it was not comparable; is
7	which is being managed by the Michigan Finance	7		that right?
8	Authority. That will be around 150 million, I	8	A.	Correct.
9	believe, and then as part of the exit financing from	9	Q.	And Guam you did not consider but you don't know why;
10	the bankruptcy, it is on the table that we would raise	10		is that right?
11	enough money to pay off the certain portion of our	11		Well, it's small and it's an island. It's too small
12	existing bonds in lieu of giving them new planned	12		to be relevant to a major municipal water and sewer
13	securities.	13		provider.
14	Q. Okay. So as I understand your answer, in your	14	_	Any other reason?
15	analysis, what was relevant was the creditworthiness	15		No.
16	of City issuances not of the current bonds that we're	16		Mr. Buckfire, you've been involved on and off since
17	looking at but of future issuances; is that right?	17		sometime last year in negotiations with the counties
18	A. I'm sorry, I don't understand that question.	18		over the creation of the new regional authority,
19	Q. All right. The issuances that were relevant to you in	19		correct?
20	your analysis	20		Correct.
21	A. Mm-hmm.	21		And is it okay if I call that the GLWA just for
22	Q in assessing what the creditworthiness and the rate	22		sake of not having to go through the whole litany of
23	would be are the issuances that the City is	23		descriptions?
24	proposed proposing to undertake of the 150 million	24		Or you can call it the authority if it takes less time
25	currently and potential future issuances	25		to say.
				-
	Page 50			Page 52
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	postbankruptcy; is that right?	2	Q.	Okay. And we discussed yesterday that that early
3	A. Well, we looked at these curves for the purpose of	3		varsions of the plan included proposed pays CLMA bands
4		3	,	versions of the plan included proposed new GLWA bonds,
	understanding not just for purposes of the new planned	4		correct?
5	understanding not just for purposes of the new planned securities we thought where the right rates would be,			
6		4 5 6	Α.	correct?
6 7	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt	4 5 6 7	A. Q.	correct? Yes.
6 7 8	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going	4 5 6 7 8	A. Q.	ves. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest
6 7 8 9	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. Q. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those	4 5 6 7 8 9	A . Q. A .	Yes. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct.
6 7 8 9	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. Q. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those two things, correct?	4 5 6 7 8 9	A.Q.A.Q.	Yes. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct. And those were the rates you thought were appropriate
6 7 8 9 10 11	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. Q. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those two things, correct? A. Among other things.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. Q. A. Q.	Yes. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct. And those were the rates you thought were appropriate for the new GLWA bonds, correct?
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. O. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those two things, correct? A. Among other things. O. What else? A. The single A muni curve, the BBB curve, the MMA curve,	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Q. A. Q.	ves. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct. And those were the rates you thought were appropriate for the new GLWA bonds, correct? Yes.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. Q. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those two things, correct? A. Among other things. Q. What else? A. The single A muni curve, the BBB curve, the MMA curve, we looked at everything. Q. But in terms of comparing the size of the issuance A. Mm-hmm. Q what was relevant to you was the potential sizes of the issuance for the do you know what I'm talking about when I say the 150 million or the currently proposed DWSD financing? A. Yes.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.	Yes. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct. And those were the rates you thought were appropriate for the new GLWA bonds, correct? Yes. But you'd known at least since the summer or fall of last year that the DWSD, if it remained part of the City, would not be able to attain the same creditworthiness as the proposed GLWA; correct? That's not true. All right, and in fact, wasn't that one of the principal purposes for the creation of the GLWA that it would attain a be better able to attain higher creditworthiness than the DWSD if it remained part of
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	securities we thought where the right rates would be, but also to make sure we understood if we were going out and raising new financing to replace existing debt with cash, what we might have to pay for that. Q. Okay. So you looked at the comparison was to those two things, correct? A. Among other things. Q. What else? A. The single A muni curve, the BBB curve, the MMA curve, we looked at everything. Q. But in terms of comparing the size of the issuance A. Mm-hmm. Q what was relevant to you was the potential sizes of the issuance for the do you know what I'm talking about when I say the 150 million or the currently proposed DWSD financing? A. Yes. Q. Okay. So that was relevant and potential issuances at	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	Yes. And you proposed the same rates for the GL interest rate in their interest rate reset chart for the GLWA bonds as for the new DWSD bonds, correct? Correct. And those were the rates you thought were appropriate for the new GLWA bonds, correct? Yes. But you'd known at least since the summer or fall of last year that the DWSD, if it remained part of the City, would not be able to attain the same creditworthiness as the proposed GLWA; correct? That's not true. All right, and in fact, wasn't that one of the principal purposes for the creation of the GLWA that it would attain a be better able to attain higher creditworthiness than the DWSD if it remained part of the City?

Page 53 Page 55 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. Isn't that what you told the counties that the GLWA A. It was well understood by the people I spoke with that 3 3 would be able to attain better creditworthiness than creating an authority, which would have governance the DWSD if it remained part of the City? 4 controlled by a majority of the customers, would be 5 A. It's certainly true that creating an authority which 5 the desired outcome. 6 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: has been an objective of the political leadership of 6 this region for decades would be the optimal way of **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 24** 8 8 main -- to gain the best credit rating. However, 9:05 a.m. 9 there are alternative ways to enhance the credit of 9 BY MR. BALL: 10 10 DWSD if it was to remain part of the City, which we Q. Mr. Buckfire, I'm showing you what's been marked as 11 have chosen to do, so clearly if it remains part of 11 Exhibit 24, which is a July 10th -- a document dated 12 the City, it will still have much higher credit than 12 July 10th, 2013, from Seibert, Brandford, Shank & 13 it had before. 13 Company, L.L.C., entitled Updated Pro Forma and 14 14 Restructuring Analysis, Impact of New Regional Water It will not have the highest possible 15 credit standard which it would achieve if it becomes 15 and Sewer Authority on Future Bond Issuance for the 16 an authority only because of the improvement of 16 Detroit Water & Sewerage Department, and my first 17 governance. That is the primary advantage of creating 17 question is have you seen this document before? 18 18 an authority, which has already been partially dealt A. It looks familiar, but I've read literally dozens of 19 19 with if it remains as a department because of the documents related to this matter over the last two 20 20 consequences of the root cause order, which caused the years, but -- and I've seen several presentations of 21 creation of the board of water commissioners. So it's 21 this kind to the department. This may have been one 2.2 not true that it's either/or. In fact, it is a 22 of them. 23 spectrum of improved credit, and by remaining part of 23 Q. Okay. And do you know who Seibert, Brandford, Shank 24 the City, the department will have a far improved 24 25 25 credit profile, but it is true that the best case A. They're a municipal bond underwriter and adviser. Page 54 Page 56 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. And were they advisors to the Board of Water would be to not only take that but add on top of it 3 3 improved governance. Commissioners? 4 4 A. The board's been advised by numerous underwriters and Q. Before the City filed the Chapter 9 proceeding --5 5 financial advisors; they may well have been one. well, strike that, 6 6 Q. So the answer is they may have been, but you don't When you got involved with the -- with the 7 City -- strike that. know? In the summer of 2013, the issue of 8 A. Not specifically, no. 9 9 creating a new regional authority was already in play Q. There's a reference on the -- so these handwritten notes, I assume, are not yours? This is a document 10 10 as a result of the root cause committee report; is 11 that correct? 11 produced by Oakland County? 12 12 A. It was in play long before that. A. It's not my notes. 13 13 Q. Okay. And when you got involved in working for the O. Okav. 14 14 City, did you work hard to inform yourself about those A. I don't take notes. 15 issues related to the formation of a regional 15 Q. Did you understand -- if you look at the page that is 16 16 Bates stamped, last four digits, of 3704, there's a authority? 17 A. Yes. 17 comparison there, and then on the next page --18 Q. And did you attempt to learn the information that had 18 MS. BALL: Can you wait? 19 19 BY MR. BALL: been provided to the other actors involved like the 2.0 DWSD or the Board of Water Commissioners about the Q. I'm sorry. 21 21 impact of the formation of a GLWA? A. I'm sorry, I'm not with you. 2.2 22 Q. The Bates pages which are those OAK numbers. I don't know what information you're referring to. 23 23 A. I don't -- oh, I see, I'm sorry. Q. Did you attempt to understand what their view was or 24 what they had been told by market participants about 24 MS. BALL: Along the left-hand margin. 25 25 A. I got it, I got it. the impact of the creation of a GLWA?

	Page 57		Page 59
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	BY MR. BALL:	2	of the DWSD, when did you begin to construct the
3	Q. It's page 6 of the presentation if that helps.	3	efforts to to do that?
4	A. Just what's the Bates so I can follow? 707?	4	A. The fall of 2013.
5	Q. 704. Although, I'm going to look at 704 through 707.	5	Q. Okay. And so that was a process that was already
6	A. Okay, I got it.	6	underway in the fall of 2013?
7	Q. So take a minute, just a minute to look at the 704 to	7	A. Actually, long before that, but we didn't work on our
8	the 707.	8	part of it until October.
9	A. Yeah. Okay.	9	Q. Okay. So in October of 2013, you were working on that
10	Q. All right, so you see that Seibert Brandford is doing	10	part?
11	a comparison of their projections for future debt	11	A. Right. Once we received the OHM report which laid ou
12	issuance by for the water supply system and for the	12	the capital improvement requirements of the system.
13	sewage disposal system and for in each case,	13	Q. Okay. So let's go back to your October 2nd
14	they're doing a comparison of other projections for	14	presentation, which I believe is what exhibit
15	(Electronic phone announcement: Has joined	15	number is that?
16	the conference.)	16	A. Well, it's either 22 or 23, I think it's 22. It's 22.
17	BY MR. BALL:	17	Q. 22. If I can ask you to go to page 27 on that
18		18	presentation. I'm sorry.
19	Q. Assuming that DWSD maintains its current structure A. Mm-hmm.	19	MR. HACKNEY: Can I just jump in and ask
20	Q and then assuming that a new authority is put in	20	like, when we're planning on a hand over to COPs here?
21	, , ,	21	MR. BALL: I probably another 45 minutes.
22	place; do you see that?	22	' '
	A. I do.	23	MR. HACKNEY: Oh, man, I don't think that's
23	Q. Okay. And do you see that the assumed rating that	23	going to work for us. He's got a flight so
24	they've put in they have for the structure if the	25	MR. SOTO: I mean is it something that we
25	DWSD remains part of the City is a B?	25	could shorten?
	Page 58		Page 60
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. That's their assumption, and I see that.	2	MR. HACKNEY: Or can we tack it on after we
3	Q. All right, and do you see that the assumption if a new	3	are done, because we want to get to our questions.
4	authority is put in place in November of 2013 is an A?	4	Are you guys on, like, hour 8?
5	A. I do.	5	MR. BALL: I don't know if we're on hour 8
6	Q. And then improving after that?	6	but do you know how much time we've actually been
7	A. Yes.	7	going all together?
8	Q. All right. And did you take into account the advice	8	COURT REPORTER: No, but you could ask the
9	that Seibert Brandford Shank was giving the Board of	9	videographer. Hey, John.
10	Water Commissioners in doing your analysis of the	10	MR. HACKNEY: An hour and three minutes.
11	creditworthiness of the system's if DWSD remained	11	MR. BALL: Well, I'm not talking about
12	part of the part of the City?	12	today, I'm talking about all told.
13	A. Well, this is of no relevance. This is	13	VIDEO TECHNICIAN: Total? Seven hours and
14	apples-to-oranges, and you just told me the date of	14	five minutes.
15	this was July 10 of 2013. So what relevance is that	15	MR. BALL: So I'm just just over, but I
16	to this?	16	can work to to pace to
17	Q. And so the answer did you did you take it into	17	(Counsel confer off the written record at
18	account is my question.	18	9:13 a.m.)
	A. No.	19	MR. HACKNEY: Well, guys, you can do
19		20	whatever you want after we get done, but like we're
19 20	Q. And the reason you think it's apples to oranges is		3
	Q. And the reason you think it's apples to oranges is because of the date?	21	definitely starting at 9:30. I mean that's just the
20	because of the date?		
20 21	because of the date? A. No, it doesn't reflect any of the actions the City is	21	deal, right? We've already given up time here so. I
20 21 22	because of the date?	21 22	

	Page 61		Page 63
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	THE WITNESS: I'm here to serve.	2	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
3	MR. BALL: Thank you.	3	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 25
4	THE WITNESS: Under oath.	4	9:16 a.m.
5	MR. HACKNEY: Don't you agree with me that	5	BY MR. BALL:
6	COPs should get going at 9:30?	6	Q. Mr. Buckfire, I'm asking you to look at what's been
7	MR. CULLEN: He's not agreeing with you	7	marked as Exhibit 25, which is a document dated
8	about anything.	8	October 18th, 2013, entitled City of Detroit DWSD
9	BY MR. BALL:	9	Oakland County business issues memo, Conway/Miller
10	Q. So if you could look at page 27 of that exhibit.	10	Buckfire response; do you see that?
11	A. The.	11	A. I do.
12	MR. CULLEN: The one that's headed	12	Q. And is this a document that Miller Buckfire helped
13	"Overview of Future Financing Savings"?	13	prepare?
14	MR. BALL: Yes, please.	14	A. Yes.
15	A. I see it.	15	Q. Okay. And if you would look with me and were you
16	BY MR. BALL:	16	involved in its preparation?
17	Q. And so one of the things you noted there is	17	A. I reviewed it but I didn't write it.
18	uncertainty associated with the range of alternatives	18	Q. And you reviewed and approved it?
19	presented in the emergency manager's proposal for	19	A. Yes.
20	creditors dated June 14th, 2013, has led to several	20	Q. Okay. If you would look at the second page of
21	agencies to further lower DWSD's credit ratings; do	21	paragraph 4? And do you see the response to the
22	you see that?	22	question that's posed in paragraph 4 that Miller
23	A. I do.	23	Buckfire and Conway MacKenzie gave?
24	Q. And so that was one of the reasons that the credit	24	A. I do.
25	ratings were lowered in June of 2013; correct?	25	Q. And it says we agree with the statement however, we
	Page 62		Page 64
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	NEITHERT BOOK INC. TO COME E		
	A. That's right.	2	believe that if DWSD remained a City department, its
3	A. That's right. Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased	2	believe that if DWSD remained a City department, its ability to achieve savings associated with such
3 4	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased		ability to achieve savings associated with such
	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated	3	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that?
4	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality	3 4	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do.
4 5	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital	3 4 5	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then?
4 5 6	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that?	3 4 5 6 7	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes.
4 5 6 7	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. 	3 4 5 6 7 8	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right?
4 5 6 7 8	Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that?	3 4 5 6 7	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that.
4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its
4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low,
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. Q. And you thought that was important to include here, correct? 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then, and it's true now, correct?
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. Q. And you thought that was important to include here, correct? 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then, and it's true now, correct? A. Probably true today.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. Q. And you thought that was important to include here, correct? A. They're data points; we included them. Q. And in this report, you project savings both on new 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then, and it's true now, correct? A. Probably true today. Q. And this is October 2013, you were already at work on
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. Q. And you thought that was important to include here, correct? A. They're data points; we included them. Q. And in this report, you project savings both on new debt issuance and refinancing of existing debt based 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we believe that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then, and it's true now, correct? A. Probably true today. Q. And this is October 2013, you were already at work on constructing what you called the improvements to the
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q. Okay. And then the next point is increased independence from the City proposed and contemplated transaction would likely lead to higher credit quality and lower debt costs for DWSD's successor capital structure; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was accurate at the time? A. That's correct. Q. And it's accurate now? A. It is. Q. And I note that on the next page you present to the Counties reports from or rating information about ratings from three different rating agencies, including Fitch; is that right? A. That's right. Q. And you thought that was important to include here, 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	ability to achieve savings associated with such refinancing would be low; do you see that? A. I do. Q. And that was true then? A. I believe it was true then, yes. Q. And it's true now, right? A. I wouldn't stipulate to that. Q. Okay. So you thought you thought then that its ability to achieve those savings would be low, correct? A. In October of 2013, yes, but not today. Q. To the extent the bullet following that says to the extent that DWSD remained part of the City, we be that rating agencies would continue to rate it as a derivative credit of the City; do you see that? A. I do.

Page 65 Page 67 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 correct? not going to do you any good. 3 3 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: A. Yeah, fortunately, our plan does address all of these 4 **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 26** concerns, which I previously testified was one of the 5 9:18 a.m. 5 things we were concerned when it became clear that the 6 6 BY MR. BALL: creation of the authority might be delayed until post 7 emergence. We've done -- we've dealt with all these Q. Mr. Buckfire, can you -- you've been provided a copy 8 of what's been marked as Exhibit 26. This is actually issues satisfactorily. 9 9 Q. In the context of an entity that's part of the GLWA; one of the documents that we will produce -- was 10 10 that's your testimony, right? produced to us last night, have been produced 11 11 A. Yeah, the only -- only caveat would be that the previously so I take it this is one of the documents 12 12 governance of the department, even though it is that you relied upon in preparing your report? 13 13 governed by the Board of Water Commissioners, which is 14 14 helpful, it's not perfect. Perfect would be a Q. Okay. And this is a presentation by Barclays to 15 15 department controlled by a majority of the numbers. Miller Buckfire from January 2014, correct? 16 16 We did not achieve that yet. 17 17 Q. With the DWSD remaining part of the City --Q. And the context of the presentation is it's a discussion of the impact of a -- the creation of a new 18 18 19 regional authority, correct? 19 Q. -- is it your testimony that you have eliminated 20 20 concerns over City of Detroit issues? A. Correct. 21 21 Q. And one of the things they told you at the bottom of 22 page 1 is that postbankruptcy over time, DWSD could 22 Q. Completely, you have eliminated? 23 make a strong case for upgrades; do you see that? 23 A. Substantially eliminated. 24 Q. But not eliminated altogether? A. I do. 25 A. I'm not sure you could ever achieve perfection. 25 Q. And that if you look at page 7, they give you a number Page 68 Page 66 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 of -- they give you a list of things which should be Q. And so do you know -- well, strike that. 3 3 Do you know what stabilization of financial done to achieve certain credit ratings; do you see 4 4 that? metrics they require -- that Bloomberg wanted -- not 5 5 A. I do. Bloomberg, that Barclays wanted you to achieve? 6 6 Q. And that because it's in the context of the GLWA A. They wanted to see it going up rather than down. 7 7 transaction, one of the things they look at are Q. And if you would look with me at the top of page 9, do 8 transfers to the City, correct? Which would be the 8 you see the statement that said generating stronger 9 9 lease payment? financial metrics is an essential step to achieving 10 10 high ratings in reference to Moody's? A. That's correct. 11 Q. And so about that, they say that to achieve our BBB 11 12 12 Q. Okay, and so did you undertake any analysis of why -rating, you should make the structure modest, less 13 13 strike that than 5 percent of revenues, stable formulated 14 transfers supported by customers; do you see that? 14 I understand from your testimony yesterday 15 15 that you haven't undertaken any analysis opining 16 16 the -- the criteria employed by the rating agencies to Q. And in terms of -- and then they give you two other 17 17 evaluate these things; is that right? things. One is they say you need to stabilize 18 financial metrics; do you see that? 18 A. I said we looked at it. I didn't say we used it, but 19 19 A. I do. if you look at my expert report where we talk about 20 20 coverage ratios, you'll notice by inspection that the Q. And the other thing they say is externalities that 21 need to eliminate concerns over City of Detroit 21 system is projected to consistently improve coverage 22 22 ratings over the next ten years and, obviously, beyond issues; do you see that? 23 23 2023 the coverages will grow dramatically because of A. I do. 24 24 the elimination of the contribution to the pension Q. And so in order for a GLWA entity to achieve an AAA, 25 you would need to do all three of those things, plan.

		Page 69			Page 71
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		So unfortunately, cutting off after ten	2		the public
3		years actually cheats the system of recognition of its	3		MS. BALL: The counties.
4		vastly improved credit beyond year ten.	4	A.	The counties produced it, but we never did.
5	Q.	So you're looking in the out years?	5		MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
6		Well, that's what projections are.	6		DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 27
7	Q.	Right. And my question is have you looked at them	7		9:26 a.m.
8		or immediately postemergence?	8	BY	MR. BALL:
9	A.	Well, these are immediately postemergence.	9	Q.	Mr. Buckfire, there's a discussion here, an e-mail
10		These are not yours, these are an analysis by	10		exchange with a variety of parties involved in
11		Barclays. I'm talking about you. Have you undertaken	11		those negotiations including Amanda Van Dusen; do you
12		an evaluation of those ratios upon post emergence?	12		see that?
13	A.	It's on page 233 of my expert report.	13	A.	I do.
14	Q.	And the application of the criteria used by the credit	14	Q.	And who's Amanda Van Dusen?
15		rating agencies?	15	Α.	She is counsel she's with Miller Canfield and she
16	A.	Some of my team members may have done it, I haven'	16		has been outside counsel to the City with respect to
17		seen it.	17		this matter.
18	Q.	One last thing about this is if you look on page 10,	18	Q.	Okay. And do you see you have to work up through
19		do you see that Barclays is again presenting Fitch	19		the e-mails, so if you work your way from the back
20		data?	20		forward, do you see that one of the issues that
21	A.	Yes.	21		Counties were raising is why their proposal that the
22	Q.	And Barclays is a market participant in your view?	22		\$47 million lease payment be adjustable was not being
23	A.	They're a minor market participant.	23		accommodated?
24	Q.	Do you recall that one of the issues in the GLWA	24	Α.	Are you referring to some specific place?
25		negotiations was the \$47 million lease payment that	25		Yes, if you look at the next to the last page, under
		Page 70			Page 72
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		you were attempting to negotiate?	2		6-B, do you see where the heading it says 6 6B?
3	Α.	And what's the source of that information?	3	Α.	Mm-hmm.
4		Thousands of documents that have been introduced in	4		And it says the intent of the deleted language was to
5		this case.	5		permit some flexibility
6		MR. CULLEN: Do we have could you state	6	Α.	Right.
7		it again, please?	7		in structuring the stream of payments since this
8		(The requested portion of the record was	8		would yield the same present value while it's deleted,
9		read by the reporter at 9:25 a.m. as follows:	9		it would be very advantageous to have the lease
10		"Question: Do you recall that one of the	10		payment below 47 million and raise them over time
11		issues in the GLWA negotiations was the \$47	11		because of DWSD's present financial challenges, et
12		million lease payment that you were attempting	12		cetera. Do you see that?
13		to negotiate? ")	13	A.	I do.
14	Q.	. And I'll restrict that to the period before up	14	Q.	And do you see on the page before that is the response
15		until the mediation order in March.	15		from Ms. Van Dusen.
16	A.	Are we okay on that?	16	A.	I'm sorry, I'm looking for the
		. The med it does in that order of the mediation	17	Q.	Okay. So the page before that, you can see the
17	Q.				hanimalan of a mailO
	Q.	in March the negotiations with the County and [18		beginning of e-mail?
17	Q.	in March the negotiations with the County and [produced a	18 19	A.	Are you looking at 307 or 306?
17 18	Q.	· ·			
17 18 19	Q.	produced a	19	Q.	Are you looking at 307 or 306?
17 18 19 20	Q.	produced a MR. CULLEN: I'm just not sure that we have	19 20	Q.	Are you looking at 307 or 306? The e-mail begins at the bottom of 306. Okay.
17 18 19 20 21	Q.	produced a MR. CULLEN: I'm just not sure that we have produced that number in public, if you can if you	19 20 21	Q. A. Q.	Are you looking at 307 or 306? The e-mail begins at the bottom of 306. Okay.
17 18 19 20 21 22		produced a MR. CULLEN: I'm just not sure that we have produced that number in public, if you can if you can	19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q.	Are you looking at 307 or 306? The e-mail begins at the bottom of 306. Okay. It goes on to 307? Okay, thank you. Right.

Page 73 Page 75 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 ties into 6B and the certainty we need for other charging the City of Detroit enough to fund its, 3 3 obligations which is why it was so underfunded in the elements of the plan? 4 4 5 Q. As you're aware, the City has been negotiating on many 5 Q. And what is that based on? I'm understanding that 6 6 fronts simultaneously. The negotiations with other that's the claim you're making, I'm asking what is 7 creditors require the City to count on 47 million per 7 that based on? 8 8 year; do you see that? A. It's based on all the analysis done by the City's 9 A. I do. 9 actuators including Milliman, Gabriel Roeder, the 10 1.0 Q. Now, do you -- have the City made commitments that analysis done by E&Y, the analysis done by Conway, all 11 required cash flow in that amount? 11 presented in the June 14 proposal of creditors. 12 12 MR. HACKNEY: This is probably a good place 13 Q. Okay. And ultimately there was no GLWA transaction, 13 to break. 14 14 MR. BALL: All right, let's break. correct? 15 15 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: The time is 9:30 a.m. A. Correct. 16 Q. In at least in the time before the current version of 16 We are now off the record. 17 17 MR. CULLEN: We'll be back in about five the plan. 18 How did you fill the hole for the 47 18 minutes. We'll answer questions from whoever's 19 million in required cash flow that's referenced there? 19 sitting in that chair. 20 20 (Recess taken at 9:30 a.m.) A. We decided instead to have the department provide 21 catchup payments to recognize the fact that it had 21 (Back on the record at 9:40 a.m.) 22 been underfunding its obligations under the plan for 22 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We're back on the 23 23 record, the time is 9:40 a.m. years, so in fact, instead of having this as a lease 24 payment, we characterized part of it as just the 24 **EXAMINATION** 25 25 catchup payments. BY MR. SOTO: Page 74 Page 76 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 Q. All right. So are you referring to the payments for 2 Q. Mr. Buckfire, my name is Ed Soto, I'm with Weil, 3 the UAAL that are contemplated under the plan? 3 Gotshal & Manges, and I'm hearing representing FGIC. 4 4 We're the monoline insurers in this matter. I will 5 Q. And when you say catchup payments, you say have been 5 try to speak over this apparatus, and if there's any 6 6 underpaying. Do you know whether the department had time that you don't understand a question that I'm 7 been paying the amounts calculated by the system and asking you or you can't hear me or if there's anything 8 its actuaries as the amounts due from the department 8 you don't understand about the question, just go ahead 9 9 in those prior years? and let me know, and I'll try to rephrase it and we'll 10 10 A. They were paying what they were being allocated to pay try to make sure we're on the same ground. 11 11 If I don't understand something you're 12 Q. All right, so they were paid what they were told --12 telling me, I'll be very quick to let me know and 13 they paid what they were told to pay, correct? 13 maybe we can work through that, as well. I know 14 A. That's correct. 14 you've been deposed a number of times, and so I'll 15 Q. And so when you say it's an underpayment, it wasn't an 15 spare you all the things about depositions, you've 16 16 underpayment at the time: isn't that right? been to plenty. If there's anything about going 17 A. It was an underpayment relative to the underfunding of 17 forward with this deposition right now that you think 18 the plan. A properly run pension plan would have been 18 would hamper you from being able to give full and 19 charging --19 complete answers, please let me know, and we'll work 20 Q. Right. 20 with that, as well. Otherwise, we'll just go ahead 21 A. -- higher costs. 21 and begin, okay? 22 22 Q. And your statement about it being a proper one, A. Thank you. 23 pension plan charging higher costs, what's that based 23 Q. Okay. So with respect to the COPs transactions -- and 24 24 I'll just refer to them as the COPs transactions, and 25 A. It was an improperly run pension plan which was not 25 you understand what I'm referring to in that sense?

Page 77 Page 79 1 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 you've testified about something before that I'm A. I do. 3 3 Q. And I'll talk about the City the way everybody else asking, let me know that, and maybe we can again work 4 4 around that, as well, or you can refresh my has here today, and we'll assume then unless I say 5 something else, we're talking about the City of 5 recollection. 6 6 A. Thank you. Detroit, correct? 7 7 Q. Plus we have all these machines that could refresh our A. Yes. 8 8 Q. Okay. With respect to the COPs issues, you've been 9 designated by the City as a 30(b)6 witness. Do you 9 Can you describe for me Miller Buckfire's 10 10 know what topics you've been designated to testify responsibilities as the City's investment banker as it 11 11 relates to the COPs transactions? about? 12 12 A. Well, let's be precise. When you're talking about the A. It's a range of topics. I can't specifically -- I 13 13 can't recall the list at this time. COPs transactions, are you referring to the original 14 transactions in 2005 and 2006 or the COPs transactions 14 Q. It's not -- I'm not -- this is not a guessing game. 15 15 pursuant to constructing their treatment under the I'll go through them. I was just going to ask if you 16 know, you can tell me them, but as I understand it, 16 plan of adjustment? 17 17 Q. I am talking about all of them, but let's start with and you tell me if I'm wrong, you've been designated 18 18 to address topic 10 which is the value and risks the original transactions --19 19 associated with the new B notes? A. Okay. 20 20 Q. -- with respect to 2005 and 2006 and work our way A. Yes. 21 21 through, but yes that -- that is what I'm talking Q. And topic 11, which is the assistance that the State 22 22 of Michigan provided to the City to counteract the about. 23 A. Okay. So can we just break this down then --23 City's financial instability and economic decline? 24 24 Q. Certainly. A. Yes. 25 25 Q. And topic 45, which is the City's use of a 5 percent A. -- so I properly answer your question. Page 78 Page 80 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 discount rate in the plan of adjustment and fourth Q. Okay. So can you describe for me Miller Buckfire's 3 3 amended disclosure statement? responsibilities as the City's investment banker as it 4 relates to the COPs transactions, as you put it, that 4 A. Yes. 5 Q. And topic 52, which is the City's effort to obtain 5 transpired in 2005 and 2006? 6 6 exit financing? A. Well, we were engaged by the City of Detroit as its 7 7 A. Yes. banker in -- officially in January of 2013 as part of 8 Q. Are you prepared today to testify on those topics? 8 our many responsibilities, we undertook an analysis of 9 9 the City's liabilities, in particular, its funded debt 10 10 Q. Did you do anything to get yourself ready to testify obligations in order to ascertain what their treatment 11 on those topics? 11 might be under a potential plan of adjustment, the 12 A. Well, I reviewed the material cited in my expert 12 City's ability to repay those obligations and try to 13 13 report plus some additional documents that were accomplish some initial view as to what their relative 14 actually produced last night. 14 priorities might be. 15 Q. And I understand that you're also here testifying as 15 Q. And in doing that, you reviewed those COP 16 16 transactions -an expert witness, as well as a fact witness, but what 17 17 A. We did. I am talking about in terms of these topics is your 18 18 Q. -- correct? testimony as a fact witness on those topics. Did you 19 19 do anything in particular to prepare yourself to A. We did. 20 20 Q. And what was your assessment of those COP transactions testify on those topics as a fact witness? 21 21 at the time in connection with that review? 22 22 A. Well, our assessment as a financial matter was that Q. And again, you'll see me going through a few pages 23 23 the structure of those transactions would likely mean because you've been testifying for over eight hours, 24 24 that the City's requirement to repay them in the event and much what I was asking has already been asked. 25 25 of a default or bankruptcy would render those I'll try my best not to repeat it. If you do think

	Page 81		Page 83
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	obligations a lower priority than the LT, UT and other	2	as opposed to the insurance companies because of the
3	obligations of the City.	3	existence of insurance.
4	Q. And if you could, explain for me what you mean by	4	Q. Were you familiar with deals like the COPs deal in
5	that, I would appreciate it.	5	your experience as as an investment banker?
6	A. Well, the COPs were not direct obligations of the	6	A. We've seen many similar transactions in the corporate
7	City. They were obligations of the so-called service	7	world. This is nothing new. It was the first time, I
8	corporations which had been set up pursuant to the	8	believe, a major municipality had tried it for which
9	original transactions. The City was obligated to pay	9	they won awards, but it was a commonly used technique
10	a stream of income, revenues to those service	10	in the corporate world.
11	corporations and that was then used to repay the COPs,	11	Q. When you reviewed them and this is again not a member
12	the certificates of participation, issued by those	12	test if you don't remember, fine, let me know, but
13	corporations to buyers. So they were indirect	13	when you reviewed them incomes with your retention as
14	obligations to the City, and we believe those would	14	an investment banker, were you aware that other
15	make them of lesser priority than other obligations	15	municipalities had done similar COPs transactions?
16	which were direct obligations of the City.	16	A. Yes.
17	Q. I understand that. Is there anything else that any	17	Q. Did you prepare any and when I say you, I need to
18	other conclusions you made regarding those	18	be clear here, I'm asking you about you but I
19	transactions, the 2004 and 2005 transactions?	19	A. You mean my firm.
20	MR. CULLEN: I'd admonish the witness to	20	Q. Yeah.
21	restrict his answer to financial considerations as	21	A. I understand.
22	opposed to reflecting it in any legal discussions that	22	Q. Did you or Miller Buckfire prepare any analyses of the
23	he might have had with the City's counsel or been	23	COPs transactions?
24	involving with the City concerning the viability of	24	A. Only from a financial perspective.
25	those transactions as a legal matter.	25	Q. And from a financial perspective, can you recall
	Page 82		Page 84
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	BY MR. SOTO:	2	anything else about that analysis?
3	Q. And let me be very clear. I'm asking you for your	3	A. We looked at the obligations to understand their cash
4	knowledge based upon your participation as an	4	flow characteristics, the City's obligation to repay,
5	investment banker. If at any time something you're	5	both principal and interest, and then we looked at it
6	about to tell me is something that you were told by	6	again through the perspective of what we would refer
7	your lawyer, certainly, you can address that with your	7	to as recovery waterfall mechanics, which is where we
8	counsel and determine where you go from there, but	8	try to eventually identify based on the City's
9	what I really want is your knowledge, your you have	9	available cash flow how it could apply that to its
10	been in this industry for quite sometime, and you have	10	various creditors and their levels of priority.
11	an excellent resume. I personally think you went to a	11	Q. I'm only this question because I heard you make a
12	great business school, and at the end of the day, I'm	12	distinction yesterday. Were you personally involved
	truing to figure out what you know not what your	13	
13	trying to figure out what you know, not what your	13	in the analysis done of the COPs transactions that you
13 14	lawyers know.	14	in the analysis done of the COPs transactions that you just referred to?
14	lawyers know.	14	just referred to?
14 15	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative	14 15	just referred to? A. Not personally.
14 15 16	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser	14 15 16	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was?
14 15 16 17	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred.	14 15 16 17 18 19	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and
14 15 16 17 18	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred. Q. And again, separate and apart from any conversations	14 15 16 17 18 19	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and Mr. Merken.
14 15 16 17 18	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred. Q. And again, separate and apart from any conversations with your lawyers, did you make any other observations	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and Mr. Merken. Q. And Mr. Herman's first name?
14 15 16 17 18 19	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred. Q. And again, separate and apart from any conversations with your lawyers, did you make any other observations regarding those transactions that you can recall at	14 15 16 17 18 19	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and Mr. Merken. Q. And Mr. Herman's first name? A. Kyle.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred. Q. And again, separate and apart from any conversations with your lawyers, did you make any other observations regarding those transactions that you can recall at this time?	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and Mr. Merken. Q. And Mr. Herman's first name? A. Kyle. Q. Kyle, and the second fellow?
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	lawyers know. A. No, my conclusion was and still is that the relative obligations represented by the COPs were lesser priority than other obligations the City has incurred. Q. And again, separate and apart from any conversations with your lawyers, did you make any other observations regarding those transactions that you can recall at this time? A. I recall discussing with my colleagues that because	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	just referred to? A. Not personally. Q. Who in Miller Buckfire was? A. That was have been overseen by Mr. Herman and Mr. Merken. Q. And Mr. Herman's first name? A. Kyle. Q. Kyle, and the second fellow? A. Sanjay.

Page 85 Page 87 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 THE WITNESS: Am I slow enough now, court 2 notes and then obviously how that would be factored 3 reporter? 3 into the plan treatment. COURT REPORTER: Yes. 4 Q. And those other people, were those the same people you 5 BY MR. SOTO: 5 had mentioned earlier? 6 6 Q. You made a distinction between, and I understood it A. Including Mr. Doak, my partner. His first name, when you made it, between the 2005-2006 time period 7 8 8 and today with respect to the COPs. Are you involved Q. So in devising the plan, did Miller Buckfire do any 9 of any analyses in connection with the current 9 analysis of what the City's unsecured creditors would 10 treatment of the COPs transactions, in connection with 10 recover under the current proposed Chapter 9 plan of 11 the plan, for example? 11 adjustment? 12 A. Well, yes, we were obviously involved in determining 12 A. We did. 13 appropriate treatment for the COPs pursuant to the 13 Q. Did you personally do anything in connection with that 14 14 plan. 15 15 A. Well, there were probably literally dozens of Q. And what was your involvement in that? 16 A. My firm's involvement? 16 iterations, the calculations of the size of the 17 Q. I was going to ask you and then go to the firm. 17 unsecured claims pool, and then an analysis of how 18 A. Okay, well, I was the primary negotiator on behalf of 18 that claims pool would share in the value available, 19 the City all during the period of time we were 19 which is primarily the so-called the B notes. I've 20 20 actively trying to negotiate with the COPs holders and reviewed multiple different versions of that including 21 the insurance companies that provided bond insurance 21 the final version that went into the plan. 22 and I want to be careful because I think it was under 22 Q. And again, if you don't know from memory, we could 2.3 mediation. 23 find the document, how much are the unsecured MR. CULLEN: Yeah, but that fact is not --24 creditors' involvement of the class 9 creditors, how 25 THE WITNESS: Okay. 25 much are they getting under the plan? Page 86 Page 88 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 MR. CULLEN: -- secret. 2 A. Well, I know it's a memory test. I do recall the 3 A. All right, very actively involved in trying to arrive 3 allowed claim for the COPs, we allowed 40 percent of 4 at a settlement with those parties pursuant to the 4 the principal note to go into the claims pool, and, 5 5 plan. I was also very actively involved in therefore, when you calculate their recovery, you have 6 6 determining since those negotiations did not result in to take into account it's only 40 percent that's being 7 a settlement, appropriate proposed treatment for those allowed pursuant to the claim -holders pursuant to the plan in terms of the relative 8 Q. That's the beginning assumption --9 9 allowed claim, and the pro rata amount of B notes they A. That's our beginning assumption, right. So --10 would receive. 10 Q. Okay. Let me hand you a document so we can get these 11 BY MR. SOTO: 11 facts into -- let me hand you to our court reporter 12 Q. And you understood that the creditors involved in the 12 what we'll mark as Exhibit 1 to our deposition. And I 13 13 COPs transactions were -- were unsecured creditors? believe it's a copy of the disclosure statements so 14 14 you can take a look at it and get some facts. 15 Q. Okay. In devising the plan, well, let me go back to 15 MR. CULLEN: We're going to start over 16 the question that you answered. You -- you gave me an 16 again on the numbers? 17 answer of your participation. Was there any 17 MR. SOTO: Well I don't want to do that if 18 additional participation that you're aware of by 18 we haven't been doing it, so if we haven't been doing 19 Miller Buckfire, your firm? 19 it --20 A. Well, this has been a very important issue to the 20 MR. BALL: I think we've been marking them 21 City. It's a large obligation, so other members of 21 consecutively in this deposition. 22 22 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: Miller Buckfire were involved at different points in 23 time and the analysis of the settlement that we 23 **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 28** 24 proposed. This is during the negotiation period, and 24 9:57 a.m. 25 later on in determining the nature and status of the B BY MR. SOTO:

	Page 89		Page 91
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q. So I the questions that I'm going to ask are	2	THE WITNESS: I know, that's why I'm being
3	related to, you know, just what various classes are	3	careful; I don't know what
4	getting under the plan so we get that in the record,	4	MR. HACKNEY: At least that part of it's
5	and I think that starts somewhere around page 33 of	5	public, so
6	the disclosure statement.	6	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
7	A. Are you using the exhibit number or the page number of	7	MR. HACKNEY: I don't know if it's the
8	the document?	8	full extent.
9	Q. The page well, actually, that's a good point. Just	9	BY MR. SOTO:
10	the page number for now. It's page 48 of the	10	Q. So then looking at class 8 on the same page, which is
11	document.	11	the unlimited tax general obligation bond claims, or
12	MR. CULLEN: Counsel, do you have one or	12	what we refer to as the SEPG, can you tell me what the
13	not?	13	·
14		14	estimated percentage of recovery is on that?
15	MR. SOTO: We should.	15	A. 74 percent.
	MR. CULLEN: That would be handy.		Q. Looking then at class I guess it's on page 51 of
16	(Electronic telephone announcement: Jim	16	197, 36 of the document, class 10, which is the PFRS
17	Phinney of Mintz Levin has left the conference)	17	pension claims, can you tell me what the estimated
18	MR. CULLEN: You may start, I'll catch up.	18	recovery is on those claims?
19	BY MR. SOTO:	19	A. Without outside funding, 39 percent and with outside
20	Q. Thanks. So looking at this Exhibit 28, which is the	20	funding, 59 percent.
21	disclosure statement	21	Q. Can you explain for the Court and me what the
22	A. Mm-hmm.	22	difference is there, what what outside funding.
23	Q I believe it's on page 49 of 197 of the Exhibit	23	A. One of the elements of recovery in this plan of
24	which happens to be page 34 of the of the document.	24	adjustment is the provision of outside funding from a
25	A. Yes, I'm with you.	25	combination of the State of Michigan and foundations
	Page 90		Page 92
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q. And I see that, I guess, class 7, the LTGOs, estimated	2	to the Detroit Institute of Arts and that money is
3	percentage of recovery is 10 to 13 percent; do you see	3	being conveyed directly to the pension funds pursuant
4	that?	4	to an overall compromise involving the unions, the
5	A. I do.	5	pension funds, the DIA, that is, the Detroit Institute
6	Q. Do you know if that's going to change in any way based	6	of Arts, and the City of Detroit.
7	on your work?	7	Q. And that's what you're referring to?
8	A. Well, this is subject to the negotiation, and we	8	A. As the outside funding, correct.
9	haven't made it public yet.	9	Q. Moving on to, I guess, class 11, which would be on
10	Q. Okay. Well, I don't want anything that's subject to	10	page 38 of the document or page 53 of 197 of your
11	the court's orders on mediation or settlement, but	11	Exhibit 28, it refers to class 11, the GRS pension
12		12	claim. Can you tell me what the estimated recovery is
13	so if you can't answer it, that's fine. MR. HACKNEY: Can I interject real quick?	13	for the class 11 GRS pension claims?
14		14	A. The estimated recovery without outside funding, is 48
	When I asked about this, Tim	15	•
15 16	MR. CULLEN: Yes.	16	percent. And with outside funding is 60 percent.
16 17	MR. HACKNEY: When I asked Jeff Irwin if I	17	Q. And the outside funding that's being referred to
17	could get the terms of the ultimate GO deal, he		there, is that what you just testified about a moment
18	referred me to Ken's report, Exhibit A, which shows	18	ago?
19	the recovery on the unsecured portion of the LT GO,	19	A. Correct.
20	SO	20	Q. As it relates to that? And looking back then on I
21	THE WITNESS: Okay.	21	guess it's page 35 of the document, page 50 of 197 of
22	MR. HACKNEY: I know you got to take my	22	the exhibit, with respect to class 9, the COPs claims;
23	word on that but there's a there's a number in your	23	do you see that?
24	expert report on that. It's kind of a gray zone; I	24	A. I do.
25	acknowledge that	25	 Q. Can you tell me what the estimated percentage of

Page 95 Page 93 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 recovery is for the class 9 COPs claims? 2 Q. Was Miller Buckfire involved in the decision to 3 3 A. Zero to 10 percent. provide a greater percentage of recoveries to classes Q. Now you mentioned a little bit ago that the plan 4 10 and 11 as compared to class 9? 5 contains various settlements in it, correct? 5 MR. CULLEN: Objection, foundation, you can 6 6 A. Correct. address that if it makes sense to you. Q. Okay. I'm not going to go into the substance of -- of A. I was -- and my firm was involved actively in all 8 8 analysis of all recoveries for all classes. all of them, and some of them you can't testify about, 9 as you've said earlier, but let me ask did Miller 9 BY MR. SOTO: 10 10 Buckfire have a role on behalf of the City in any of Q. That included that comparison of 10, 11, and 9? 11 those settlements? 11 A. Correct. 12 A. We had a role in all of the settlements? 12 Q. Do you recall the basis of the decision for the 13 Q. In all of them? 13 differentiation of those classes, 10, 11, and 9? 14 14 MR. CULLEN: I would caution the witness A Yes 15 15 Q. Without going into the substance of it, what was not to talk about lawyer/client --16 16 Miller Buckfire's role in connection with the THE WITNESS: Right. 17 settlement process? 17 MR. CULLEN: -- issues or mediation issues 18 MR. CULLEN: You can describe what your 18 with respect to those. 19 role was. 19 MR. SOTO: And that can be a standing, 20 THE WITNESS: In general? 20 you've been directed as such 21 MR. CULLEN: In general. 21 MR. CULLEN: I understand. 22 A. Okay, we provided advice to the emergency manager and 22 A. And I'm just thinking about how I can frame my answer 23 the City of Detroit on the relative value of each 23 give me a minute. 24 claim that need to be settled, the manner in which the 24 BY MR. SOTO: 25 negotiations should be handled, constructing the 25 Q. Please Page 96 Page 94 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. All right, would you please repeat the question? various offers to those creditors for settlement 3 3 purposes, assisting the emergency manager in Q. Sure, and maybe I can make it clearer. What I'm 4 negotiations with creditors to arrive at acceptable 4 trying to determine and see if you have facts on --5 5 transactions. facts on is the process and the elements that went 6 6 We did substantial analysis of all into distinguishing classes 10 and 11 as compared to 7 proposals provided to us by the different class 9 and the recoveries that they were going to 8 constituencies and insured along with other 8 9 9 consultants to the City that the settlements in A. I see. Well, as a purely financial or banking matter, 10 10 it was our judgment that the status of the class 9 totality would allow the City to propose a feasible 11 11 claims and the pension and so-called OPEB claims was 12 Q. Did Miller Buckfire have a role in developing the 12 basically the same, that is they were general 13 13 unsecured claims of the City of lesser priority than proposed treatment of each of the classes of unsecured 14 claims that we just read about in the disclosure 14 the general obligation claims, certain other claims of 15 statement? 15 the City. And so that was the starting point of our 16 16 analysis and indeed was the basis for the City's A. Yes. 17 Q. And what was Miller Buckfire's role in that? 17 original proposal in June of '13 where all these 18 18 claims would be in the same pool and would share pro A. It's what I just testified to. 19 19 O. The same? rata. 20 20 It also became clear to us that as part of A. Yes. 21 21 Did you have a personal role in that? our financial analysis that even though we believed 22 22 that the claims were general unsecured claims, the A. In several of the negotiations, yes. 23 23 fact that the COPs claims were indirect obligations of Q. And also in proposing the treatment of each of the 24 24 the City and not direct obligations to the City had to classes? 25 be given some consideration, and that is how we ende A. Yes.

Page 99 Page 97 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 up recommending to the emergency manager that only 40 2 how you put it, how would the fact that those clients 3 3 percent of the COPs claims be allowed because we were have claims against the service corporations uncertain about what their ultimate status would be 4 differentiate in their mind? because again, I'm -- I'm making a legal conclusion, 5 A. Well, the City was not the direct obligor of the COPs 6 but the claim of the COPs against the service That was the whole point of the transactions, it was corporations would result in the service 7 an indirect obligor. 8 corporations's claim being an asset of the COPs and Q. So you were taking into account the fact that the that was sufficiently in dispute as to a financial 9 service corporations would still be there to be able 10 matter as to what value would be, we felt 40 percent 10 pay those obligations? 11 was the appropriate allowed claim. 11 A. To the extent they had assets to do so, that's 12 Then the distinction we had to draw with 12 13 the class 10 and 11 claims had to take into account 13 Q. Okay. Did you take into account the fact that they 14 from a financial matter, the proposed treatment of 14 would only have assets, that the --15 OPEB as a practical matter from the City's prospective 15 (Electronic telephone statement: Chris 16 the financial obligations due to its retirees were 16 Filburn, Paul Weiss, has left the conference. 17 both pension and healthcare related and because we 17 A. I'm sorry, could you --18 were proposing to substantially impair or eliminate 18 MR. CULLEN: He'll be missed. 19 our healthcare plans and in consideration for doing so 19 BY MR. SOTO: 20 move our retirees to new insurance programs of much 20 Q. Now I've lost it all, Chris. Let's start again. 21 lesser cost, that resulted in a very large claim, but 21 Did you take into account the fact that the 22 therefore, as a practical matter, rather than 22 sources of revenue for the service corporations to pay 23 throwing -- using the OPEB claim and the pension 23 the COPs holders was also going to be affected by the claims to be pari passu with respect to recovery. 24 plan? 25 Part of the settlement discussion with the retiree --25 A. Yes, I did. Page 100 Page 98 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE. VOLUME 2** 2 I'm trying to be careful --2 Q. So recognizing that if the service corporations had no 3 3 MR. CULLEN: Okay. money to pay the COPs holders, you still took that as 4 4 A. -- from a financial prospective, we viewed those a distinction in allowing only 40 percent? 5 5 claims as being part of the same pool for purposes of 6 arranging an overall recovery and therefore how that 6 Q. And were there any other factors that I missed in that 7 recovery would be applied would be up to the exchange? 8 beneficiaries which is now reflected in the plan of 8 9 9 adjustment. Then you went on to talk about the proposed treatment 10 10 BY MR. SOTO: of OPEB, and I just want to make sure it's clear for 11 Q. Let me break that down. That was a --11 the record or at least I understand it. So you took 12 12 into account the fact that here were another group of 13 13 Q. -- pretty cool answer so -unsecured creditors who were going to be impacted 14 A. It's complicated. 14 because you were affecting their pensions and their 15 Q. So taking -- taking the first thing that you 15 healthcare, correct? 16 16 highlighted, you highlighted the distinction between A. Correct. 17 direct and indirect claims and the class 9 claims you 17 Q. Is there anything else you took into account? 18 viewed as indirect and there were other direct claims. 18 A. I'm not sure how I can answer this question. Can I 19 19 You said that led to you -- and again, if I'm saying just ask? 20 20 something wrong, you correct me, you said that allowed Q. Sure, please. 21 to allowing only 40 percent of that claim. 21 (Counsel confers with the witness.) 22 2.2 So can you explain to me what analysis you MR. HACKNEY: What was the last question? 23 23 did of what analysis you did of what those claimants MR. SOTO: Anything else he took into 24 24 you mentioned that they had claim -- it would result account other than the fact that there's a pension and 25 25 healthcare? in claims against the surface corporations is I think

Page 103 Page 101 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 into account all possibilities for the City to A. I can't answer that question. 3 3 BY MR. SOTO: maximize credit recoveries. 4 4 Q. We can work with that. Did you understand --Q. And can you explain to the --5 (Electronic telephone statement: Has joined 5 A. I didn't go to law school I apologize. 6 6 Q. You did better than someone who went to law school. the conference) 7 Do you understand that the objectors believe that the A. Well, because it wasn't strictly a financial 8 judgement. 8 plan is not fair and equitable? 9 BY MR. SOTO: 9 10 10 Q. So it would involve an attorney-client privilege Q. Do you understand -- well, let's stop and ask the same 11 11 question on that again, because of your experience in judgment? 12 12 the field what is your understanding of the plan to be A. Yes, that's correct. 13 MR. SOTO: And are you directing him not to 13 fair and equitable? 14 A. That it doesn't discriminate between creditors that 14 answer that? 15 15 MR. CULLEN: Yes. have equal status. 16 16 BY MR. SOTO: Q. Do you understand that the objectors believe that the 17 17 plan was not offered in good faith? 18 Q. So you've been directed not to answer, but -- if I 18 A. I've heard that. 19 were you, I wouldn't, but at the same time, we'll 19 Q. What is your understanding of that analysis of a plan 20 20 good faith standing? reserve our rights to see if maybe we can find that 21 21 A. Well, I'll give you a banker's interpretation of that, out another way. Maybe the Court can intervene and 22 22 that a plan that's offered in good faith does not help us. 23 unfairly discriminate against creditors for reasons 23 MR. CULLEN: Page 41 is gone. 24 24 other than a relative priority that, in fact, the plan MR. SOTO: Are we giving you partial 25 25 is intended to provide everyone their maximum recovery exhibits now? Page 102 Page 104 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 based on the relative priority to the extent possible. You've answered these questions either 3 3 yesterday or today. Q. Do you understand that the objectors also have or 4 BY MR. SOTO: 4 believe that the plan is not feasible? 5 Q. Mr. Buckfire, are you familiar with the objections 5 6 6 that the various COPs holders have raised in Q. And why does your understanding of the standing of 7 7 connection with the plan? feasibility apply to plans of adjustment? 8 A. Not intimately, but I'm generally aware of some of 8 A. The standard is normally meant to imply that the odds 9 9 their judgments. of a City or company going back into bankruptcy 10 10 Q. Okay, okay. I'll ask you something about your seeking protection within two to four years of 11 awareness outside of context and we'll see if we can 11 emergence is high. We've always assumed from a 12 take it from there, okay? 12 banking perspective that a plan -- start again -- that 13 13 a borrower upon emergence, should be able to access 14 Q. Do you understand that the objectors believe that the 14 the capital markets in the ordinary course, will have 15 plan fails the best interests case? 15 sufficient liquidity available to it upon emergence to 16 16 fund its operations, and satisfy its obligations on a 17 Q. And yesterday, we said already, I was very impressed 17 postemergency basis for a reasonable period of time, 18 with your experience in this field, and so and I 18 which as I indicated in a corporate setting, is two to 19 19 presume too much. four years in this setting, we've taken a much longer 20 20 time period than at least ten years. As ab investment banker as a banker who's 21 worked in restructurings as long as you have, what is 21 Q. So just to give you some heads up, so I'm going 22 22 through these now, these sort of objections of what your understanding of the best interests test? 23 23 A. That the plan provides treatment for creditors which your participation was and analyzing them and your 24 24 participation, so I'll start with the first one, is better than they would otherwise receive in a 25 discussing the best interests issue first. liquidation scenario and that we've properly taken

Page 107 Page 105 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 In the context of -- of the plan of 2 analysis which began last January which we were 3 3 adjustment that is at issue in this matter now, I intimately involved in along with Ernst & Young and understand it's going to be amended or at least we've 4 Conway MacKenzie. been told it is, but as it exists that you can testify 5 So that leads you to first determine well 6 about, were you involved in analyzing how that plan how much do you really have available once you take met the best interests tests from an investment into account that set of requirements to eliminate 8 8 banker's standpoint? service insolvency, that leaves you with a projected 9 A. Yes. 9 stream of cash flow which is available for in this 10 Q. And the "you" I was referring to there was Miller 10 context fixed and unfixed debt obligations and from 11 Buckfire, but I'm going to ask you again, you 11 that, we then calculate what's available to satisfy 12 our creditors pursuant to the best interests test. personally and Miller Buckfire, both? 12 13 13 Q. And so you determined what services this is my 14 14 Q. Okay. What was your personal participation in that understanding of what you just said and tell me if I'm 15 15 wrong, you determine what services the City has to 16 A. Well, I've reviewed proposed treatment of our 16 give, ought to be giving, or isn't giving that it 17 creditors consistently since last June. I've been 17 should be giving, or is giving too many, you look at 18 involved in discussions involving recommendations to 18 the services that the City as a City; you start with 19 the emergency manager for proposed settlements to make 19 20 20 sure they were consistent with those provisions. A. Correct. 21 Q. Would you agree that a municipality in a chapter 9 in 21 Q. And then once you determine, you know, what those are, 22 connection with the best interests test should make 22 along with all these people that you mentioned 23 reasonable efforts to repay creditors? 23 earlier, the mayor and everyone else, then you see, 24 24 well, what are the revenues that the City has to 25 Q. And in -- and I understand that you're wearing two 25 address those? Page 106 Page 108 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 hats here, and I'm going to ask you an opinion A. Well, the revenue analysis on which our financial 3 3 question because you're an expert or being proffered conclusions are based is obviously very critical to 4 4 feasibility of the plan, itself. Once you understand as an expert, as well. What constitutes a reasonable 5 5 effort to repay creditors in your opinion? how confident you can be in the revenues of the City 6 6 A. In a municipal context? on a projected very long basis then you have to apply In the context of this municipal bankruptcy. those revenues necessary costs to providing essential 8 services to the citizens of Detroit, and of course a 9 9 Q. Which is unique as you testified -central element of the plan was effectively a new 10 10 A. Yes. program of the reinvestment to take into account the 11 Q. -- at length yesterday. 11 severe underinvestment by the City in those services 12 A. Well, recognizing that it is a unique bankruptcy in 12 for decades which had been a major factor, itself, in 13 13 many ways, we believe and advised the emergency the decline of the City by encouraging businesses and 14 manager and indeed the State of Michigan from the 14 citizens to leave. 15 beginning of our engagement including, by the way, the 15 So by reestablishing adequate services to 16 mayor of the City of Detroit, I should have said that, 16 address the service insolvency issue, that had a 17 too, that designing a plan that would take into 17 certain cost associated with it. 18 account the City's best ability to repay its creditors 18 A. Once that cost is taken into account, then you have 19 19 had to start with the premise that the City was whatever you have left over from revenues and that is 20 effectively service insolvent and that whatever was 20 therefore available to satisfy our obligations to our 21 available to repay creditors from the cash flows of 21 creditors. 22 22 Q. And I think you said it in a way that I understood, so the City, that is, the revenues of the City, was 23 really only available after taking into account the 23 you start by figuring out what the basic services 24 cost of the revitalization/rehabilitation of the City, 24 should be in a plan that you think is going to work 25 25 that's going to be meeting the tests we talked about, itself, and that was the beginning point of our

Page 111 Page 109 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 and after you determine the cost of that, and you creditors? 3 3 think the real revenues are, then you can decide well, A. Not independent of what's been disclosed in the what's left over for the creditors? 4 disclosure statement and plan. 5 A. Correct. And of course, we also look at whether there 5 Q. So in specifics, what do you believe was done to 6 6 are other sources of repayment. Certain noncore ensure that the treatment of the class 9 creditors 7 assets that might be monetizable, might not, all 7 was -- was fair and equitable? 8 8 disclosed in our original June 2013 report. A. Well, leaving aside the legal issues, which I'm not 9 MR. CULLEN: 2014. 9 competent to speak to, the allowed claim of 40 percent 10 THE WITNESS: No, June of '13. 10 as being allowed to participate pro rata with all 11 11 MR. CULLEN: I'm sorry. other similarly situated claims with respect to B note 12 BY MR. SOTO: 12 recovery, so I believe that satisfies the test. 13 Q. You mentioned the June 2013 report, and I have only 13 Q. And anything else other than that? 14 14 one question left that wasn't asked yesterday in some A. No. 15 15 way, and that is have you done an analysis of that Q. Moving on to the objection regarding good faith and 16 report since then to update it? 16 your understanding of it, let me hand you an exhibit. 17 A. Well, everything we've been doing has been based on 17 We'll put this in context. 18 18 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: the conclusions we laid out in that report in June of 19 19 2013. So it's been the roadmap and effectively the **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 29** 20 strategy for the rehabilitation of the City since it 20 10:27 a.m. 21 was first made public last year. We haven't done a 21 BY MR SOTO: 22 22 Q. Okay, Mr. Buckfire, you've been handed what has been further analysis because it has been superseded by the 23 23 marked as Exhibit 29, and it is an e-mail from you, analysis provided in the plan of adjustment and the 24 24 disclosure statement. Kenneth Buckfire, dated Tuesday, July 30th, 2013, to 25 25 Q. So the plan of adjustment disclosure statement is a Bennett Bruce -- or I guess that's Bruce Bennett and Page 110 Page 112 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 progeny of the June 13th plan? 2 David Heiman (ph.)? 3 3 A. That's right. A. That's right. 4 Q. Is there anything that you now look back on in seeing 4 Q. And the subject is Christie's and the DIA. Could you 5 that June '13 -- June 2013 plan that you think we were 5 take a few moments to take a look at that to refresh 6 6 your recollection of that if you need to? wrong? 7 7 A. The City was wrong? A. My recollection is refreshed. 8 Q. Well, you as an investment banker, I don't attribute 8 Q. Okay. So I'm going to ask you some specific questions 9 9 all of that to the City. but in general. Do you remember this process? 10 A. I thought we would have more cooperation from the 10 A. Yes. 11 Counties in creating the authority than we did. 11 Q. What was this e-mail part of? 12 12 Q. All right, let's -- anything else? A. Can I ask a question to my counsel for a second? 13 13 Q. Sure, please. 14 14 Q. Let's go on to the next one. So one of the other COPs (Counsel confers with witness .) 15 15 holders' objections is that the plan is not fair and A. Just wanted to make sure. Well, very early on in our 16 16 engagement with the City, I was made aware of the fac equitable and you -- you gave and you gave me your 17 17 that the Detroit Institute of Arts was effectively not understanding of what you understood that to mean. 18 Q. Would you agree that the COPs holders' claims, the 18 a separate institution but, in fact, was owned by the 19 19 class 9 claims, are considered an impaired class? City, although, it was operated by the DIA Trustee 20 20 Corporation, the building and collection was A. From a financial perspective, I would deem them 21 21 technically owned by the City of Detroit. We 22 22 Q. Other than what you've testified about today and recognized early on that that would require it under 23 23 yesterday, did you undertake an analysis to ensure certain scenarios to be valued as a potential noncore 24 24 that the fair and equitable standard was -- was being asset and dealt with appropriately if it was 25 25 determined that the City would have to seek protection satisfied with respect to the treatment of the class 9

Page 115 Page 113 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 under Chapter 9. 2 under that, it's yesterday the City of Detroit filed 3 We, during the spring of 2013, had several 3 for bankruptcy, do you see that paragraph? Below meetings with representatives of DIA to alert them to 4 those two headings? 5 this potential outcome and to explain to them that it 5 A. I do. 6 6 might be necessary to monetize or sell the collection Q. Okay. If I'm reading this correctly, there's a under certain scenarios. We then independently 7 statement here the office of the state appointed 8 determined that in order to satisfy the requirements emergency manager, Kevyn Orr, says it did not initiate 9 of the Bankruptcy Code because it would be deemed 9 the appraisal, but spokesman Bill Nolan offered these 10 potentially a noncore asset that we would have to do a 10 words; do you see that? 11 valuation of the assets to determine exactly what it 11 A. I do. 12 might be, because even though Miller Buckfire is an 12 And he says, and I quote -- I am reading the quote 13 investment bank, we are not experts in appraising art 13 that they have here, let's assume it's correct, we 14 and have no expertise in that field. 14 haven't proposed selling any asset but we haven't 15 15 There are, regrettably, only two taken any asset off the table. We can't. We cannot 16 institutions in the world that have the professional 16 negotiate in good faith with creditors by taking 17 17 capacity to perform an appraisal of a encyclopedic assets off the table, and all our creditors have asked 18 art museum, and by that I mean a museum that has a 18 about the worth of the DIA, and we've told them 19 collection covering a wide variety of genres, periods 19 they're welcome to find out, end quote; do you see 20 of history, and countries, and those two institutions 20 that? 21 are Sothebys and Christie's. We determined we could 21 A. I do. 22 22 not approach Sothebys because, unfortunately, a Q. Do you know who Mr. Bill Nolan is? 23 director of Sothebys is also a trustee of the Detroit 23 Yes, he is the communications director for the 24 24 Institute of Arts, and we viewed that as a potential emergency manager's office. 25 conflict. 25 Q. And were you familiar, did you talk to him about this Page 114 Page 116 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 at that time? So we had to approach Christie's, and I 3 asked them whether they would be willing to provide ar 3 A. I did. 4 appraisal of, initially at least, the portion of the Q. Do you agree with the statement there? 5 5 collection that had been paid for by tax revenues of 6 6 Q. Did you did you communicate with anyone regarding this the City of Detroit, and they agreed to do so pursuant 7 issue regarding Mr. Nolan's statement? to a normal appraisal contract, which they provided to me. I believe it was in June of 2013, which I then 8 A. I'm not sure I understand. 9 9 provided to the emergency manager. Q. Well, there's a bunch of press releases he keeps 10 10 And unfortunately, the fact of that was talking about, so what I'm trying to find out is did 11 leaked to the press, and it was mischaracterized as 11 you have any statement to the press or did you -- were 12 12 Christie's coming in to sell the collection when, in you involved in preparing the statements for the 13 13 press, not privileged I'm not looking for that, with fact, all they were asked to do was to appraise the 14 14 collection for purposes of the potential respect to this issue? 15 reorganization of the City, and this has to do with 15 A. Well, I never made a statement to the press about any 16 16 that process. of these issues. I -- I was obviously keeping Mr. Orr 17 A. Correct. I should mention they tried to return their 17 fully aware of all of our activities so it is true 18 fee several times but we refused to accept it. 18 that his office did not initiate the appraisal, but we 19 19 did and in turn whatever statements were made, but Q. Let's -- let's look at page 4 of this e-mail that's 20 Bates stamped page No. 979? 20 this by Mr. Nolan was made after he's chatted with me 21 A. I see that, yes. 21 where we stood and what the purpose of this was, and 22 22 explained to him consistently that we had the Q. And so... and I know you reviewed this and had some 23 23 obligation to identify the value of any asset that memory of it, but under the heading "Should We Be 24 24 might be available pursuant to a plan. Worried." Christie's called Detroit Museum about its

25

Q. Let me hand you another.

25

\$2 billion collection by Jillian Steinhauer and then

	Page 117		Page 119
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION:	2	doing so, yes.
3	DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 30	3	Q. And the adequate compensation was going to come in the
4	10:36 a.m.	4	form of an additional millage was that what he was
5	BY MR. SOTO:	5	proposing?
6	Q. So this is Exhibit 30, and what I've handed you as	6	A. That was one of the possibilities yes.
7	Exhibit 30 is what appears to be another e-mail from	7	Q. Were there other possibilities that he proposed?
8	Kenneth Buckfire, date time dated Wednesday,	8	A. No, but that I proposed.
9	October 23rd, 2013, to David Heiman, subject note from	9	Q. What were the other possibilities that you proposed?
10	Gargaro.	10	A. That they raise enough money from their trustees and
11	MR. MONTGOMERY: Counsel, could you	11	other community members to justify conveying the
12	identify the document by Bates number if possible?	12	collection into an authority which is indeed the path
13	MR. NEAL: Absolutely. Possibly, it's POA	13	they've taken and when you raised that back in Octobe
14	00040759.	14	of 2013, had you done an analysis of what the value
15	MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you.	15	would have to be to justify that kind of an asset
16	BY MR. SOTO:	16	being taken off the table.
17	Q. Are you familiar with this e-mail?	17	A. No, because the Christie's valuation wasn't available
18	A. I am.	18	at that time.
19	Q. Who is Mr. Gargaro?	19	Q. Was it being done at that time?
20	A. He was at the time, he may still be the chairman of	20	A. Yes.
21	the Board of Trustees of the Detroit Institute of	21	Q. So you were awaiting the Christie's valuation?
22	Arts.	22	A. Correct.
23	Q. And how do you know him?	23	Q. Other than the Christie's valuation, were there any
24	A. I met him for the first time at a meeting in Detroit,	24	other factors that you took into account in
25	I believe in May of 2013 when we first became aware o	25	determining what would be the proper value necessary
	Page 118		Page 120
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	this issue, so in this e-mail on the second page,	2	to transfer an asset like the DIA and its art the way
3	which is page 760 in the Bates stamp, page 2 on the	3	you just described?
4	e-mail, in the first full paragraph on that page, Mr.	4	A. Well, it's an indirect value issue. There is a
5	Gargaro writes to you Ken, when you and I spoke last	5	certain cost associated with operating a museum and
6	Friday, October 11th, you asked me to follow up with	6	its collection, which is currently is currently
7	my key contacts in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties	7	being funded by the existing special millage at the
8	to measure reactions for the possibility of special	8	three Counties listed here, Wayne, Oakland, and
9	additional millage, the proceeds of which could be	9	Macomb, I believe, got passed in 2011 or '12. That
10	used by the EM, which I assume means emergency	10	cost would have to be borne by whatever entity took
11	manager	11	over the operation, if the counties deemed that
12	A. Yes.	12	whatever we had done would result in the cancellation
13	Q in exchange for transferring the DIA to an	13	of the millage, and otherwise, that cost would be
14	authority or a similar vehicle to protect it from any	14	directly have to be funded by the general fund of the
15	future Detroit creditor exposure. Do you recall	15	City, which was not being budgeted for in our plan.
16	that	16	Q. Okay, so and correct me if I'm wrong in my assessment
17	A. Yeah.	17	of what you so in addition to taking into account
18	Q exchange?	18	well, somebody's got to tell me what the value of this
19	A. I do.	19	art is, you were looking to Christie's because you
20	Q. And did you respond to his inquiries regarding that	20	were not experts, you said that earlier, correct?
21	exchange?	21	A. Correct.
22	A. Not subsequent to these e-mails, no.	22	Q. Additionally, you took into account he fact that hey,
23	Q. So in October, Mr. Gargaro was communicating with you	23	it costs money to run this thing, and there's a
24	about taking an asset off the table, correct?	24	millage that's being used already, whoever takes it
25	A. In exchange for adequate compensation to the City for	25	over is going to have to take over that cost?

		Page 121			Page 123
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Α	. If the millage is not continued, correct.	2		going over an hour, and you've been going over two
3	Q	. Okay. And continuing the millage is a cost to the	3		hours. Let me know when you want to just take a break
4		City, correct?	4		and
5	Α	. No, the millage, actually, is being paid for the	5	A.	That's fine.
6		Tri-County area, Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb County	6	Q.	because I'll be quick to let you know
7		It's an indirect benefit to the City because the City	7	A.	You have a plane to catch.
8		is not picking up the cost of operating its museum;	8	Q.	I'm not going to make that plane, I can tell you
9		it's been paid for by the County residents.	9		that already, but I don't want you to
10	Q	. So your concern was making sure whoever's taking this	10	A.	We already have this exhibit.
11		over understands that there's a cost?	11	Q.	Do we? Oh, good. Then I'll put it
12	Α	. Correct.	12	A.	It's Exhibit 13.
13	Q	. It wasn't a concern that hey, the City's not making	13	Q.	So let me ask you to look at Exhibit 13. Boy I'm glad
14		payment, because the City wasn't paying for it in the	14		you've been here both days. You're essential.
15		first place?	15		So I'm not going to ask you the questions
16	Α	. And the City didn't have the capacity to pay it.	16		you were asked with respect to the DWSD. Okay, we
17	Q	. And it wasn't being paid for?	17		marked all those out, but do you recall this proposal?
18	Α	. It was being paid for by the special millage.	18	A.	I do.
19	Q	. Any other factors besides those two that you were	19	Q.	Let me ask you to turn then to page 83, all right and
20		thinking of?	20		let me give you the you already have this one you
21	Α	. No.	21		page 83 is also Bates stamped page 0520, I think?
22	Q	. In connection with your analysis of this proposed	22	A.	Well, it's captioned Realization of Value of Assets
23		transfer, taking off the table by I guess, here	23	Q.	Yes.
24		it's Jim Gargaro was there any other analysis that	24	A.	And on the bottom is 15970.
25		was being done by Miller Buckfire or you as part of	25	Q.	Yeah you have a different one than I do, but that's
		Page 122			Page 124
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		Miller Buckfire regarding the value of that asset to	2		fine.
3		the City?	3	A.	Oh, okay.
4	Α	. Not in October. We had, obviously, conversations with	4	Q.	So taking a look at that page 83, and that's the one
5		Christie's about what other alternatives might be	5		captioned "Realization of Value," you do have a little
6		available to create value for the City from this	6		83 on corner there, don't you?
7		collection, and I asked them to review those	7	A.	I see it, yes.
8		possibilities as part of their public report when	8	Q.	Okay, good, I just wanted to make sure we're on the
9		their valuation was made public, which they did.	9		same page. The proposal that's presented here
10	Q	. And as part of their report, they mentioned some other	10		presents to the City's major creditors the potential
11		alternatives?	11		for realization of value of the City's assets,
		. They did.	12		correct?
12	Α				
12 13	_	. Can you recall what those were?	13	A.	Yes.
13 14	Q	-	14		Yes. Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here
13 14 15	Q	. Can you recall what those were?	14 15		
13 14 15 16	Q	. Can you recall what those were? . One of them was putting certain elements of the	14 15 16		Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here
13 14 15 16 17	Q	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know,	14 15 16 17		Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at
13 14 15 16 17 18	Q	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on	14 15 16 17		Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages?
13 14 15 16 17 18	Q	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on display and consider monetizing those. We tried to be	14 15 16 17 18		Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on display and consider monetizing those. We tried to be as open-minded as possible about all sources of cash	14 15 16 17 18 19	Q.	Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at length yesterday, but I didn't hear that question asked. It's his June 14th, 2013, proposal that serves as the basis for everything else.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q A	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on display and consider monetizing those. We tried to be as open-minded as possible about all sources of cash realization from the collection.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q.	Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at length yesterday, but I didn't hear that question asked. It's his June 14th, 2013, proposal that serves as the basis for everything else. MR. SOTO:
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. A	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on display and consider monetizing those. We tried to be as open-minded as possible about all sources of cash realization from the collection. In connection with your retaining of Christie's, did you tell them to be as open-minded as they could be?	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q.	Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at length yesterday, but I didn't hear that question asked. It's his June 14th, 2013, proposal that serves as the basis for everything else. MR. SOTO: So if you I mean if you know of something that you can recall, I'm not I recognize no one's asking you
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A.	Can you recall what those were? One of them was putting certain elements of the collection out on tour and getting, in effect, touring fees for that or leasing parts of the collection to other museums, we asked them to look at, you know, taking parts of the collection that were never on display and consider monetizing those. We tried to be as open-minded as possible about all sources of cash realization from the collection.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q.	Is there anything in that proposal as we sit here today that you disagree with? MR. CULLEN: All of these pages? MR. SOTO: Well, he testified about it at length yesterday, but I didn't hear that question asked. It's his June 14th, 2013, proposal that serves as the basis for everything else. MR. SOTO: So if you I mean if you know of something that you

Page 127 Page 125 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 thing for two years, I think -- I think we got this 2 believe there is value in parking assets, and that 3 3 right, I think maybe that would have been different, I process should commence any day, and Joe Louis Arena there's -- it's minimal value so -think that's the question. 5 A. Well, we got the question of creating an authority 5 Q. So let me, in terms of turning your attention then to 6 wrong, and we thought we'd have more cooperation than 6 page 88 -- all right. On page 88, the proposal to the we did, and that's very regrettable. It doesn't mean 7 7 credit deals with City owned land, correct? 8 8 that there won't be an authority, but it will be A. Correct. 9 different than the one we originally tried to create. 9 Q. Reading from page 88, it says we conclude that the 10 10 Aside from that, in terms of realization of assets, I vast majority of this property has limited current 11 don't think we've missed anything, I was somewhat 11 commercial value? 12 disappointed only because at the time we didn't 12 A. Correct. 13 realize how little value was available to us that 13 Q. Is that still your opinion today? 14 there was nothing we could do with the Colman A. Young 14 A. It is. 15 15 Airport, and in fact, it has negative value, which is Q. What steps did you take to make that determination? 16 unfortunate. 16 Q. We spent at the time this report was produced a lot of 17 The tunnel, likewise, because of how it was 17 time with other consultants related to the City, in 18 financed, has minimal value. We had originally hoped 18 particular, Conway MacKenzie, which had more 19 it would have more. Belle Isle Park, we obviously 19 involvement with this issue than we did. We also 20 20 discussed that, was already a done deal before we got spent time with certain individuals in the City of 21 involved, so no, I don't think there was anything in 21 Detroit's executive office who were directly involved 22 here that we missed in terms of looking at all 22 with some of the entities that controlled this land. 23 23 There were, at the time, a number of places you could potential noncore assets. I think the realizations that were 24 go to find City owned land. This is a more general 25 available were disappointing for a variety of reasons. 25 statement than the legal reality of it. Page 126 Page 128 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 Q. And so you undertook in this plan to at least lay 2 I mean some of the land was held, for 3 out --3 example, by the City itself. Some was controlled by 4 4 Wayne County. Some was controlled by the State of A. Mm-hmm. 5 5 Q. -- the steps you might try to take to maximize those Michigan. So there was no organized group that 6 assets, correct? 6 controlled all of it, and the people who had knowledge 7 A. And we pursued each one of them. of the land, therefore, were spread out across all of 8 Q. So you pursued the steps with respect to the Colman A. 8 these different government organizations. 9 9 Young Airport? So we spoke with all of them and also 10 10 A. We did. reviewed some of the many studies that have been done 11 Q. And that's what you just testified about, and you did 11 of the issue, particularly, the Detroit future cities 12 the same with respect to the tunnel? 12 plan, the Kresge Foundation funded that, and it was 13 13 A. Right. clear to us as a banking matter that given the very 14 Q. And then Belle Isle Park, as well? 14 large territory of the City, 140 square miles, the 15 A. Correct. We also -- everything else we looked at, we 15 serious service problems of the City and the fact that 16 talked about those things, we talked about DIA, we've 16 even of the land that was quote/unquote vacant, a lot 17 already, obviously, as part of the grand bargain, the 17 of it was encumbered by blighted structures, it would 18 City is effectively the recipient of hundreds of 18 have limited commercial value? 19 19 millions of dollars of value. In exchange, you're Q. Did -- was there a strategy put together to try to 20 conveying the institute to an authority. The land 20 increase the commercial value, to increase that asset 21 issue, you know, obviously, the land, to some extent, 21 22 2.2 has negative value, as well. A. Well, that's been a subject of great discussion and a That's why it's subject to \$500 million 23 23 lot of effort by the City since we've been involved, 24 budget for blight removal. Parking, that asset is on 24 but I have not been directly involved. 25 track to be offered to the market imminently. We 25 Q. So Miller Buckfire didn't put together a plan to

Page 131 Page 129 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 monetize that property and sell it? earlier because I had to read it, in connection with 3 3 A. Well, we looked at that issue of whether or not we the eligibility trial, also, just to give you context, could find some large enterprise that had an interest you testified -- and I'm quoting from that testimony, 5 in basically buying all the land for the purposes of 5 well, back in January, when we first began our 6 6 redevelopment, and we did, I think, last summer speak engagement, we discovered we had not known this before to a few people we thought might have an interest, and 7 that the City of Detroit actually does own the 8 8 everyone said no, they couldn't afford it, didn't see building and the art collection of the Detroit 9 the value, didn't think it would happen anytime soon, 9 Institute of Arts, which is operated by the City on 10 10 and had no interest. the City's behalf by the DIA Corp., which is the 11 Q. Do you recall any of the names of the folks you spoke 11 Founder's Society as a contractor to the City, we 12 12 obviously were concerned about this and had to decide 13 A. Yes, I spoke with Sam Zell, who is, obviously, 13 whether or not this might be a source of value for the 14 14 City; do you recall that testimony? well-known as a real estate investor. We spoke with 15 15 the real estate people at Blackstone. Those are the 16 only two I specifically recall at the moment. 16 Q. Was that -- that testimony was correct when you gave 17 MR. CULLEN: This might be a good point 17 18 18 to --A. Yes. 19 MR. SOTO: Sure, no, it's very convenient. 19 Q. And is it still correct today? 20 20 And thank you, by the way. A. It is. 21 MR. HACKNEY: Taking a break? 21 Q. How did you come to learn about the DIA's ownership, 22 MR. CULLEN: Yeah. 22 you know, the way the DIA was set up and the way it VIDEO TECHNICIAN: The time is 10:53 a.m., 2.3 23 was altered? 24 24 A. When we first met with City officials, at that time, we are now off the record. 25 25 (Recess taken at 10:53 a.m.) our primary contact was Jack Martin. He mentioned to Page 130 Page 132 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 us that as we were going through the list of possible (Back on the record at 11:04 a.m.) 3 3 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We are back on the assets that we'd have to look at, he said would you 4 4 have to look at the Institute of Arts, too, and we record. The time is 11:04 a m. 5 5 BY MR. SOTO: asked him why, and he explained its relationship to 6 6 Q. So during the break, someone asked me to make sure I the City. 7 reminded you, which of course you've been reminded We then looked at the publicly available 8 several times, that you are continuing under oath and 8 financial statements of the DIA which are on their 9 9 no new oath had to be submitted because I was here to website and did indeed confirm that the DIA was 10 10 operated on behalf of the City by the founder's Corp. hear your last one, and I know you have been doing 11 your best to adhere to that. 11 trustee group, whatever it was so that is how we came 12 A. So noted. 12 to learn of this issue. 13 13 Q. Did you- dash was anybody assigned by you or anyone Q. We're going to go through the DIA portion of this 14 report just to make sure I understand it. So for --14 else at Miller Buckfire to learn out everything they 15 if any of these questions -- I've tried to gray out 15 could learn about the DIA? 16 16 the questions that I thought you were asked yesterday. A. I assigned myself. 17 17 Q. And then in connection with that assignment you If you've been asked these questions, tell me. I'm 18 18 ultimately retained Christie's as well, correct? perfectly willing to go look at a transcript, but it 19 19 might be easier to let's see what we know. A. Correct. 20 20 Q. In your learning process as best you can recall, what So in this June 14th presentation to the 21 creditors, it also included the DIA, itself, as an 21 did you learn about the DIA and its collection? 22 22 MR. CULLEN: Before the Christie's report asset, as well as the art of the DIA as an asset, 23 23 correct? came out or --24 24 MR. SOTO: Well, that's a good point, well A. Correct. 25 Q. In your previous testimony yesterday and maybe even taken.

Page 133 Page 135 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 2 BY MR. SOTO: 2 Q. In connection with your analysis of the DIA as an 3 3 Q. Chronologically, when you -- before Christie's, what asset, other than meeting with Mr. Gargaro and -did you learn about DIA? 4 A. Mr. Beal. 5 A. Well, I learned from their public information the 5 Q. -- Mr. Beal and the CFO, can you recall if you had any 6 6 breadth the and Department of their collection which other meetings with anyone else with respect to that? is public, I should mention I visited many times when 7 A. Well, they were at every meeting joined by counsel 8 8 I was growing up here, so I was familiar with the Mr. Alan Schwartz from the firm of Honigman Miller, 9 institution, any ways. So I didn't need a lot of 9 and then I think later Richard Levin from Cravath 10 learning about it. 10 (ph.) also attended, and of course I was at that 11 We looked at the publicly available 11 meeting with Mr. Bruce Bennett of Jones Day. 12 information, their website's quite up to indicate date 12 Q. And were there any meetings where there was a State 13 and spans I have it does have financial statements and 13 representative involved, a State of Michigan 14 annual reports and we began to study what we could 14 representative? 15 15 publicly available about this and it mentioned we did A. Not that I recall. 16 not initially contact the DIA, I believe it was not 16 Q. Looking back, and I only ask you the questions that 17 until April or May to let them know that as we were 17 you didn't answer already that I can tell. I looked 18 progressing in our planning we wanted them to 18 at your testimony again in the eligibility trial, and 19 understand that there was a risk that we would have to 19 you made the following statement: It is in the 20 20 recommend among other alternatives taking steps to interests of the trustees -- we're talking about the 21 monetize the collection. 21 DIA's trustees -- that the operator to try to secure 22 Q. Did you come to any generalistic understanding of the 22 funding from whatever source they could to give the 23 value of that asset pre-Christie's? 23 City in exchange for a protective covenant, that that 24 24 would be a clever way of realizing short-term cash for 25 25 the City which would not necessarily require the Q. In connection with your learning curve on the DIA and Page 134 Page 136 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 the art, itself, did you have any conversations with 2 arduous process of trying to make the art and selling 3 3 the trustees? it on a fire sale basis. Do you recall that A. Only with Mr. Gargaro. 4 testimony? 5 Q. Did you have any conversations with any of the 5 A. I do. 6 6 managers of the DIA? MR. CULLEN: Did you say "make" the art? 7 A. We had several meetings with officials of the -- using MR. SOTO: Did I say make? Probably I did. 8 the general term trustees and management, I believe 8 I meant "take." 9 9 Mr. Graham Beal attended, perhaps, one or two meetings MR. CULLEN: That would be really arduous. 10 10 and the CFO of the museum attended one or two MR. SOTO: I agree. For some of us even 11 meetings, all during that period. 11 more so 12 Q. And during that period, did any of those individuals, 12 BY MR. SOTO: 13 13 the manager or the CFO, Mr. Beal, did they give you Q. With that correction, do you recall making that 14 any sense of what they thought the value of the DIA 14 statement? 15 and its art collection was? 15 A. I do. 16 16 Q. Okay. What was the context of that, what were you 17 Q. Now, I noticed in the e-mail that we looked at before, 17 involved in analyzing when -- when you talked to the 18 there was always this \$2 billion memorandum in these 18 trustees about -- about that exchange? 19 19 press releases, did anyone ever give that number to A. Well, referring to trustees, I mean Mr. Gargaro. 20 2.0 vou? O. All right. 21 21 A. I never met with anybody about him with respect to 22 2.2 Q. But you saw them in these press releases? this issue, aside from management of the itself and 23 A. They weren't press releases, they were news articles. 23 their counsel. No I met as I've said before, clearly 24 Q. News articles? 24 trying to generate value from this asset which 25 A. I don't know where they got that. belonged to the City, it would be easier done with th

Page 139 Page 137 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 cooperation of the operators and the trustees than A. No, we had no idea, just it would have to be a big 3 3 over their objections because they made it very clear number. to us that they would fight us to the ends of the 4 Q. When did the -- I know I have this somewhere in my 5 earth if we touched the collection even though it 5 papers, but do you have in your head when Christie's 6 6 actually came out with its assessment? belonged to the City. 7 Q. Let me -- let me give you an again this is related to 7 A. I think it was right -- right around the -- well, I 8 8 the DIA there's all going to be under that subheading. first learned of their range before it was published, 9 This is an e-mail --9 sometime in November, and then the published report, 10 10 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: believe came out end of November, early December. 11 **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 31** 11 Q. Of 2013? 12 11:14 a.m. 12 A. Yes. 13 A. This is a vacation. I don't have to talk about DWSD 13 Q. Okay. So -- and I think you might have already 14 for a while. This is great. 14 answered this, did you have anything in particular in 15 15 mind when you used the word dramatic? BY MR. SOTO: 16 Q. Exhibit 31, and I will tell you the Bates number, it 16 A. A big number. 17 is POA 00041062. And it is an e-mail from -- from 17 Q. Okay. This is -- these have become sort of favorite 18 Kenneth Buckfire to Gene Gargaro, dated Monday, April 18 phrases, I've been to just a few hearings on this 19 19 29, 2013, subject, DIA visit. Simple statement in it matter, but I've heard these questions asked, so I'm 20 20 and very consistent with your personality here in this going to ask you since I've heard other people ask 21 21 them. Do you know if Miller Buckfire and you did deposition, you say the DIA is an important cultural 22 22 anything to find out what the 100 most valuable pieces asset and the board should be proposing something 23 23 of art were in the DIA? dramatic, not just about refurbishing the parking 24 24 A. Me personally? garage. What did you mean by that? 25 25 A. That's the first time I've laughed in two days. Q. Well, not just you personally, but you and/or Miller Page 138 Page 140 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Buckfire, did you guys undertake any other steps other MR. HACKNEY: I was going to say we were 3 aligned with you on that one, Mr. Buckfire. 3 than undertaking Christie's? 4 4 A. I had a meeting with them, and they said well, what do A. No, we're not experts in this field, we have no basis 5 5 you think we should do? I said well, you notice that upon which to make that judgement. 6 the parking garage is dilapidated and condemned 6 Q. And I assume that the answer is still the same, but 7 because nobody spent any money on it. Why don't you I'll ask again. Do you know if you or Miller Buckfire offer it as part of your proposal to spend the money 8 took any steps to try to figure out which of the 9 9 to renovate it so people will come visit your museum, pieces of art were valued at more than a million 10 10 and they said oh, what a great idea, and I said no, dollars, you know, which -- or which were 11 but you got to do more than that. 11 considered -- let me strike that and start again. 12 Q. Okay. So this was your meeting with Mr. Gargaro where 12 Let's start it this way: Do you know if 13 13 you were again discussing some alternatives with you or Miller Buckfire took any steps to find out what 14 respect to the maximization of that asset? 14 the 100 most valuable pieces of art were within the 15 A. Yeah, this was after our first meeting, actually, we 15 DIA collection? 16 had had a first discussion of the issues, and I had 16 A. No, aside from retaining Christie's. 17 urged them to think about doing something that would 17 Q. Do you know if you or anyone at Miller Buckfire took 18 justify conveying the collection into an authority. 18 any steps to determine which of the pieces of art 19 19 Q. And at this point, you didn't have -- you still or -within the DIA had some restrictions on alienation or 20 you know what, let me ask you the question instead of 20 use or transfer? 21 21 22 2.2 Did you have any idea in your head at this Q. And again, you would have been relying on Christie's 23 point around April 2013, April 29, 2013, of, you know, 23 for some of those things? 24 24 gee, what would be the right value that the City would A. Correct. 25 25 need to get in order to be able to convey that asset? Q. So as you sit here today, do you know if Christie's

	Page 141		Page 143
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNE	TH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	did anything like that?	2 BY MR. SOTO:	,
3	A. Well, we had directed them, this had been publicly		fire, I've handed you Exhibit 32, which has
4	disclosed, to review the portion of the collection		it Christie's, there's a link, and it
5	paid for by Detroit City Tax revenues. That was the		02 August 2013. Do you ever recall
6	initial mandate they had, that required them to		ument like this before in connection with
7	appraise, I think, several thousand individual	7 your retentio	n of Christie's?
8	objects, and we decided to defer review of the gifted	8 A. Yes.	
9	items to a later stage if we ever got to that point.	9 Q. Is this the ti	me of agreement that was ultimately
10	Q. That's the distinction I've heard of where review the	.0 executed to r	retain Christie's by the City?
11	ones that are owned by the City, you can get the	.1 A. The City	well, this is not signed. The one that we
12	others later?	.2 signed with	them, I believe, was an actual letter,
13	A. Paid for by the City.	.3 which was i	much more specific as to the scope of
14	Q. Paid for by the City?	.4 services del	ivery of reports and the like. I believe
15	A. Correct.	.5 this was ori	ginally an exhibit to that letter, and it
16	Q. Do you know if in the process of doing that that they	.6 may be sup	erseded by it, but we never signed this.
17	even of that group, did they did they pick, you	.7 Q. Let me hand	d you what will be our next exhibit, 33, and
18	know, the 100 most valuable of that group, do you	.8 it is Bates No	. POA0000249.
19	know?	.9 MARI	KED FOR IDENTIFICATION:
20	A. Well, they appraised several thousand objects. I	DEPC	OSITION EXHIBIT 33
21	think if you go to their property, which is publicly	11:23	3 a.m.
22	available, they do put out an appraisal by object, so	BY MR. SOTO:	
23	you can look at that and figure out that subset.	Q. And it's a let	tter dated take a moment to read it.
24	Q. I see.	24 It's a letter d	ated August 4th, 2013, to Kenneth A.
25	You can figure out which of the hundred are most	Buckfire from	n Douglas M., as in Michael, Woodham?
	Page 142		Page 144
1	Page 142 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNET	Page 144 TH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
1 2		1 KENNET 2 A. Yes.	
	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	2 A. Yes.	
2 3 4	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right.	 A. Yes. Q. Is this the le A. I believe so 	TH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 tter you were just referring to?
2 3 4 5	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the	A. Yes. Q. Is this the le A. I believe so O. Okay, and so	tter you were just referring to? b. Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a
2 3 4 5 6	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another	2 A. Yes. 3 Q. Is this the le 4 A. I believe so 5 Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext	tter you were just referring to? b. Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a hibit 33?
2 3 4 5 6 7	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark	2 A. Yes. 3 Q. Is this the le 4 A. I believe so 5 Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext 7 A. That's my re	tter you were just referring to? b. Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a nibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm	A. Yes. Q. Is this the leteral A. I believe so Q. Okay, and so part of an Extra A. That's my residentification	tter you were just referring to? b. Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a hibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard in and release agreement, but it's part of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252.	2 A. Yes. 3 Q. Is this the le 4 A. I believe so 5 Q. Okay, and so 6 part of an Ext 7 A. That's my re 8 identificatio 9 the actual le	tter you were just referring to? b. b. c.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252. MR. CULLEN: Oh, that one.	A. Yes. Q. Is this the le A. I believe so O. Okay, and so part of an Ext A. That's my reidentificatio the actual le Q. And to get it	tter you were just referring to? b. b. c Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a nibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard in and release agreement, but it's part of otter, itself. In the record, this Exhibit 33 was the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252. MR. CULLEN: Oh, that one. MR. SOTO: Got a good one.	A. Yes. Q. Is this the let A. I believe so Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext A. That's my reidentificatio the actual let Q. And to get it actual formal	tter you were just referring to? b. b. c.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252. MR. CULLEN: Oh, that one. MR. SOTO: Got a good one. BY MR. SOTO:	A. Yes. Q. Is this the let A. I believe so Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext A. That's my re identificatio the actual let Q. And to get it actual formal of the City?	tter you were just referring to? b. Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a nibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard in and release agreement, but it's part of etter, itself. in the record, this Exhibit 33 was the retention letter of Christie's on behalf
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252. MR. CULLEN: Oh, that one. MR. SOTO: Got a good one. BY MR. SOTO: Q. It's entitled Christie's Appraisals, Inc. We'll mark	A. Yes. Q. Is this the let A. I believe so Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext A. That's my redidentification the actual let Q. And to get it actual formal of the City? A. Well, you determined	tter you were just referring to? Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a nibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard in and release agreement, but it's part of etter, itself. in the record, this Exhibit 33 was the retention letter of Christie's on behalf on't have the signed contract. I know we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 valuable. Q. If they have a value, you can figure that out? A. Yeah, that's right. Q. And so this is to make sure we get something in the record that we're going to be using in another deposition, and we won't be here long, but let me mark as the next exhibit and it's, by the way P I'm sure it's probably an exhibit here, it's POA 0000252. MR. CULLEN: Oh, that one. MR. SOTO: Got a good one. BY MR. SOTO: Q. It's entitled Christie's Appraisals, Inc. We'll mark it as the next exhibit.	A. Yes. Q. Is this the let A. I believe so Q. Okay, and so part of an Ext A. That's my redidentification the actual let Q. And to get it actual formal of the City? A. Well, you de produced it,	tter you were just referring to? b. b. c Exhibit 32 would have been attached as a nibit 33? ecollection. This is their standard in and release agreement, but it's part of etter, itself. in the record, this Exhibit 33 was the retention letter of Christie's on behalf on't have the signed contract. I know we but I've seen this before. I'm not sure
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Page 147 Page 145 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 the scope we negotiated. The only thing I think we 2 Q. So in her e-mail to you --3 3 added to this. A. I believe she also had a relationship with DIA. Some Q. And by this, you're talking about Exhibit 33, correct? 4 of the curators at the museum were her friends which 5 A. Yes, I'm not sure whether we added to -- a final 5 is how she got picked for this particular assignment. 6 6 version or I simply had an understanding with Doug Q. She says she met with some people, and she says, about the date about which we had to have the report 7 quote, do you want us to include works on the 8 8 delivered to us. appraisal that were purchased in part with donors' 9 9 Q. Okav funds knowing that there may be restrictions on 10 10 A. I know we had many conversations about the fact that whether or not these can be sold? Answer, ves. 11 we recognized this would take a tremendous amount of 11 appraise all works purchased with City funds, 12 work by them to do, but we had deadlined and we had to 12 partially asked, but I assume is what you mean --13 meet them. 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. So who is Douglas Woodham? 14 Q. -- including partial purchases and identified as such. 15 A. He's the president of Christie's. 15 A. Correct. We wanted them to be as expansive as 16 Q. And the purpose of the ultimate agreement is you 16 possible within the condition that it had to be 17 wanted to give them specific directions on what he was 17 purchased with City funds in whole or in part. 18 18 to do. correct? Q. Do you know if in preparing the report they actually 19 A. In terms of the number of objects and -- but you'll 19 also indicated whether there were any such 20 20 notice this also clearly says tell us what it's worth, restrictions in their report, restrictions on 21 and in a later discussion, I asked him to tell us how 21 alienation or anything like that? 22 we might be able to monetize this collection if we 22 A. I don't recall that. 23 chose to do so, what are the means available to us, 23 Q. Did you realize when setting those parameters that, in that's not included in this. Which is why I don't 24 effect, they would only be looking at a small 25 think this is the final letter. 25 percentage of the art at the -- at the DIA? Page 146 Page 148 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. We knew that. Q. Because you remember that being in it? 3 3 Q. Did they come back and tell you look, we're only A. Well, I know we had that discussion, and I can't 4 4 looking at 4 percent of the art; is that really what remember whether or not we actually bothered to put it 5 5 in the letter or not, but I know the issue of deadline vou want? 6 6 and the final report was something we specifically A. Well, they understood that we were looking at the portion of the collection that in our view we would discussed, and that's why the final report does 8 include a discussion of means of monetization. 8 have the, quote, greatest ability to sell because it 9 9 Q. Let me hand you an e-mail Bates stamped POA 00040952. had been purchased by the City and they weren't gifts, 10 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: 10 so that made sense to do it that way. 11 **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 34** 11 Secondly, in anecdotal conversations with 12 12 11:27 a.m. Christie's, they told us that much of the value of the 13 13 BY MR. SOTO: overall museum was actually resident in that portion 14 14 Q. This e-mail seems to be consistent with your prior of the collection, so despite the fact that you had 50 15 15 testimony but I just want to -to 60,000 items in the collection, most of them were 16 16 of very de minimis value, and in fact, the collection A. Thank God for that. 17 Q. See if there's some additional factors that you're 17 on display, much of which had been purchased in whole 18 asking for. So it's an e-mail dated August 25th, 18 or in part with City funds was, by far, the most 19 2013, and it's to A. Wittig from you. Who's A. 19 valuable aspect of the collection, itself. In other 20 20 words, there was very little on display that was not 21 A. Allison Wittig was, as I recall, the senior curator 21 purchased by the City that was of great value. 22 22 managing this assignment for Christie's on a daily Q. Did that turn out to be the facts as far as Christie's 23 basis. In other words, she was responsible for 23 24 coordinating the work of the curators and an appraisal 24 A. Well, they only were asked to appraise the portion of 25 specialist for Christie's on this engagement. 25 the collection paid for in whole or in part by City

1	Page 149		Page 151
	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	funds. They never looked at	2	Q. Yeah, all right. So let's switch gears now, and we're
3	Q. The rest?	3	going to go to the objection that relates to whether
4	A the gifted items, so I don't know what they thought		or not the settlement is fair and equitable and
5	about those ultimately.	5	reasonable. So you are aware and I know you have
6	Q. But then again, going back to my question, do you	6	parameters and can testify about it, but you are aware
7	recall if anybody from Christie's got back to you and	7	of a comprehensive settlement between the State of
8	said look, you realize we're only looking at a small	8	Michigan, the City of Detroit, and the City's
9	percentage of 4 percent? Did the parameters you have	9	pensioners that has been labeled The Grand Bargain,
10	set we're going to comply with, but it's really a	10	correct?
11	small percentage?	11	A. I am.
12	A. Well, no.	12	Q. All right, and you, in fact, did some work to assist
13	MR. CULLEN: The number of objects?	13	in putting that Grand Bargain together, correct?
14	BY MR. SOTO:	14	A. Correct.
15		15	
16	Q. Of the number of objects, yes.		Q. In fact, you did a lot of work in putting it together,
17	A. Well, we knew that. Q. You knew that?	16 17	correct?
		17	A. That's correct, yeah.
18	A. Yeah.	18	Q. Okay. And does the Grand Bargain have as one of its
19	Q. So they didn't need to tell you, you knew it when you	19	elements the DIA settlement?
20		20	A. It does.
21	A. (Witness nods.)	21	Q. Okay. And does it also have as another of its
22	Q. Correct?	22	elements the State contribution agreement?
23	A. Correct. Well, the museum, itself, had told us that's	23	A. It does.
24	where they got the information.	24	Q. So we've talked about the DIA, let's talk about the
25	Q. Okay. So now most recently, another valuation of the	25	state contribution for a while.
	Page 150		Page 152
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	art was done by the City on behalf of the City,	2	What do you understand the terms of the
3	correct?	3	State contribution agreement to be?
4	A. Correct.	4	A. Well, from an economic perspective, the state has
5	Q. And it was done by an entity known as Artvest?	5	agreed to make a substantial contribution to the
6	A. Correct.	6	pension funds of nearly \$200 million in exchange for
7	Q. Were you or anyone else at Miller Buckfire involved in	7	the elimination of any litigation postbankruptcy on
8	retaining Artvest to do the most recent analysis?	8	certain issues against the state by the retirees.
9	A. No.	9	It also assumes that all of that money goes
10	Q. Did you speak at all with anyone at Artvest with	10	into the pension funds not available for anybody else
11	respect to the analysis that they performed?	11	because the State is getting certain consideration for
	A. No.	12	providing that money, not just the elimination of
12	Q. Have you analyzed or had a chance to review the	13	litigation, but also maintaining an important cultural
12 13		14	aspect to the southeastern Michigan region, which is
	analysis done by Artvest?	T.4	aspect to the southeastern whenigan region, which is
13	analysis done by Artvest? A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while	15	the museum, itself.
13 14			
13 14 15	A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while	15	the museum, itself.
13 14 15 16	No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town.	15 16	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it
13 14 15 16 17	A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. Q. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a nice museum. I we'll have a conversation some	15 16 17	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by other parties, so it's not just they put the money in
13 14 15 16 17 18	A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. Q. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a	15 16 17 18	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by
13 14 15 16 17 18	A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. Q. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a nice museum. I we'll have a conversation some other let's just say we don't have one like it.	15 16 17 18 19	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by other parties, so it's not just they put the money in and nobody else does. There's a lot of other money
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. O. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a nice museum. I we'll have a conversation some other let's just say we don't have one like it. A. I haven't visited it since I started Q. Off the record, we don't have one like it in Miami 	15 16 17 18 19 20	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by other parties, so it's not just they put the money in and nobody else does. There's a lot of other money coming into the new entity from not just the trustees but also a large group of foundations that have agreed
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. Q. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a nice museum. I we'll have a conversation some other let's just say we don't have one like it. A. I haven't visited it since I started Q. Off the record, we don't have one like it in Miami yet. MR. CULLEN: Great art scene, though. 	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by other parties, so it's not just they put the money in and nobody else does. There's a lot of other money coming into the new entity from not just the trustees but also a large group of foundations that have agreed to contribute to it. Q. I'm going to ask you first if you were involved in any
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A. No. It's a nice museum. You should visit while you're in town. Q. I have visited, and I can tell you it's more than a nice museum. I we'll have a conversation some other let's just say we don't have one like it. A. I haven't visited it since I started Q. Off the record, we don't have one like it in Miami yet. 	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the museum, itself. Q. So as you understood it A. I should mention also it requires contributions by other parties, so it's not just they put the money in and nobody else does. There's a lot of other money coming into the new entity from not just the trustees but also a large group of foundations that have agreed to contribute to it.

Page 155 Page 153 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Were you involved in conversations with the A. Well, there are several members of the governor's 3 3 State in connection with the State contribution? staff that have been actively involved in all of MR. CULLEN: You may answer. 4 these, but I can't remember other than Dennis who 5 A. Yes. 5 might have been on that call. 6 6 BY MR SOTO: Q. Did you ever have a conversation with the governor 7 about this? Q. And were -- were all those conversations conversations 8 8 that you understood to be part of the mediation MR. CULLEN: Prior to? 9 9 process and covered by the judge's mediation order? A. I think I mentioned him at one of our meetings. We 10 10 And just to give you a context, the mediation order were updating him on a range of issues that we had 11 was entered in on August 13th of 2013, so you assumed 11 suggested this alternative to the trustees. 12 that it was discussed before that and then came to an 12 BY MR. SOTO: 13 order? 13 Q. You mentioned it to him, to the governor? 14 14 A. In a meeting which covered many other topics prior to A. Well there is one conversation prior to that order 15 15 being entered where I updated a member of the August 4th, I also recalled that I was asked why we 16 governor's office as to our conversations with the DIA 16 had to do an appraisal, and I explained the reasons 17 trustees, and I -- I think I actually shared with him 17 for that, and they accepted them. 18 18 the proposed term sheet by which a settlement, you Q. This may have been passed over. Wait a second here. 19 19 know, money could be conveyed to an authority in So let me hand you a document which we'll 20 20 exchange for the art being put into a different entity mark into evidence. It's Bates stamped No. POA --21 because I wanted to make them aware of this because 21 sorry -- POA 00000293, and it is an e-mail from --22 22 COURT REPORTER: One moment, let me -clearly some of the board members were politically 23 23 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: active. I assumed that they would be calling the 24 24 **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 35** governor to complain about how we're mistreating the 25 25 DIA and daring to ask for money, so I wanted to do 11:39 a.m. Page 154 Page 156 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 BY MR. SOTO: make sure they were properly informed about the 3 context in which we were having these discussions and 3 Q. -- and it's an e-mail from you, Ken Buckfire, to Gene 4 make them aware of the fact that there was an Gargaro copying a number of people. The e-mail from 5 5 alternative available which would require the payment Gargaro to you suggests in a brief meeting today, I 6 6 of value in exchange for protecting the collection expressed our appreciation to Governor Snyder for his from sale risk but only if we got paid for it, and I 7 valued leadership during these challenging times and explained to him how that could be done. thanked him for recognizing how important the DIA is 9 So that was effectively the first term to the success of his revitalization strategy for 10 sheet discussion we had had to make them aware of 10 Detroit going forward. Governor Snyder also 11 these issues. I did not ask the State for money at 11 appreciated the fact that our Honigman Miller legal 12 12 that point, but I did point out to them that at a counsel continues to work together with Jones Day 13 minimum, maintaining the existing millage and possibly 13 lawyers from a historic perspective identify and solve 14 increasing it would be a great thing because that 14 legal issues and help formulate a long-term 15 would be more value for the City and because any 15 sustainability plan for Detroit and its great museum. 16 discussion of the millage is a political one, I wanted 16 Do you recall receiving this e-mail from him? 17 to do make sure they were aware of that element of our 17 A. I do. 18 thinking, which is also something I had raised with 18 Q. And you respond thank you for your note. I have 19 19 Mr. Burke here. discussed this upcoming meeting with the governor when 20 Q. The person you were talking to at the State, do you 20 we met last Friday. When can we expect a proposal 21 recall his name? 21 22 A. It was Dennis Muchmore, chief of staff. 22 So this is sort of dated May of 2013. Is 23 Q. Was anybody else involved in those conversations? 23 that the meeting with the governor you were referring 24 A. In the governor's office? 24 25 25 Q. Yeah, I guess A. That was one of the meetings we had.

Page 157 Page 159 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. Okay. Was the governor -- in your conversations with because the amount of money being offered was in the 3 3 him, did you express to the governor your duty to try high end of the range of their report, I was quite to maximize the value of assets for the City in comfortable, rather, that it was fair to the City. 5 connection with an adjustment plan under chapter 9? 5 The amounts of money being provided by the 6 6 State by foundations and trustees was around \$800 7 Q. And so he understood that you were trying to seek to million, clearly, because those amounts can be 8 8 maximize the value of this asset, too, the DIA asset, regarded as gifts because we haven't sold the 9 correct? 9 collection, the structure of it from a financial 10 10 A. Correct. perspective was to provide those moneys to the pension 11 Q. Did -- and you met with him a number of times, and 11 funds directly, and what the State required was that 12 that was, again, before the mediation. 12 those parties, namely, the pension funds and the 13 A. That's right. I should note that the meeting -- I'm 13 retirees, dropped and -- or not proceed with any 14 laughing about this because Mr. Gargaro met with the 14 litigation against the State post emergence, which 15 15 governor for the specific purpose of getting us to they viewed, that is, the State as a very material 16 back off and leave his museum alone, and I had warned 16 consideration in exchange for funding solving. Those 17 the governor in advance that would be his agenda. 17 are the principal economic elements. 18 18 Q. When you first addressed the issue of the potential Q. Okay. In connection with -- I appreciate your 19 19 transfer of the art to the authority, authority using testimony now, and then some things have transpired 20 20 your word, was there any conversation with the since then, and for example, now there are additional 21 governor then about the pensions or anything like 21 analyses done by the City of the art at the DIA 22 that? 22 including art if he is and I know you testified that 2.3 A. Not in this context, no. 23 you have and read it do you know if anybody at Miller 24 24 Buckfire is doing an analysis is undertaking an Q. Okay. So we've talked about the State contribution 25 25 agreement and part of the Grand Bargain, and you analysis of whether or not that new art that's Page 158 Page 160 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 testified at length about the -- I don't have it, I appraisal or analysis whatever it is should affect, 3 3 just skipped over, like, five pages of questions, but you know whether or not the value that's being or the 4 the value of the Grand Bargain is recognizing the true in general terms, what was your understanding of the 5 5 DIA settlement that was going to be a part of the value, maximizing the true value of the DIA and the 6 6 Grand Bargain? And I'm not asking you to disclose art, I don't even think we've received a copy of it so 7 7 attorney-client privilege or mediation stuff. the answer is no 8 A. Well, from a financial perspective, it incorporated 8 Q. Is that something you would want to do in connection 9 9 the following elements, first, that the millage which with your assistance of the City as the investment 10 10 funds a large part of the operating expenses of the banker in connection with all the work you've done to 11 DIA would be maintained by the three counties which 11 make sure this plan is the way --12 originally had passed the legislation to impose it. 12 A. Yes, it's simply because we just haven't had the time 13 13 That's, of course, of material benefit to the City, to get to it that we haven't reviewed it yet but we 14 because it means we don't have to come up with 20 or 14 haven't even received a copy so... 15 \$25 million a year to pay for operating expenses; that 15 Q. If you've testified about this, tell me and for some 16 16 would be maintained. reason it's seemed similar in my head, but do you 17 Second, that a -- a collection of local 17 recall alternative -- alternative transactions that 18 foundations, the board of trustees, and the State 18 you evaluated and considered that were alternatives to 19 would contribute over time a very material amount of 19 the DIA settlement? 20 capital to the plan, which would be consistent with 2.0 MR. CULLEN: I believe he did testify to 21 the valuation range of the Christie's report, which 21 some of those earlier. 22 22 from my perspective, was very important because until BY MR. SOTO: 23 23 we actually had an appraisal and we had facts on which Q. That's what I'm wondering if he can --24 24 to assess any offer for the collection, we would not A. Well, yes, we've reviewed with Christie's assistance 25 know whether the offer was fair to the City, and 25 other alternatives that have been proposed by others

Page 163 Page 161 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 including touring fees, lease of the collection, art 2 Q. And I think you've answered this question before but 3 3 loans, things of that sort, including outright sale you are familiar with the disclosure statement, and we concluded that, you know, there was unlikely to 4 correct? 5 generate substantial value, an even in the case of an 5 A. Iam. 6 6 outright sale, that was Christie's view which they've Q. Could you take a moment or two just to review this publicly stated that it might take years to properly 7 page with me and ask you to read it. 8 monetize a collection because there are unlike the 8 So looking at it, are you familiar with the 9 corporate securities market where the or the municipal 9 four indications of interest that are laid out there 10 securities impact relatively fewer buyers of art at 10 on page 157 that start with this catalyst acquisitions 11 any given time and interest for fore to sell art and 11 L.L.C. and the next one is art capital group L.L.C., 12 achieve the proper value is not a simple process. As 12 the next one is Polly international auction company 13 you sit here today, do you understand that various 13 limited and the next one is one management Hong Kong 14 creditors have objected that that the art is not held 14 15 15 in a charitable trust and therefore is transferable. A. All household names. 16 have you heard that. 16 Q. I'm asking if you're familiar with those -- what was 17 A. I know there have been numerous objections to the 17 presented by those entities? 18 18 so-called Grand Bargain, I'm not aware of every A. Well, I've never been given the statements of 19 specific ones. 19 interest, the nonbinding proposals so I'm only 20 20 Q. What about that one, do you have a recollection of familiar with what's been reported here in the TOA. 21 21 Q. So it was closed in the disclosure statement simply to 22 A. Not specifically. 22 let everybody know that it had happened? 23 Q. Did you undertake or -- and this time I'm truly 23 A. That's correct. 24 24 meaning you or anyone else at Miller Buckfire and I am Q. Did you follow up with any of these to determine 25 25 segregating away your lawyers and all the lawyers that anything more about the work that they had done or Page 162 Page 164 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 work with you, but Miller Buckfire and you, did you 2 their level of interest? 3 3 guys undertake to determine, you know, the ownership A. No, in order err Houlihan never contacted me or any of 4 of the art at the DIA and whether it was held in a way 4 our bankers to give us any of the specifics about any 5 5 that it could be transferred or monetized? of these proposals, to my knowledge. 6 6 A. No we limited ourselves to the source of funding that Q. Would you have been interested enter an alternate was used to acquire these objects whether it was a 7 7 proposals like the ones that are being laid out here? 8 gift or purchased by the City. 8 A. Well, normally I would, but you know when you look a 9 9 the way they were captioned as nonbinding indications Q. And that's not one of the factors you took into 10 10 account in determining well, gee, this is a fair of interest. I wouldn't put much value on such a 11 11 proposal. That would call into question their 12 12 A. No. ultimate willingness to close on a transaction and 13 13 indeed their interest in the first place. And they Q. So I think I gave you the disclosure statement 14 14 already. Or you gave it? were never provided to me either, so that tells me 15 A. I have it. 15 that there's something straining about this whole 16 16 Q. And which one is that, Exhibit --17 17 Q. Did you reach out to Houlihan to say hey, guys, do you A. Twenty-eight. 18 Q. -- so in the disclosure statement if you'll turn to I 18 have anything more than this? 19 19 used 157, but it's also page 172 of 197 of the A. They've never contacted us. 20 exhibit? 20 Q. I know I got that part of it, I was asking you if you 21 A. Yes, I see it. 21 reached out to --2.2 22 Q. This limited disclosure statement sort of the mid-page A. No, I haven't called. 23 23 Q. Did anyone else at Miller Buckfire call them to try to it says on it, April 9, 2014, do you see that 24 24 find out anything about the deals? paragraph? 25 25 A. Not to my knowledge. But they're not deals; they're A. I do.

Page 167 Page 165 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 nonbinding indications of interest. contributions from a group of foundations in -- in the 3 3 Q. Okav DIA: is that correct? 4 A. In exchange for fully committed financing those from A. That's a long way from being an offer. 5 Q. These nonbinding indications of interest, let me 5 parties, that's correct. 6 6 Q. Looking at the plan as I reviewed it, and I know correct? A. Correct. 7 you're familiar with it more so than I am, the 8 Q. So no one at Miller Buckfire ever asked about them 8 foundations are contributing \$366 million over a --9 9 over a period of time, correct? 10 10 A. They're nothing more than what they say they are which A. Correct. 11 is maybe we'll buy it maybe for this price. 11 Q. Do you recall the period of time? 12 12 Q. But is it true for an investment banker that's trying A. I'd have to go back and check it, I think it's a 13 to maximize an asset to not even call to try to find 13 ten-year period. I know we've produced the consulting 14 out, well, gee, what are you guys proposing? What is 14 agreement. 15 15 Q. I'll tell you -- it's on page 158 or page 173, 197 and 16 A. Well, this is an effort undertaken by Hoolihan Lokey 16 I handed them to you earlier. 17 (ph.) which of course is a banker to certain creditors 17 A. It's a --18 18 of the City of Detroit. We had assisted the emergency A. Which page are you talking about. 19 19 manager in negotiating the so-called Grand Bargain, Q. Page 158 the DIA settlement we looked at it very 20 20 quickly but it says in that first full paragraph last which will generate demonstrable and concrete value 21 for this collection which is a fact plan to take into 21 22 account. These are nothing more than nonbinding 22 A. I'm sorry, are you looking at the docket page or the 23 indications of interest a long way from being a -- a 23 plan page? value that one could depend on for purposes as serious 24 Q. Oh, I'm sorry the plan page? 25 as a plan of adjustment. 25 A. Ah. Page 166 Page 168 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. So then let me -- I understand that's your view. Q. The docket page is 197? 3 Apart from these that are listed in this disclosure 3 MR. CULLEN: 173 of 197. 4 BY MR. SOTO: 4 statement, were there other entities, I mean did this 5 whet your appetite to think well, maybe there are Q. Oh, I'm sorry, 173, so I think if we get to the page 6 other entities who would really be interested in the 6 to the paragraph that says DIA settlement? 7 7 asset that we should contact to try to maximize the A. Yes. 8 value of it. Recognize we're talking about these, did Q. And that last settlement sentence of that first 9 9 you try to contact anybody who might be involved in paragraph as of the date of filing of this disclosure 10 10 statement the foundations had tentatively agreed to the art monetization world to try to see well, what do 11 you guys think about the DIA art? 11 pledge at least 366 million in foundation funds 12 12 MR. CULLEN: Subsequent to the -- to payable or over a period of 20 years? 13 13 receiving or being made aware of these expressions of A. Right. 14 interest. 14 Q. In support of this agreement? 15 MR. SOTO: Well, I actually was going to 15 A. That's right. 16 16 try to do it chronologically, so I --Q. Do you know if that's changed at all in connection 17 MR. CULLEN: Oh, okay. 17 with the plan? 18 MR. SOTO: I was going to say at all and 18 A. Not to my knowledge. 19 19 then the substance into it but first at all? Q. So it's 360 million over 20 years? 20 20 A. Correct. 21 Q. Yeah, I'm done with that although, I will be asking 21 Q. And in addition to the foundations, the DIA Corp. is 22 22 also committed to giving a hundred million over 20 some additional questions. 23 23 So under the plan of adjustment switching years, correct? 24 24 gears now, the City is transferring the entire art A. Correct. 25 25 collection and the building in exchange for Q. And in determining whether or not you had maximized or

Page 171 Page 169 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 you were maximizing the value of that asset in 2 me that. 3 3 Q. And who at Christie's were you talking about, the same connection with this exchange, did you do calculations to determine well, gee, what is the value of somebody 4 lady, Alison --5 giving you 366 million over 20 years and somebody else 5 A. No, Doug Woodham. 6 6 giving you a hundred million over 20 years, what does Doug Woodham? that come out to in present terms, did you do that A. Yeah. 8 8 work? Q. If you were sitting here -- well you are sitting here 9 A. No. 9 today, since you are sitting here today and they're 10 10 Q. Do you know if anybody at Miller Buckfire did? proffering you as an expert as well as you're an 11 A. No. Well, yes, I'm sorry, yes, no one has done the 11 intelligent factual witness can I ask you what 12 12 discount rate would you use if you were sitting there 13 Q. Okay. And can you -- can you tell me why -- wouldn't 13 and someone well what do you think the present value 14 14 you want to know you're taking the art today, what are is of this 360 -- well let's just add it together 15 15 they giving me today? because it's round numbers 466 million over 20 years 16 A. Mm-hmm. 16 what do you think the present value of this is what 17 O Would you want to know that? 17 discount rate would you use? 18 18 A. In certain circumstances I would, but one of the A. Well, when you look at the quality of the funding 19 elements of the Christie's valuation which you haven't 19 parties, I think it would be appropriate for example 20 asked me yet is over what period of time they would 20 with the State of Michigan since they are a double A 21 anticipate monetizing the collection to realize those 21 rated credit to use a very low discount rate 22 22 values if indeed we had directed them to do so so even equivalent to their credit rating, standing to come to 23 though they gave us a valuation range which is in the 23 a present value of their contribution. Like wise, all 24 24 POA, I don't believe they stipulated in this analysis the foundations because they are large, and are well 25 25 or this report how long it would take and what they funded and have no, as I understand it, external debt Page 170 Page 172 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 did tell us which I believe is in their original would also merit a very low discount rate to reflect 3 3 report, it would take several years to quote monetize the present value of their future contributions. I 4 the value of the art that they reflected in their can't speak to the discount rate with respect to the 5 5 range so the range in and of itself is not present individual members of the DIA board of trustees, but 6 6 value adjusted and for that reason we did not feel my understanding is they're all very wealthy local business people and other professionals who probably necessary to calculate the present value of the 8 payment stream relative to the value of the art would merit an equally low discount rate on their 9 9 because the art rate, itself, was perhaps not done contributions, that would lead me to conclude without 10 10 according to Black Sholes (ph.). It's a number but saying I've done the work because I haven't except for 11 it's a number with a lot of judgement around when you 11 the last 30 seconds that the discount rate I would use 12 would realize that. That also was a function of the 12 would be probably somewhere between 2 to 4 percent 13 And that would only reflect the fact that the wide nature of range gap. I mean it's a pretty wide 13 14 14 contributions were coming in over four -- 20 years. 15 Q. So it's your understanding, and I want to to make sure 15 Q. And by that last statement, just to help me understand 16 what you said when Christie's gave these values, they 16 what you meant by that, if it was over a shorter 17 17 weren't saying that's the value of that piece of art amount of time you would change the discount rate? 18 if you want to buy it today? 18 A. I'd have had a much lower discount rate. 19 19 A. That's correct, they're saying when we go and properly Q. And if it's longer --20 find the art and find the right buyer there might be A. You'd have to use a higher one. 21 one buyer in the world for every piece, we believe 21 Thank you 22 22 this is the price we'll get for you. A. You're welcome. 23 23 Q. I'm going to switch gears if this is a good time for Q. And do you know where in their report they -- they 24 24 you to break, we can, switch gears to your expert 25 A. I'd have to go back and reread it, they certainly told 25 reported I'm going to try like the first part not ask

Page 175 Page 173 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 2 then for your opinion that the City's creditors would questions that you've already been asked and just try 3 3 to hone in on this be treated better in the City's plan in the bankruptcy 4 MR. SOTO: There's supposed to be lunch. 4 case than if the bankruptcy case were dismissed? 5 If lunch is served this would be a good time for a 5 A. Well, the most important factor is my judgment that 6 6 the City on a delevered basis with the ability to make break. If not, we can go another half hour and begin 7 the process, and not just sit around waiting for food. 7 multi-year investments in rehabilitation and 8 Okay, so this is the time to break, so let's... revitalization and improvements of the City's services 9 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: The time is 12:04 p.m., 9 will be able to maintain if not improve projected tax 10 10 revenues as opposed to a situation in which it could we are off the record. 11 11 (Recess taken at 12:04 p.m.) not do so. 12 12 Q. So when you say as opposed to a situation where it (Back on the record at 1:04 p.m.) 13 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We are back on the 13 would not do so, what are you contemplating or what 14 14 record. The time is 1:04 p.m. are you thinking of? 15 15 A. If the petition was dismissed and it was not able to BY MR. SOTO: 16 Q. Mr. Buckfire, I'm still Ed Soto, and you're still 16 use tax revenues to make multi-year commitments to 17 17 reinvestment programs, its ability to retain or under oath, and we will continue where we were before 18 going into your expert report and I have just been 18 attract new residents and retain or attract new 19 informed that it is Exhibit No. 4, so it's probably in 19 businesses would be called in question. 20 2.0 front of you under that pile towards the bottom. It Q. Okay. From the City's standpoint I understand that. 21 21 looks like this? Now I'm going to ask and maybe I misunderstood your 22 22 A. I know. I have it. answer correct me if I'm I don't think ton that so I'm 23 23 Q. Okay. Now we discussed in general terms the best going to ask the question from the standpoint of the 24 24 interest -- a little earlier and I want to circle back creditors and since you know who I represent we 25 represent FGIC so that would be one of the class 9 25 for a second. Parted of the test is determining Page 174 Page 176 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 whether the proposed plan would be better alternative creditors so you can even aim at that if you are 3 for creditors, than what they would have if the plant 3 predisposed to or you can even ask it in general if 4 4 weren't -- weren't -- if the plan weren't passed. So you want to and we can get to that later but what I'm 5 5 part of that analysis that you have in your expert asking for is what analysis, what went into your 6 6 report, of whether or not the creditors would be thinking in your opinion that the City's creditors 7 would in your view be better off particularly class 9 better off that took into account some of the issues 8 you took into account in the best issues test, creditors if the plan of adjustment were approved as 9 9 correct? opposed to if it were dismissed? 10 10 A. Well, it's a complex question because you have to A. Correct. 11 Q. So looking at your opinion which is opinion B, and 11 consider the alternative, which is that the City 12 12 it's on page 2, and it says: Plan treatment compared cannot undertake a rehabilitation program and maintain 13 13 or improve its tax revenues. The alternative and to treatment upon dismissal, the City's creditors 14 14 would be treated better under the City's plan of likely true that in fact the City will begin to 15 adjustment than if the bankruptcy were dismissed, do 15 liquidate itself, by that I mean the residents and 16 16 businesses will leave the tax revenues will decline you see that? 17 17 but the expense of the stiff with cannot be made to A. I do. 18 Q. And you addressed the basis of that further on in your 18 decline as quickly, particularly if the petition is 19 19 opinion on page 5, correct? dismissed, there will be enormous return to try to 20 20 sees or otherwise prevent the City from spending its A. Yes. 21 Q. Okay. So I'm going to be asking you questions that if 21 money on anything other than creditor claims and 22 22 because in the case of your clients there are you want to take a moment to look at it or if you feel 23 23 you already eaves, we can go forward either way? substantial creditors who have perhaps a better claim 24 24 against City tax revenues in your client, the likely A. Just go ahead. 25 recovery to your clients would likely be zero. Q. So looking at page 5 where you are, what is the basis

Page 177 Page 179 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. And so the substantial the creditors that you are Q. And apart from a liquidation analysis did you do any 3 3 referring to that have a more substantial claim than analysis of well here's what we think would happen, -- than my clients, who would be that? 4 here's the creditors we think would have a certain 5 A. Again we're talking about a dismissal scenario where 5 type of priority, here's the creditors we think would 6 6 you don't have the protection of Chapter 9, well have a different type of priority here's how we think obviously, the LTGOs, the UTGOs, one could argue ever 7 we testified yesterday the race to the courthouse 8 8 the pension and OPEB claim holders because they have might come out, did you do any analysis like that? 9 9 executory contracts with the City. All those parties 10 10 which have claims in the billions certainly swamp the O. And why not? 11 11 claims of the COPs, and indeed, the question of the A. We thought it was pretty obvious from the condition of 12 priority of the COPs claims because you're relying on 12 the City prebankruptcy about how untenable the 13 the indirect credit of the City, I think would call 13 situation was and the fact that if you regard some 14 into question whether in that scenario your clients 14 level of City services as being the minimum 15 15 requirement absorbing revenue there wouldn't be enough would receive any value at you will. 16 16 Q. And so that's the basis of your opinion with respect cash to pay our creditors, you can see that from the 17 to plans compared to treatment upon dismissal? 17 numbers. 18 18 A. That's correct.. Q. And breaking it down a little, did you consider even 19 19 Q. Now, did you analysis the treatment under the plan and as to anyone particular group of creditors? Did you 20 20 take any creditor type and sigh well here's a type of justification at a post it to the treatment upon 21 dismissal which you just did here in this --21 creditor that looking at this opinion might not do as 22 A. Mm-hmm. 22 badly in a dismissal scenario versus what they're 23 Q. -- testimony when you came to this opinion? 23 getting in the bankruptcy. 24 24 A. Yes, we did that. A. Well, I'd also refer you to our June 2013 report where 25 we showed that without intervention in this case 25 Q. And which creditor were you -- do you that for? Page 178 Page 180 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. Well, I've already testified to our work on a priority intervention being the filing for bankruptcy 3 3 protection, the percentage of City revenues being analysis, a so-called recovery analysis by creditor 4 tasked to manage debt service obligations was growing class and we came to a conclusion early on that the GO 5 5 to an unsustainable level. I believe the peak was 65 creditors might in fact have a better recovery in a 6 6 percent of total relevance including your clients' liquidation scenario because they have the benefit of claims would absorb over 65 percent of all tax a tax pledge that might under southern scenarios give revenues, that's untenable, that's a liquidation them a greater revenue from tax revenues albeit the 9 9 scenario and the realty was that the City's experience claim, other than other GO creditors who had no 10 10 prebankruptcy I think as a factual matter indicates specific revenue. 11 that that scenario was having an enormously adverse 11 Q. Can you recall what the results were for any other 12 12 consequence on the ability of the City to maintain class of creditors other than the GO? And you just 13 13 itself, provide services, attract tax base and mentioned the GO when you testified about that 14 increase revenues. 14 15 Q. So now your testimony that you just gave, is it based 15 A. Well, regrettably, I thought the recovery to COPs was 16 on any analysis that was done by -- well, yourself, 16 likely to be zero in that scenario. 17 17 Miller Buckfire, or anyone else in connection with the Q. And can you -- let me break that down a little. So 18 City of what the recoveries for creditors would be 18 the recovery to COPs you just said you thought might 19 19 outside of the Chapter 9? Did you do a full analysis be zero. What factors went into that analysis? 20 saying this is what we anticipate would happen? 20 A. Just my conclusion as to the status of their claims, 21 A. You mean a liquidation analyses? 21 relative to other claims against the City's revenues. 22 22 Q. Yeah, an analysis of -- using your terms if the case Q. So and by status, you mean priority and anything else? 23 23 were dismissed? A. Priority, lack of tax pledge, indirect nature of their 24 A. Cities don't liquidate, so we did not do that 24 claim against the City, the fact that they might not 25 25 be classified as a general unsecured claim with other analysis.

Page 183 Page 181 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 claims that I would view as an economic matter you 2 are listed there, prepetition ballots, what is that a 3 3 know our genuine secured claims with the comes forks bill I don't know-four, a bill I don't know 473? the underfunded pension claim the healthcare claim 4 A. For the COPs? 5 they're all general unsecured claims as I understand 5 O. Yes. 6 6 that but it's certainly possible that you know some A. Yes, but I believe this balance includes prepetition authority might take a different view that those interest as well so the billion four seven at this 8 8 claims require more dedication of revenues first ahead three includes accrued but unpaid interest. 9 of the COPs. 9 Q. And then under the column claim, reduction of claim, 10 10 Q. And so the analysis you did was to first of all what does that represent? 11 A. That's just a deduction based on what the debt 11 prioritize the claims, secondly look within the 12 priority and see well gee what is it they're claiming, 12 obligations receiving pursuant to the plan and then 13 what is their likelihood of having some kind of a 13 this is what they're not receiving so in case of the 14 14 security interest and things like you just mentioned COPs, the 1.473 billion of claim they'd be receiving 15 15 162 million of the series B note and the change, the and then you went through those factors and you 16 applied them within each class. Is there a written 16 difference is \$1,311,000,000. 17 report that does that? 17 Q. So it's being reduced by 89 percent? 18 18 A. That's right. Which is comparable with the other 19 Q. And you did testify about this analysis yesterday, as 19 similar situated claims. The notes, loans payables, 20 20 well, circles incomes with the DWSD. Who would be the and other unsecured liabilities. 21 person within the City or -- whether it's Miller 21 Q. Is there a backup for this that analyzes it any -- any 22 22 further? Buckfire who would be most knowledgeable about the 23 23 specifics of that analysis, that recovery analysis? A. Well, this is a summary of information contained in 24 24 A. Well, the development of the plan of reorganization, the POA, so you have to go back to the POA and look 25 25 class by class to determine what treatment is sorry plan of adjustment here was a collaborative Page 182 Page 184 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE. VOLUME 2** 2 2 effort between ourselves, Ernst & Young, Conway proposed. Of course, in the POA itself, we would 3 MacKenzie. We took the lead in analyzing the claims' 3 stipulate that the COPs recovers zero for legal waterfall and the calculation of the series B notes 4 reasons but not resulted to the pro rata claims 5 5 and how that might be applied against those claims but analysis that we had done. 6 the actual analysis of the City's plan was done by 6 Q. And what we're talking about now is the pro rata 7 claims analysis that we've already referred to, E & Y, and we contributed our analysis and our views 8 on the balance sheet to their presentation which is 8 correct. 9 9 now displayed in exhibits LA M of the POA. A. That's right. 10 10 Q. Okay, than analysis includes the analysis of the Q. That separate and apart from any legal analysis --11 recoveries that you just testified about? 11 A. That's right, and of course the COPs as I mentioned 12 12 A. That's correct, which is also reflected in my expert before, takes into account that we are only allowing 13 13 report but in a different form. 40 percent overall COPs claim, which is one of the 14 Q. Okay, and if you can refer to your expert report, what 14 reasons that it is so used reduced. 15 are you referring to? 15 Q. So separate and apart from the plan of adjustment, 16 16 A. I think it's marked as attachment 1 which is actually because I've reviewed the plan of adjustment, are 17 there any analyses other than those that are attached a pro forma capitalization of the City it, it's not 17 18 strictly by class but it does show from an equivalent 18 to the plan of adjustment, referred to in the plan of 19 19 gap presentation point of view what everyone's adjustment and attached as exhibits which you know 20 getting. 2.0 there are many? 21 Q. And that would be titled that's the page for those of 21 A. Mm-hmm. 22 you who have it entitled City of Detroit pro forma 22 Q. Other than those do you know of any analysis regarding 23 capitalization July 2, 2014? 23 the pro ratas on a recovery basis that you've just 24 24 referred to? 25 Q. So looking at the debt obligations of the COPs that 25 A. No.

Page 187 Page 185 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. And the person that you think we should speak with at Q. And you know of no other cities -- strike that. You 3 3 E and Y if you have that name in your head who do you know of no other analyses that were done on behalf of 4 4 think that would be? the City that addressed that issue other than what 5 we've spoken to today? 5 A. Mr. Mahattra. But he may have never have done it 6 6 because, as I said, it was something we discussed and MR. CULLEN: Just for clarity of the 7 7 within a matter of week we decided we probably didn't record, can you define for us what you mean by that 8 8 issue, I think it's gotten a little swampy on us. have to worry about that. 9 Q. That's probably right we've talked about an analyses 9 Q. And to the best of your recollection, the OE analysis 10 10 that exists regarding what recoveries each of the of the recoveries on a pro rata bays in the vent 11 there's a dismissal of the action, correct? 11 unsecured creditors would get if the case were 12 12 dismissed is part of a plan of adjustment, otherwise 13 Q. And you've testified about what you know exists with 13 it doesn't exist? 14 A. That's correct. Although just to be totally accurate, 14 respect to the analysis of that issue and we've just 15 15 discussed that, correct? go back to our June 2013 proposal. We had assumed 16 A. That's right. 16 that all of our unsecured claims would be in the same 17 17 pool. At that time. I believe we assumed the COPs Q. And you pointed out that in your opinion, you have a 18 18 would be treated period with all the unsecured claims summary --19 19 A. Mm-hmm. that was the only instance that we changed our view 20 20 but nobody like that plan so. Q. -- which is Exhibit 1 and that it's a summary of the 21 21 Q. So again adding to what you just said we can? items that are referred to in the plan of adjustment 22 and the attachments to the plan of adjustment; is that 22 Q. You need to look at the June 23rd plan or the POA, 23 correct? 23 correct? 24 24 A. That's right. A. Correct. 25 25 Q. And my question was and I'm clarifying it now, Q. Do you recall why no one liked that June 2013 plan Page 186 Page 188 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 hopefully, do you know of any other analyses of that with were all of them together? 3 recovery, that type of recovery that we've just 3 A. Oh, yes. They all believed they were more special 4 discussed other than what's attached to the -- to the 4 than everybody else and, therefore, they should get 5 5 plan of adjustment? more than everybody else. 6 A. Mm-hmm 6 MR. CULLEN: Jen, do you want to weight in 7 7 Q. That you've referred to in your summary here? here? 8 A. Well, I know Miller Buckfire did not perform one. I (Inaudible comment by Ms. Green.) 9 9 BY MR. SOTO: do recall might have been late December, early January 10 10 when the court initially denied the approval of the Q. See, as I understand the analysis with respect to the 11 postpetition financing and we thought we might have to 11 COPs the potential recovery is zero to 10 percent 12 12 move to liquidate the City because we wouldn't have maximum, correct? 13 13 adequate liquidity I discussed running a downside A. Correct. 14 scenario case with no rehabilitation with Conway and 14 Q. And it's your opinion with respect to this second 15 E & Y, but as it turned out we ultimately did get 15 opinion that the creditors would be better under the 16 financing approved, so I don't know whether they 16 City a plan of adjustment and if the City in the 17 started the analysis or not, but I never saw the 17 bankruptcy case were dismissed that the COPs would get 18 18 -- potentially get zero if -- if the case were 19 19 Q. And that was what you were referring to earlier when dismissed? 20 you said E & Y did some analysis for the Court but you 20 A. I think that's a very real possibility. 21 don't know what it is? 21 Q. And you testified about that earlier. Did you ever do 22 A. Well, we talked about it, but I never saw the results, 22 an upside what they might get you know because you did 23 and they may have shelved it because it became clear 23 a zero to 10 under the plan I'm wondering if there is 24 we were going to get a smaller financing done but one 24 no plan did you think well gee they could get zero but 25 that would allow the City to operate. 25 they could get Y, did you ever do that analysis to be

Page 189 Page 191 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 able to compare apples-to-apples? original provision in the June 2013 presentation for 3 3 A. Not directly, no. But clearly the COPs holders have some, quote, upside sharing that if the City did better than its projections, there might be additional the benefit of your insurance so the bondholders 5 themselves will do perhaps better than the City is 5 value to our creditors that could be there for a 6 6 higher recovery call it the equity of the City proposing. Q. And those bond hold he recalls are the creditors, approach. But as I said, no creditor supported our 8 original proposal so we dropped the idea. 9 9 A. They are. Insured by your client. BY MR. SOTO: 10 Q. Did the City support it? 10 Q. Who is also a creditor at some to some extent, 11 11 A. That's why we presented it, yes. correct? 12 A. Correct. 12 Q. And the upside sharing, do you recall the specifics of 13 Q. Did you take that into account in your opinion that 13 how that would -- how that would work? 14 they -- let's just take the bondholders that the 14 A. Well, it was complicated because we wanted to make 15 15 bondholders would do better? sure that it was properly calculated, we wanted to 16 A. I don't believe the bondholders will do 16 make sure it was just a one off, one-year improvement 17 better than this plan in any other scenario that we've 17 over the baseline, there's actually a full description 18 18 of it in the June 2013 proposal. presented. 19 19 Q. Were there any alternative scenarios other than a Q. Is that the one in the June 13 proposal that had a 20 dismissal of the plan, were there any sort of 20 capped \$2 billion note? 21 21 A. I'd have to go back and check, with we had several alternative plans that you might have taken into 22 account in determining whether or not they'd do better 22 different ways of doing it do you have a page 23 23 reference. under this plan as opposed to the dismissal of this 24 24 plan? In other words, to be clear on the question, Q. No. I don't but... 25 25 you're proposing a scenario where you either have this (Counsel confer.) Page 190 Page 192 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. I don't have the full proposal in front of me. plan or you have a race to the courthouse, correct? 3 3 A. Correct. BY MR SOTO: 4 4 Q. Were there any alternatives other than a race to the Q. And you know what we ought to give you the full 5 5 courthouse like maybe this plan or an alternate plan proposal and have it marked as an exhibit otherwise so 6 6 that you might have considered, for example, your June why don't we mark this -- it was -- the summary was 7 13, the full one will become 36. 13th plan? 8 A. Well, we obviously proposed the June 13th the plan 8 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION: 9 9 first but no creditors wanted to consider it so it **DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 36** 10 10 wasn't feasible. 1:32 p.m. 11 Q. And -- and other than that, anything else? Any other 11 A. Yes, this is what I was referring to, the terms of the 12 plans that you might have considered? 12 note on page 107 of the June 2013 proposal. 13 13 A. Well, we obviously had many discussions with all of BY MR SOTO: 14 our creditors including your clients and with your 14 Q. Which for those of you down there is Bates stamped No. 15 institution pursuant to mediation so I don't know what 15 POA 00110544. Thank you very much. In connection 16 -- where the line would be on what we considered to 16 with any alternate plans did the City consider 17 pursue. 17 monetizing and selling any specific assets as an 18 MR. CULLEN: Anything that was discussed 18 alternative to the current plan and a dismissal, any 19 outside of mediation, you can discuss. 19 in between? 20 A. Oh. 20 A. Well we discussed this earlier every asset that the 21 21 MR. CULLEN: Anything that was generated City had that it could conceivably monetize was 22 22 outside of mediation or shared outside of mediation, disclosed in the June 2013 plan that we did embark or 23 23 you can discuss. a the City's behave a process of whether there was 24 A. Well, the only thing that comes to mind, and again, 24 indeed realizable value from each of the assets so 25 there was no support for it by any creditor was our identified and pursued that aggressively on behalf of

Page 195 Page 193 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 the creditors of the City, and that was part of and is 2 these, we could monetize those, here's what we could 3 3 part of the City's current POA. get for the City, you know, in that analysis, did you 4 4 Q. And that's your testimony regarding the Coleman do anything like that? 5 Young Airport, the Belle Isle, the tunnel, and the 5 A. No. 6 6 real estate and the DIA? No. Do you know if anybody else did? A. And the parking garages. 7 A. Not to my knowledge. So. 8 Q. And the parking garages? Q. So again other than the June 13th analysis, which is 9 A. Correct. 9 part-- can't say that thing right to save my life. 10 10 Q. And did you take that into account in arriving at your Sorry, June 2013 analysis that is Exhibit 36 in its 11 opinion here regarding this opinion number B? 11 full length and Exhibit 13 in summary, and the plan of 12 A. I did. 12 adjustment there was no other alternative plan that 13 Q. And you can -- and when you did that, did you sort of 13 you considered in arriving at your opinion that the 14 creditors would be better off under the plan than with run pro formas, you could say okay we can't get much 14 15 15 for this airport but here's what we could get. We the dismissal? 16 can't get much for this tunnel but here's what we 16 A. Correct. 17 17 can get, you can't get much for this parking garage, Q. Okay. Because of the proffering you as an expert I'm 18 but here's what you can get, did you run a pro forma 18 asking you this question in your expertise and I know 19 where you did a scenario where well, here's what we 19 you're not a lawyer and if you don't have an answer 20 get for a sale, and here's what would be left for 20 forget it? 21 21 everybody under this plan, we just don't think it's A. Find it in my heart to forgive you that. 22 any good, but that's an analysis, did you do anything 22 Q. Can I tell you something, you're for given I don't 23 23 know why my three of four sons didn't figure that out 24 A. I've already testified to this, when you've looked at 24 but my fourth one did. 25 each individual asset you just mentioned we looked at 25 So I'm looking at this from a pure Page 194 Page 196 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 it we an attempted to do a market check in each case 2 standpoint of as a -- as a reorganization specialist 3 and what market values would be realizable and came to 3 or I know that's one of your expertises, what -- when the conclusion and decided from the Institute of Arts, 4 you considered the alternatives for an unsecured 5 which I'll specify is a special case in a unique 5 creditor what are some of the thoughts that go into 6 6 bankruptcy, the only asset which has substantially your head and for example when you were analyzing the 7 value are the parking garages, and we were about to COPs you gave me some of them? 8 embark on a process of selling them. 8 A. Mm-hmm. 9 9 Q. So that's what I'm asking so you did testify to that, Q. You mentioned them, correct me if I'm wrong, while 10 10 but what I'm going to now is a little bit different. they were unsecured, you mentioned that and they would 11 It's your opinions so when you give an opinion that 11 at best be in a pot of unsecured that was under the 12 12 says, as yours does, that look, you creditors would be June 2013 plan. You mentioned that there may not be 13 13 treated better under the City's plan of adjustment as direct in their claims as some of the other 14 than if the bankruptcy --14 unsecureds, did you think about well, gee, I wonder 15 A. Mm-hmm. 15 what their the strength of their litigation claims 16 16 Q. -- were dismissed, so sometimes when a bankruptcy's might be if -- if there was no payment? 17 dismissed --17 A. No. 18 18 Q. Do you know if anybody else did? 19 19 Q. -- then there are alternate plans that people come up A. Yes. 20 with. In that analysis, I've asked you if you 2.0 Q. And who did that? 21 prepared any alternate plans, and you don't me other 21 A. Jones Dav. 22 than the June 2013 plan that you didn't recall any, 2.2 Q. Jones Day? Okay. Did you take their analysis into 23 but now I'm asking for okay you might never have done 23 account in your opinion? 24 an alternate plan but did you do an analysis that that 24 MR. CULLEN: It's is it reflected in the 25 laid out some assets that said well, we could sell 25

1		Page 197			Page 199
_		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Α.	. Yes.	2	Q.	But leaving aside the impact that would have on the
3	В	Y MR. SOTO:	3		City's ability to operate because it's clearly the
4	Q	. The answer is yes?	4		pension rights are held by both active and active
5	Α.	Yes.	5		employees and retirees so depending on how the City
6	Q	. And would you agree that that when you say yes you	6		had to manage its work force might have an impact on
7		mean it's reflected in the range that you put in your	7		how they decide to treat those claims even as a
8		opinion?	8		factual matter they're the same they might have
9	Α.	. It reflected in the range provided in the plan of	9		treated because they've got to maintain the safety and
10		adjustment as a potential recovery for class value.	10		welfare of the City because there might be cooperation
11	Q	. So from zero to 10 percent?	11		of employees so there might be a different?
12	Α.	. Correct I'm at 10 percent, somebody else might be at	12	Q.	So there might be a desire to treat, you know, people
13		zero.	13		who are continuing working differently?
14	Q	. Okay. Did you do the same analysis for the holders of	14	A.	Correct.
15		pension claims what their ultimate litigation claims	15	Q.	All right. But from the standpoint of any other
16		might be, in coming to the range that you came to for	16		aspect, for example, the contractual nature of the
17		them?	17		claim or whatever claim they would have under their
18	Α.	. Well, there's a general unsecured claim. My analysis	18		agreements, they would all be unsecured creditors
19		was almost driven by how that underfunding which	19		approaching the City the same way?
20		result in the claim was calculated, that's why I made	20	A.	That's how I would view it, yes.
21		sure I understood a larger claim they had, not whethe	- 21		In coming to your and this may be a subset of what
22		the claim, it satisfy, could be presented and be	22		I've already asked and if it is, just let me know. In
23		admitted as a perfected claim in the bankruptcy.	23		coming to your opinion on this item B, what resources
24	Q	. So if I'm understanding what he says, look, I	24		of the City did you assume would you have to be
25		understand they're an unsecured claim I looked at what	25		monetized to satisfy creditor claims in the case of a
		Page 198			Page 200
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		the larger claim might be because they're not getting	2		dismissal scenario?
3		what they claimed they're owed so that gap, what	3	۸	It was the same list of assets we've already discussed
4		they're not getting that it would be a bigger amount	4	Α.	relative to the June 2013 proposal and the City's
5		but what I'm asking is a little different. I'm asking	5		ongoing efforts to monetize those assets.
6		did you do any analysis of what their legal action	6	0	So that would include as we already discussed, Coleman
7		might be outside of as an unsecured creditor outside	7	Q.	Young Airport, that would include the tunnel, it would
8		of bankruptcy?	8		include Belle Isle, it would include the parking
9	Δ	I did not, no.	9		garages, it would include the DIA and the art, and it
10	Q.		10		would include other real estate?
11		Yes.	11	Δ	The land.
12	Q.		12	Q.	The land?
		It was.	13		Correct.
⊥3		Did you take Jones Day' analysis into account in the	14		Are there any other assets that you think that are
13 14		range of recovery that you ultimately recommended in	15		included at this point?
			16	Α.	No.
14		the plan of adjustment with respect to the pensioners?			
14 15		MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to	17		
14 15 16					I believe yesterday you testified about some of the
14 15 16 17	Α.	MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one.	17		I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing
14 15 16 17 18		MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one. Okay. Yes. I did.	17 18		I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing distressed municipalities and your own, as well. In
14 15 16 17 18		MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one. Okay. Yes. I did. Would you agree that outside of the Chapter 9 plan of	17 18 19		I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing distressed municipalities and your own, as well. In your prior experience either individually or as a
14 15 16 17 18 19		MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one. Okay. Yes. I did. Would you agree that outside of the Chapter 9 plan of adjustment that the holders of pension claims would	17 18 19 20		I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing distressed municipalities and your own, as well. In your prior experience either individually or as a as an officer of Miller Buckfire, are you aware of
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q.	MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one. Okay. Yes. I did. Would you agree that outside of the Chapter 9 plan of adjustment that the holders of pension claims would	17 18 19 20 21 22		I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing distressed municipalities and your own, as well. In your prior experience either individually or as a as an officer of Miller Buckfire, are you aware of
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q.	MR. CULLEN: I don't know the answer to that one. Okay. Yes. I did. Would you agree that outside of the Chapter 9 plan of adjustment that the holders of pension claims would have the same remedy as the holders of other unsecured claims if they were coming to the City?	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q.	I believe yesterday you testified about some of the experiences that Miller Buckfire has in representing distressed municipalities and your own, as well. In your prior experience either individually or as a as an officer of Miller Buckfire, are you aware of other scenarios where the distressed municipalities have sold off assets to satisfy the claims of

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Page 203 Page 201 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. Do you know if in its history the City of Detroit has Under the plan, recovery on account of the 3 3 -- has done that? new B notes represent a zero to 10 percent for -- for A. Yes. class 9 -- well, actually, for anybody who's under 5 Q. And what are you thinking of, at this point? 5 that same line for the B notes, correct? 6 6 A. The tunnel. A. Correct. Q. And that was a deal that was done before you got Q. And that's based on the City's own projections, 8 8 involved in this analysis here? correct? 9 A. That's correct. 9 A. Correct. 10 10 Q. You may have already testified about this and if you O And this includes the holders of the COPs claims 11 have, we'll step through it quickly. On page 5 of 11 correct? 12 your opinion, in fact I know we've done this, you 12 A. That's right. 13 addressed the issue and working with my colleague down 13 Q. And I think we've discussed this already, other than 14 14 there as well of the ability to access capital markets what you've testified to up to now, if the recipients 15 15 which was part of your opinion A yesterday? of the new B notes are only recovering zero to 10 16 16 percent, why wouldn't they be better off outside of 17 Q. And in your testimony yesterday in terms of the access 17 the bankruptcy and where they would be treated equally 18 18 to capital markets, did you have any differing with the other unsecured creditors? 19 19 opinions in connection with the access to capital A. Well, I'm not sure I understood. First of all, class 20 20 9 is only COPs claims, there are no other claims in markets' analysis as it would have related to say for 21 example class 9 COPs holders type creditors as opposed 21 22 to DWSD? 22 Q. Okay, I shouldn't say class 9. 23 23 A. And second of all, we're talking about the recovery to A. You mean insofar as the COPs are an indirect claim as 24 24 the class, not the trading value or value of the B a general fund as opposed to a claim of a revenue 25 25 based department? note, which is what the City's going to issue to many Page 202 Page 204 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 of its unsecured creditors pursuant to the plan. Q. I actually don't see the distinction at all but that's 3 3 why I'm asking your testimony yesterday about the Q. And explain to me if you can the distinction that you 4 4 just made, the value of the B note versus the access to capital markets doesn't -- when you analyze 5 5 it in connection than it did when you analyze with it recovery. 6 the DWSD, I'm not going to go through those questions 6 A. Well, the value of the B note is what it represents a 7 7 again if you does you think there's a distinction the recovery to the class 9 class plus other classes 8 we'll go through those questions again? 8 that are receiving as unsecured creditors their share 9 9 A. Only that the City -- ability of the City will be able of that note. The note, in effect, is the value being 10 10 to access the capital markets upon emergence and later received in consideration of the claims. 11 but its capital -- their yield at which it will have 11 Q. And you perceive that that note will be valued at a 12 12 to pay for capital will, I believe, be higher than greater than zero to 10 percent recovery? 13 13 what DWSD will have to pay because DWSD has the A. Well, the zero to 10 percent recovery is what 14 ability to access the revenue bond market, and the 14 percentage of the claim is represented by your 15 City will have to access a different marketplace. And 15 allocation of the B note. It has nothing to do with 16 I believe that's the only difference. 16 the value of the B note. 17 Q. Right. So if you monetize the zero to 10 percent But their ability to attract capital will 17 18 not be questioned. 18 based on what percentage of the claim that it 19 19 Q. Okay. So Mr. Hackney may have some more questions on represents, do you believe the B note in its value is 20 that issue later. 20 greater than what you would get if you didn't do the 21 So now I'm going to ask you some questions 21 22 22 that may seem familiar, but I'm going to ask them A. I'm sorry? under the context of a plan rather -- rather than your 23 23 Q. In other words, if you put a monetary number on zero 24 opinion that we have sort of been going through in 24 to 10 percent of whatever the allowable claims are and 25 25 your expert opinion. you calculated that, is that somehow different than

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Page 207 Page 205 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 the value of the B note, you're saying? Q. You say it's generous to creditors from the point of 3 3 A. The B note is the asset. The claim is the liability. view of calculating the cost of capital. Why? 4 Q. Right. A. Because it's not too low a rate. If they've got a 5 A. It's their ratio. 5 lower coupon, the market might view that low coupon, 6 6 no matter how creditworthy, as requiring that the note Q. Right, but the claim is a claim that is based on -- so you have a claim that's based on a certain sum. You itself would create a discount to adjust to a proper 8 8 take a percent of recovery, and you determine look, I market yield. So we've used 5 percent to use for 9 think you're only looking at zero to 10 percent of 9 purposes of plan calculation. 10 10 that claim. Q. Is there any other reason why 5 percent was selected 11 A. Mm-hmm. 11 other than what you just testified about? 12 Q. You can even adjust it further by saying I think that 12 A. Nope. 13 that claim is only allowable to a certain percent, so 13 Q. And what risks does that 5 percent discount rate 14 14 you come to a number, right? represent again? 15 15 A. Mm-hmm. A. Well, it represents in general time value of money 16 Q. That number, that's a value that someone might assess 16 risk. That's the most important factor. The cities 17 that's the value of your claim. Is it your testimony 17 are, by definition, long term and long duration 18 18 that the B notes are going to be worth something more borrowers. The longer you borrow, the higher the 19 than the value of that claim as we've just -- in its 19 discount rate has to be. This does take that into 20 calculation? 20 account. 21 21 Secondly, the City will be post emergence A. Okay. The claim that the class 9 has pursuant to the 22 plan is potentially \$1.473 billion. That's the claim. 22 in a very stable financial condition, albeit, will 23 23 have ten years in which to implement its I've already testified that our plan presumes to only 24 24 rehabilitation program. There, obviously, will be a allow a certain portion of that, and therefore, when 25 25 you work through all the calculations, the class 9 question in the market's mind about whether or not the Page 208 Page 206 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 holder would receive for 1.473 billion \$162 million 2 City will achieve the expected results of 3 3 par amount of B notes; that's what they get. rehabilitation, and, therefore, the discount rate 4 Q. You've answered my question. Well, let's turn back to 4 would be more reflective of what I would consider a 5 5 our expert report then. And that was 4. Would you weaker municipal credit than one that has already 6 6 also refer -- you offer an opinion that the discount proven that is a healthy, growing city. Those kinds rate used to estimate recoveries for classes 7, 9, 12, of cities can borrow at much lower interest rates than 8 13, and 14, is reasonable and appropriate. Are you 8 Detroit will probably be able to do for some time, but 9 9 correct? it will not be a distressed credit because by 10 10 definition, we will have solved the solvency issues, A. Yes. 11 Q. Okay. What is that discount? 11 we will have given the City adequate liquidity with 12 A. The discount rate that we determined would be 12 which to implement its plan, and most importantly, 13 13 appropriate to estimate recoveries based on our there will be no requirement in the City's plan to go 14 inspection of the publicly -- public market for the 14 back to the capital markets for at least ten years for 15 municipal debt, both revenue and general obligation, 15 any purpose which is unusual. Most cities are in the 16 market every year to either borrow to take care of and determined that a 5 percent discount rate, which 16 17 is also roughly consistent with the cost of capital 17 debt retirement systems or to fund new projects. The 18 paid historically by the City of Detroit for many 18 City's plan does not require to do either. That 19 years, would be a good rate to use because it's in the 19 actually reduces the risk that our creditors, 20 20 particularly those that are receiving B notes, will range of reasonableness in the situation of this kind. 21 which I will stipulate is unique and there are, 21 22 22 therefore, no comparables to look at that would give Q. In coming to the conclusion that the 5 percent 23 23 us any guidance, but this rate, because it is actually discounted rate was accurate based on the analysis 24 24 that you just testified about, did you speak with any generous to our creditors to the point of view of 25 25 calculating cost of capital seems appropriate. economists regarding that conclusion, regarding your

Page 211 Page 209 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 2 2 analysis? Q. And you took -- but you took that as a factor in your 3 3 analysis of why you thought 5 percent was the right A. Economists? About interest rates? 4 discount rate? Q. Or about your analysis on the 5 percent discount rate. 5 A. No, no economists. 5 A. Yes. 6 6 Q. Any other factors or terms that you took into account? Q. And what about besides the people that you already have within -- well, yeah, besides people you already A. Obviously, we took into account the pro forma balance 8 8 have within Miller Buckfire, did you speak with any -sheet of the City, which is laid out in my expert 9 any other finance professionals to see if oh, yeah, we 9 10 Q. Anything else? 10 agree with you, that's probably the way we would go? 11 A. Only in the -- with the general understanding of if 11 A. We were -- obviously, I was focused on revenue 12 you had to compare Detroit post emergence to other 12 stability as a risk factor. I think you can tell the 13 cities, how would you do it? I mean are these factors 13 City determined that it, in fact, has the ability to 14 14 support growth and tax revenues. There is no risk which I've just testified to relevant to coming up 15 15 with the appropriate discount rate or not, and you than other cities may face. And that's why we felt 16 know, many of the market participants we spoke with 16 that if we had to use a 5 percent discount rate, which 17 did highlight the fact that not having to go back to 17 is, as I testified to, higher than a single A rated 18 18 the markets for ten years, actually, in their view, municipality would have to pay, that wouldn't be an 19 19 was an improvement to the credit story, not a appropriate rate based on the risks of revenues that 20 20 negative. we see. 21 21 Q. Based on your testimony just now, do you assume that Q. Other than the terms that you've just testified about 22 22 in exiting the chapter proceedings that Detroit will including the ones you just mentioned just now, were 23 23 be a single A rated municipality? there any other terms that you considered in your 24 24 opinion that the 5 percent is an appropriate discount A. No. 25 25 Q. Why do you assume it won't be? Page 210 Page 212 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. No. 2 A. I don't think they deserve it. 3 3 Q. Say it again. Q. Did you take into account the terms of the new B notes 4 4 A. I don't think Detroit will deserve a single A rating other than, for example, this agreement that you 5 5 wouldn't be seeking, you know, additional, I guess, as a general obligation bond holder until it has 6 6 additional bonds within ten years? proven that it can operate in a financially 7 A. I'm not sure I understand your question. responsible way that the tax base is improving and 8 Q. So the B notes you mentioned to me earlier are -- have 8 that the general economic conditions of the area are 9 9 terms to them, right? also improving. 10 10 A. That's correct. VIDEO TECHNICIAN: Five minutes left. 11 Q. Okay. Is one of the terms that an agreement that it 11 MR. SOTO: Why don't we go ahead and switch 12 12 wouldn't seek additional financing for an additional it now? 13 13 ten years other than the initial financing? I think VIDEO TECHNICIAN: The time is 1:59 p.m. We 14 you just testified --14 are now off the record. 15 A. That's not a term, that's simply an assumption that 15 (Recess taken at 1:59 p.m.) 16 16 the plan is based on. (Back on the record at 2:11 p.m.) 17 Q. So that's an assumption you made, it's not a promise 17 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We are back on the 18 that anybody can hold the City to? 18 record, the time is 2:11 p.m. 19 19 A. There is no requirement in the pro forma balance sheet BY MR SOTO: 20 of the City for it to go out and borrow new money for 20 O. Mr. Buckfire, thanks. As I mentioned off the record. 21 the first ten years of the plan. There's no 21 I think we have maybe ten more minutes of questions, 22 stipulation, there's no covenant prohibiting the City 22 two areas that I -- well, one area that I don't 23 from doing so, but it is not required by any debt 23 understand, and I want to get through and then another 24 maturities that would come due within that period of 24 question that just hit me as I was thinking about your 25 25 time. testimony earlier, so is it part of your opinion that

Page 215 Page 213 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 the City will be able to access capital markets and flexibility, it's in there about three times, what do 3 3 you opine, and I quote, that the City's revitalization you mean by that? plan will also contribute to its ability to access 4 A. By that, I mean and this was a statement that would 5 capital markets going forward; do you recall that 5 lead to any other similarly situated large institution 6 6 the more control you have over individual budget items opinion? A. I do. the more ability you have to honor contractual 8 8 Q. And what is the basis of that opinion there? commitments that you cannot change based on the 9 A. Well, the City's ability to reinvest in public 9 short-term, I'm referring here to the fact that else's 10 10 services, particularly, safety services, should clear that any City, any corporation must allow for 11 contribute to making the city a safer and more 11 cyclicality because the world is an uncertain place. 12 desirable place in which to live. That should lead to 12 Cyclicality can cover in two forms, either it's 13 the maintenance for improvement in tax revenues, 13 cyclical or it can be long term secular. One could 14 14 argue the risks facing the City going forward are particularly property and income tax revenues, 15 15 cyclical because the City's ability to operate will therefore, the investment in the City should lead over 16 time directly to an increase or stabilization of City 16 necessarily be affected by National, State, and local 17 revenues 17 economic decisions which might cause a short-term 18 18 Q. And that analysis that you just laid out for me as the decline in tax revenues, which you don't have much 19 19 basis for your opinion, did you do any deeper dive money, what do you do when you're managing the City 20 20 analysis in terms of the ability of the City to access and you have certain projects and certain contractual 21 21 obligations you have to maintain in order to promote markets other than what you've already -- in terms of 22 22 long-term revitalization? The ability of the City to the improvement in tax revenues antic property and 23 23 look at it's new budget and not be bound to honor income tax revenues? 24 24 automatic requirements, particularly under pension and A. Well, that's all as laid out in page 9, paragraph 14, 25 what I considered. When I -- when this refers to cash 25 healthcare contracts, is a big benefit to the plan Page 214 Page 216 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** going forward. It's a benefit to all our creditors 2 2 flow projections, I'm referring to the City's cash 3 3 flow projections which include revenues which is the postemergence, and it's a benefit for the City to beginning of that and netting out expenses which 4 obtain postfinancing. 5 5 Q. And if I understand you correctly, in that access, include the reinvestment program, all those things are 6 6 what you're saying as the City deals with issues right 7 7 Q. Looking at the page 4 of your opinion where you say now, it has specific deadlines on which it has 8 you believe that the City's revitalization plan will 8 obligations, correct? 9 9 also contribute to its ability to access capital A. Correct. 10 10 markets going forward, the revitalization efforts are Q. And under the plan of adjustment, there will also be 11 assumed to attract new tax base in the city, in 11 specific deadlines under which it will have certain 12 12 addition to the City's revitalization efforts are requirements, correct? 13 13 relatively flexible because of the timing because of A. Well, we'll have several contractual obligations post 14 the flexible nature of much of the revitalization 14 emergence. We'll have to honor, for example, series 15 efforts, the City has increased control of its 15 notes, its obligations under the pension program, its 16 financial future and has flexibility to meet its 16 obligation under the new healthcare programs, those 17 reduced debt service obligations going forward. 17 are new contractual obligations the City has to make 18 Do you see where I'm reading that? 18 every effort to honor. At the same time, it has to 19 19 A. I do. manage its reinvestment program and revitalization 20 Q. You still agree with those statements which are your 20 program. 21 opinion, correct? 21 So to be specific about it, again, this is 22 22 A. I do. just my opinion. If there was another recession, 23 23 which perhaps in our lifetime there will be one, and O. And it's that, as to that, was there any specific 24 analysis you did? For example, you continued to use 24 it turned out the City's revenues declined by \$50 25 the word in this opinion flexible, flexible, million, but it's a short-term issue. The City

Page 219 Page 217 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 logically should look at its revitalization programs 2 subset of art, so to speak, correct? 3 3 and decide which ones are so high priority it cannot A. Correct. 4 defer or delay that money and which ones can be Q. Who did you go to to determine what was the City owned 5 delayed for a year or six months or whatever it has to 5 art versus what was not the City owned art? 6 6 be, that's the kind of flexibility I'm talking about. A. Well, first of all, the published catalogs of the 7 Q. Okay, I got it so you're not talking about flexibility collection often indicate source of the art, who will 8 8 that means somehow after the plan you don't have to pay for it, so it's actually fairly easy even as a 9 9 live up to contracts you have to live up to contracts layperson to look at the catalogs because they always 10 10 before the plan and after the plan, correct? stipulate whether it's a gift or paid for by the City 11 11 A. Correct. or paid for by donors. 12 Q. You're talking about well, if it sets forth a series 12 Q. So did Christie's make that determination 13 of revitalization efforts, some would be prioritized 13 independently on its own or did --14 14 earlier than others, that's the flexibility you're A. No they actually asked the DIA itself it had to 15 15 identify works that are paid for in whole or in part talking about? 16 A. That's correct. 16 by the City. 17 Q. Now, in connection with revitalization, has any 17 Q. And the DIA was the same DIA that had called the 18 18 analysis been done that does prioritize proposed govern nor and didn't want to have anything to do with 19 revitalization efforts? 19 this plan, correct? 20 20 A. They did cooperate in the end. A. You mean a downside scenario? 21 Q. No, I'm not even talking about a downside scenario, 21 Q. Do you know if they were the ones who identified what 22 I'm talking about specific priorities set forth in the 22 they thought was City owned and not City owned? 23 23 A. I already testified that, I believe that Christie's plan for certain revitalization efforts. Have they 24 24 been prioritized in a way that you just testified, asked them to identify it. 25 25 some that would be maybe we could, you know, delay Q. And they did it? Page 218 Page 220 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. And they did it. those 3 3 A. Well, not specifically the emergency manager has said MR. SOTO: Okay, I have no other questions 4 4 numerous times that restoration of public safety is at this time, and I appreciate your patience with me. 5 the number one priority of the restructuring process, 5 Thank you. 6 6 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. and I assume it will be the number one priority of 7 7 **EXAMINATION** the City going forward. 8 Q. So that's a revitalization effort that is pretty firm 8 BY MR. HACKNEY: 9 9 it's got to --Q. Mr. Buckfire, good afternoon, it's nice to see you 10 10 A. As part of our overall program, I would stipulate that again. 11 it's collecting what the public actors have said here 11 A. Nice to see you. 12 that should be the number one priority, whether it 12 Q. I have to tell you at the outset I have a hell of an 13 13 turns out to be is not my judgment call. ear infection going on in my right ear, and I cannot 14 Q. And if it -- if it doesn't turn out to be does it 14 hear out of it, and so I'm doing the best I can, but 15 impact the viability of the plan post emergence? 15 I'm struggling a little bit to hear. So if I ask you 16 A. Yes, but we have built in strong institutional 16 a question five times in a row, it may be not only 17 protections to make sure the City stays on the track 17 because I didn't hear your answer, because I didn't 18 that we have begun here, namely, the oversight 18 even hear my own question. I actually learned before 19 19 commission that was established by legislation, I this deposition that Mr. Soto can't hear out of his 20 believe, the end of June. 20 right ear just as a matter of course, anyway, but he's 21 Q. And Mr. Hackney is going to address some of those 21 used to it and I'm not so... 22 22 issues, so I'll move on from that. I took care of MR. SOTO: That's why I always put my 23 that. I -- just one sort of question that was left on 23 special friends to my right. 24 my DIA plate. So when you had approached Christie's 24 BY MR. HACKNEY: 25 and told them you wanted them to do an analysis of 25 Q. So it means you and I can say whatever we want about

Page 223 Page 221 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Soto here. A. That was not an analysis done by Miller Buckfire. 3 3 Q. Do you believe that one of the other professionals did I want to go back to some testimony that 4 you gave with Mr. Soto that was on the subject of 5 advice that you rendered about the recoveries of 5 A. I know we looked at this issue many months ago. It's 6 6 an obvious question to address particularly between classes 10, 11, and 12, vis-a-vis other general unsecured creditors like COPs holders; do you remember 7 actives and retirees, and if anybody did it it would 8 8 discussing that with him? have been Ernst & Young. 9 A. I do, but can you be more specific? 9 Q. You're saying if anyone did. I take it from your 10 10 Q. Yeah, let me -- I'm going to ask you what I understood answer that you have never seen such an analysis, 11 you to say so you should listen carefully to whether I 11 12 12 A. No, not on an individual basis, which is what I think get this right. 13 A. Okav. 13 you're getting to. 14 14 Q. Right. So you have never seen on -- an individual Q. I heard you say that -- number one that you provided advice to the EM on what different recoveries could be 15 15 analysis of what individuals have claims in both 16 amongst different classes; is that correct? 16 classes 10 and 12 or 11 and 12, correct? 17 17 A. Correct, I've never seen it. A. Yes. 18 18 Q. Have you ever seen it on a broader basis like 19 19 (Electronic phone announcement: Has joined approximately 32 percent of class 10 members are also 20 20 in class 12, have you seen that type of analysis? the conference.) 21 BY MR. HACKNEY: 21 22 Q. I also heard you say that in deciding what recoveries 22 Q. Were you aware of this concept of looking at these 23 were appropriate for classes 10 and 11, which are the 23 three types of class in advance of the June 2013 24 24 pension classes, that you considered the fact that proposal to creditors? 25 25 many of the members of those classes were also members A. Yes. Page 222 Page 224 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 of class 12, which is the OPEB class, and that you 2 Q. And you were obviously aware of it -- okay, strike 3 3 considered all three classes together in evaluating that. their total recovery; is that correct? 4 I wanted to ask you, I saw yesterday that 5 5 you said that you have -- you have not authored any 6 6 Q. And that was advice that you gave to the EM that he publications in the last ten years, you testified to 7 accepted, correct? that fact I think with counsel for the DWSD parties. 8 A. I'm not sure whether he accepted it or not, but it was 8 I read that quickly today; is that correct? 9 9 my financial observation that the people who held the A. To the best of my knowledge that's correct. 10 10 pension claims were often the same people who held the Q. I was a little surprised by that, you're a fairly 11 healthcare claims, so they would value money coming 11 well-known player in the field and I thought you 12 from the City more or less in the same pot. 12 haven't written any op. ed. pieces, Wall Street 13 13 Q. Okay, so your testimony is that as one of the people Journal, New York Times, TMA, any of those things 14 that was playing an advisory role with respect to the 14 where you've written an article for any of those? 15 POA, this was how you looked at the appropriate 15 That's correct. 16 16 recoveries for classes 10, 11, and 12, correct? Q. Well, you got to do more writing then, I think. 17 A. That's one of way of looking at it, yes. 17 A. I try to keep a very low profile. 18 Q. And did you give the EM your advice on that subject? 18 Q. Well, you're not doing a good job of that in this 19 A. I did. 19 case. Now, I wanted to ask you about your testimony 20 Q. Do you -- do you know whether he accepted your advice? 20 in -- as an expert in deposition or at trial in the 21 A. I believe it was one of the factors he took into 21 last four years. Have you given any expert testimony 22 22 in a deposition or at trial in the last four years account in ultimately approving the plan. 23 Q. Did you undertake an effort to determine the amount of 23 other than in the Calpine, GGP, Dow Chemical, and City 24 overlap between classes 10 and 12 on the one hand or 24 of Detroit cases? 25 classes 11 and 12 on the other hand? 25 A. Well, Calpine was 2008, so that's not the last four

Page 227 Page 225 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 your report; is that correct? 3 Q. That's even outside the four years? 3 MR. CULLEN: Can you qualify, do you mean A. That's right. 4 additional opinions? 5 Q. Okay. 5 MR. HACKNEY: Yeah, let's -- yeah, so I 6 6 A. I'd have to go back and refresh my recollection of said any expert opinion testimony outside of the where my testimony was proffered because many of the 7 opinions disclosed in this report. 8 matters that we were involved with in the last four 8 MR. CULLEN: And I said opinions because 9 years ultimately were fully consensual, did not 9 obviously the report is not -- his direct testimony 10 10 require my testimony or even my deposition. will not be, I'm going to sit you down, Mr. Buckfire, 11 Q. Or even your deposition? 11 and I'm going to have you read through this piece of 12 A. So I have to go back and check, but I did proffer 12 paper. There will be additional detail, there will be 13 testimony in a number of cases as an expert from an 13 other things in that, but we don't anticipate any new 14 evaluation perspective. 14 opinions 15 Q. So you might have submitted an affidavit or something 15 BY MR. HACKNEY: 16 in support for a financing motion or something like 16 Q. Okay, so you don't anticipate any other top line 17 that in cases other than GGP, Dow Chemical, and City 17 opinion testimony other than in this report? 18 of Detroit? 18 MR. CULLEN: Right. 19 A. Correct. 19 BY MR. HACKNEY: 20 Q. Is Dow Chemical within the last four years? 20 Q. Is that correct? 21 A. Let me think now, it might have been 2009. 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Was that a litigation or a bankruptcy? 22 Q. And you have disclosed the bases for your opinion 23 A. I was in front of Delaware Chancery Court. 23 testimony in the conclusions you've drawn in this 24 24 report, correct? 25 A. That was when Rohm & Haas --25 A. Correct. Page 226 Page 228 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** Q. Oh, yeah. 2 2 Q. And you've also disclosed in this report all of the 3 3 A. -- was -- you remember that one now? data and facts that you considered in reaching your 4 Q. Yeah, I do. I wasn't on that, but other guys were. opinions, correct? 5 5 A. Yes, I know. A. Yes, when -- especially when you take into account 6 6 Q. Okay, so I did want to make sure that I got kind of a attachment 1 and some of the modifications to that 7 7 complete list of any depositions or trial testimony as since yesterday. Remember there's a list of exhibits 8 an expert in the last four years, so going back to 8 that I relied on? 9 9 2010 Q. Yeah, and you're talking about the e-mail that I got 10 10 from Ms. Nelson that had an additional number of A. There certainly are other examples besides the ones 11 we've already talked about, but I have to go back and 11 exhibits that should have been included in attachment 12 find out because the ones where I'm just proffered I 12 one? 13 13 don't usually have them on the top of my mind. MR. CULLEN: Precisely. 14 Q. Fair enough. Now, you understand that you've been 14 A. Yes. 15 retained by the City to provide expert testimony in 15 BY MR. HACKNEY: 16 16 this case? Q. Just real quickly, I reviewed those quickly last night 17 A. Yes. 17 when I got them and from my vantage point they look 18 Q. And your opinions and the bases for your opinions are 18 like they all related to DWSD, the postpetition 19 19 contained in the report that has been marked I think financing, and then maybe a little of the current exit 20 as Exhibit 4; is that correct? 2.0 financing. Did I miss any? I guess we'd have to look 21 A. That's right. 21 at them all but --2.2 22 Q. And as you sit here today, I know that things can A. No, I think that's right. 23 23 change and they may very well change, but as you sit Q. Okay. I take it the expert testimony services that 24 24 here today you do not intend to offer any expert you're rendering here today are covered by the 25 25 opinion testimony outside of the opinions disclosed in retention agreement between Miller Buckfire and the

Page 231 Page 229 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 City? would in a dismissal scenario; do you remember that 3 3 A. Yes. testimony? Q. And so the compensation you're being paid for these 4 A. I do. 5 services is part of the larger compensation you're 5 Q. One of the things that you talked about evaluating was 6 6 going to receive for your services in this case? the claims of COP holders; do you recall that A. Well, our -- our fee is our fee, it covers all 7 testimony? 8 8 services provided at the request of the emergency A. I do. 9 9 Q. Did you ever evaluate the recoveries that the service 10 10 Q. Okay. Are you able to attribute a portion of the fee corporations would obtain in a dismissal scenario? 11 to the work you're doing as an expert? 11 A. Well, I discussed it with your colleagues. I mean, to 12 A. No, because everything I've done as an expert has been 12 some extent it's a gray area for me because in 13 integral with our overall representation of the City 13 understanding those claims I had to consult with Jones 14 since last January. 14 Day, so I'm not sure I did any independent evaluation 15 Q. Okay 15 aside from a financial one regarding the status of the 16 A. And I don't think you can separate out any of that 16 service corporations. 17 work from the rendering of this expert report. 17 Q. It would be my expectation that once you offer an 18 18 Q. The Miller Buckfire fee was the subject of some opinion on this that most of the communications you 19 19 discussions, let me see if I can sum it up and we can had with Jones Day that go into that opinion become 20 20 move past it, but it could be as large as 28 million discoverable? 21 all in considering amounts that you've already been 21 MR. CULLEN: That might be, you'll have to 22 paid; is that right? 22 file a paper to get there, though. MR. HACKNEY: Okay, so you're going to 23 A. No. The -- the fee is \$28 million, that's it. 23 24 Whatever we've received up to date or to the end of 24 assert the privilege today? 25 25 the case will be applied against that, so the final MR. CULLEN: Absolutely. Page 230 Page 232 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 payment to us will be the difference between all 2 BY MR. HACKNEY: 3 3 payments received and \$28 million. Q. Okay, so let's make sure that I have it right, which 4 4 Q. That's what I was trying to say, I may not have said is you believe you considered whether the service 5 it well, which is the most you can get is 28 million, 5 corporations might have claims against the City? 6 6 correct? A. No, I didn't consider that. A. Correct. O You did not consider that? 8 Q. The 28 million is not incremental to amounts you've 8 A. No, I considered the fact that the service 9 9 already been paid? corporations relied upon a contract with the City by 10 10 which the City would provide cash flow to the service A. Correct. 11 Q. Amounts you've already been paid will be deducted from 11 corporations and the service corporations would 12 the 28 million? 12 utilize that cash flow as the -- the collateral against which to borrow. Which is how the COPs came 13 13 A. Correct. 14 Q. And whether you get the 28 million or not is 14 into existence. 15 contingent on whether there is a restructuring of the 15 Q. Right. 16 City's -- of the City's securities in part; is that 16 A. So from my perspective I was only interested in the 17 17 correct? service corporations as where the unsecured claim that 18 A. It's contingent upon the confirmation of the City's 18 would be pari passu with other City unsecured claims 19 plan of adjustment, which would assume restructuring 19 would reside. 20 of the City's liabilities. 20 Q. Okay, so maybe I can speed this up then which is it's 21 21 Q. Better said. And if the City's petition is dismissed, my understanding you did not evaluate what the service 22 22 do you know whether or not you will be paid your fee? corporations' recovery would be in a dismissal 23 A. I assume I will not be paid my fee, our fee. 23 scenario, correct? 24 Q. Now, you talked with Mr. Soto about your opinion that 24 A. That's correct. 25 creditors are doing better under the plan than they 25 Q. Now, you are aware that the service corporations'

Page 235 Page 233 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 claims against the City are pursuant to the service 2 Q. So is it your understanding that the reserve -- the 3 3 contracts, correct? total amount of reserve on a nominal basis is 162 4 A. I am. 4 million in B notes? 5 Q. And do you understand that those are direct claims 5 A. I'd have to go back and check the math against that 6 6 That's my general recollection. But I have to go back against the City? A. I do. 7 and verify it. 8 8 Q. Do you remember that there was conversation with Q. Okay. 9 Mr. Soto about the fact that there is \$162 million in 9 A. I haven't looked at that in a while. 10 B notes, face value B notes going to the -- the class 10 Q. Let me turn it around on you a bit and say do you know whether -- take a look there at the pro forma 11 11 12 A. I do. 12 obligation, are any of those other numbers standing 13 Q. Is that the total amount that's going into the reserve 13 out to you as ones that are present valued or 14 14 established for class 9 or is that the present value represent nominal amounts? Like look at the OPEB 15 15 UAAL, is the 450 million -- do you remember, isn't of the total face value? Because in my mind there is 16 -- something's not adding up there and so I want to 16 that 450 in face B notes? 17 17 A. Yes. try and understand it. 18 A. Well, when you say it's not adding up, what is it not 18 Q. Okay, does that lead you to believe that the other 19 19 numbers you've represented on the pro forma are face 20 20 Q. So I thought that the way it worked was that a reserve value B notes? 21 21 was set up --A. Hold on a second. I'm just -- you want to know 22 22 whether these are present value numbers or nominal A. Mm-hmm. 23 23 Q. -- and that the reserve was on a nominal basis without numbers --24 24 present valuing 15 percent of the total amount of COPs Q. Yeah. 25 25 in B notes, meaning approximately \$210 million in B A. -- or par amount? Page 234 Page 236 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. Yeah notes -- and by the way, I could have this all wrong, 3 3 210 million in B notes go into the reserve in the A. Oh, okay. These are the par amounts of the notes 4 being issued, okay? There's no present value event the COPs all try to litigate their rights and 5 5 are all vindicated, they would actually get 15 cents calculation of these notes, we have not actually done 6 in nominal face value B notes, that the 40 percent 6 a valuation of the notes from a market point of view 7 discounted face value is only applied to a settling yet. COP holder who decided not to take the risk of 8 Q. Now, isn't it true that in coming to your opinion that 9 9 litigation and said I would like what I can get today. creditors do better under the plan than they would do 10 10 That's my understanding, whether it's right or not is in a dismissal scenario you did not construct a 11 up to you to decide, but what I'm trying to understand 11 forecast of the City's revenues and costs in a 12 12 is what is that \$162 million figure from your dismissal scenario, correct? 13 13 attachment 1 or whatever that one is? A. Correct. 14 A. That's our calculation of the share that the COPs 14 Q. And no one else has either, correct? 15 would have, the total amount of B notes the City is 15 A. Correct. 16 16 going to issue pursuant to the plan, so again if you Q. Now, your opinion that creditors are doing better 17 look at attachment 1, and albeit this is a summary of 17 under the plan than they would in a dismissal scenario 18 information contained in greater detail in the plan 18 is based on in part on the assumption that the City 19 19 itself, the City is going to be issuing approximately would be unable and it would be impractical for the City to raise taxes without further eroding revenue; 20 \$650 million of series B notes, present value. 20 21 21 is that correct? 22 22 A. Well, you have -- yeah, because you have to deduct the A. That's right. 23 exit financing from the billion 249, you got to deduct 23 Q. I quoted that from your report. Sound familiar? 24 the UTGO bonds and the LTGO DSA series. That leaves 24 A. It does. 25 25 you with, you know, 632, 650. Q. Has a ring to it. So let me separate unable and

Page 239 Page 237 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 impractical, okay, Mr. Buckfire? What is the basis 2 could raise taxes, it would simply drive people out of 3 for your assumption that the City would be unable to 3 the City more quickly, so you might end up in a raise taxes in a dismissal scenario? situation that the higher you raise your rates the 5 A. Well, it's -- I'll take it as a fact because it was 5 less revenue you collect. 6 6 reported in our June 2013 report that the City was Q. So if I understand your testimony, what you're saying 7 already at the state-allowed maximum property tax 7 is if a creditor got a judgment against the City, it 8 millage rates, and therefore, has no further ability 8 might make it so that the City was able to impose 9 to raise the rate for property tax point of view. I 9 taxes above the statutory caps but the heightened tax 10 believe the income tax rate, itself, is already quite 10 would not yield additional revenue because it is 11 high relative to neighboring communities, so that gets 11 impractical to raise taxes in any event --12 to the question of both impracticability and 12 A. Right. 13 inability. 13 Q. -- is that correct? 14 14 Q. And I'm holding impracticability to one side, I'm A. Correct, otherwise known a Pyrrhic victory. 15 15 talking about inability now. Q. A Pyrrhic victory or you can't get blood --16 A. Yes. There's also the inability, and this is again a 16 A. Blood from a stone, another way of saying it. 17 fact, that prior to the bankruptcy -- and it's getting 17 Q. It's got to be turnip, I'm sure. No one would ever 18 better slowly, the City proved -- how should I say 18 think you could get blood out of a stone, I think it's 19 this nicely, consistently unable to collect taxes due. 19 water out of a rock. 20 20 MR. CULLEN: Proverbs are various. Which is a failure of the City administration in 21 executing its responsibilities to collect taxes that 21 BY MR. HACKNEY: 22 22 Q. Well, we should definitely get them all I think have been assessed. So even if you wanted to raise 23 23 the rate, you can't make people pay you, and if they straight, but I take it you did not undertake an 24 24 aren't going to pay you and you make no effort to analysis of the amount of tax increase that could be 25 25 collect it's sort of irrelevant what the rate is. imposed via a creditor judgment against the City to Page 238 Page 240 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. Now, with respect to the caps that are imposed on the determine whether it would yield additional revenue? 3 City with respect to income taxes and property taxes, 3 A. Not directly, but we did ask the tax experts at E&Y to 4 4 do an analysis of the City's revenues and take into did you evaluate whether or not those caps are 5 5 applicable to a party who gets a judgment against the account the sensitivity of revenues to tax rates. 6 6 City? Q. So you asked Mr. Klein at E&Y? MR. CULLEN: Do you have a -- is that a A. I did. 8 legal question? 8 Q. And you asked Mr. Klein to study the question of what 9 9 MR. BALL: It certainly is kind of a -would additional taxes yield in the way of revenue? 10 10 it's a mixed question of law and analysis that would A. Well, not that -- I asked him to identify what the 11 go -- we're already talking about legal matters when 11 sensitivity of the City's revenues would be to changes 12 we talk about caps, those are statutes, right, the 12 in tax rates because the change of tax rates relative 13 13 to surrounding communities will have an influence on 14 MR. CULLEN: Do you have an understanding? 14 whether or not people want to live here or in 15 BY MR. HACKNEY: 15 Southfield, Michigan or any neighboring suburb. 16 16 Q. So you asked him to study the impact a tax increase or O Yeah 17 A. I have a general understanding. 17 a tax decrease would have on the tax base, correct? 18 Q. What is your general understanding? 18 A. Correct, I did. 19 A. That it's under certain circumstances a creditor might 19 Q. And what did he tell you? 20 seek a judgment requiring the City to raise taxes. 20 A. You know, I've reviewed his expert report and I've 21 21 talked to him over months about these issues. His 22 22 conclusion was that because the City already has very A. But whenever we -- I don't recall discussing this 23 23 issue. I was quickly reminded that the City already high tax rates, any further increase in rates would 24 24 certainly lead to a decline of revenue but that a has the highest property tax rates in the State of 25 maintenance of rates was probably sustainable from Michigan and that even if we wanted to raise taxes and

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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	revenue point of view, but that a decline of rates	2	Α.	And I asked him specifically what the state could do
3	would over time have the ability to improve overall	3		to assist the City in terms of collecting more
4	collections, but it would take a long time to	4		efficiently those kinds of income taxes.
5	demonstrate that effect.	5	0	So other than the notion of collecting more
6	Q. And did you rely on Mr. Klein's opinion in reaching	6	٠.	efficiently the taxes you're already assessing or
7	your own opinion?	7		imposing, you did not discuss with the treasury
8	A. Yes, because his opinion underpins the revenue	8		department whether increasing taxes would yield
9	projections and therefore the cash flow projections of	9		marginal revenue, correct?
10	the City's plan.	10	Α.	That's correct.
11	Q. And did Mr. Klein also opine that increasing taxes	11		Now and isn't it fair to say that you, yourself,
12	would not yield marginal revenue?	12		did not do any forecasting of future revenues in a
13	A. He certainly told me that, but again to be very	13		scenario where the petition was dismissed?
14	specific we're talking about property tax revenues.	14	Α.	Correct, we relied on Ernst & Young.
15	Q. Yes.	15		And I'll come back to that in just a second. Ernst &
16	A. Okay.	16		Young, they did not do a forecast for the situation
17	Q. Understood. And did you rely on that information from	17		where the petition is dismissed, correct?
18	Mr. Klein in reaching your conclusion about the fact	18	Α.	That's correct.
19	that City's not going to generate additional revenue	19		They did a forecast for the future ahead in the
20	from raising taxes?	20		absence of the restructuring, correct?
21	A. Yes.	21	Α.	They did a forecast assuming the restructuring was
22	Q. Did you take any steps to pressure test Mr. Klein's	22		successful. Which forecast are you referring to?
23	advice to you that raising taxes would not yield	23	Q.	In the June 2000
24	marginal revenue?	24	A.	Oh, I see.
25	A. No, I haven't done mathematical economics in a really	25	Q.	They did the so-called steady state forecast, right?
	Page 242			Page 244
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	long time and he is a very well-qualified	2	Α.	Yes, that was a just a roll forward of the City as
3	econometrician and so I relied on him.	3		they see it at that point.
4	Q. So with respect to your conclusion that it would be	4	Q.	As they found it?
5	impractical to raise taxes, have you told me	5	A.	Yeah.
6	everything that you've done with respect to reaching	6	Q.	And you have never seen from them a forecast of what
7	that conclusion?	7		would happen if the case were dismissed in the next
8	A. Yes.	8		couple months, correct?
9	Q. Now, have you reviewed the testimony of Mr. Evanko,	9	A.	No.
10	the City's senior assessor?	10	_	Am I correct?
			Q.	Aili i collect:
11	A. No.	11		That's right.
11 12	A. No. Q. Have you ever spoken to that man?	11 12	A.	
			A.	That's right.
12	Q. Have you ever spoken to that man?	12	A.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality
12 13	Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not.	12 13	A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as
12 13 14	Q. Have you ever spoken to that man?A. I have not.Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department	12 13 14	A . Q. A .	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert?
12 13 14 15	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's 	12 13 14 15	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No.
12 13 14 15 16	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to 	12 13 14 15 16	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to?
12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? 	12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's
12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? A. Only in the context of could the state assist the City 	12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's why we sought out Ernst & Young to provide that
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? A. Only in the context of could the state assist the City in collecting income taxes. All right. I had several 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's why we sought out Ernst & Young to provide that service because Mr. Klein is uniquely qualified to do
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? A. Only in the context of could the state assist the City in collecting income taxes. All right. I had several conversations with former State Treasurer Dillon last 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's why we sought out Ernst & Young to provide that service because Mr. Klein is uniquely qualified to do it.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? A. Only in the context of could the state assist the City in collecting income taxes. All right. I had several conversations with former State Treasurer Dillon last year, because it had been a proposal by the City for 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Q. A. Q.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's why we sought out Ernst & Young to provide that service because Mr. Klein is uniquely qualified to do it. Okay, and did you ever ask Mr. Klein to perform a
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Have you ever spoken to that man? A. I have not. Q. Did you speak to anyone in the treasury department about your your findings with respect to the City's the impracticality of the City's raising taxes to generate marginal revenue? A. Only in the context of could the state assist the City in collecting income taxes. All right. I had several conversations with former State Treasurer Dillon last year, because it had been a proposal by the City for many years to ask the state to do withholding of City 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q. A.	That's right. Now, is forecasting future revenues of a municipality something that falls within your area of expertise as an expert? No. It's not something that you could do if you wanted to? I could probably do it, but I'm not an expert. That's why we sought out Ernst & Young to provide that service because Mr. Klein is uniquely qualified to do it. Okay, and did you ever ask Mr. Klein to perform a forecast of the City's performance if the petition

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1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		Association?	2		described in the report but were you the one that
3	A.	No.	3		actually conducted the study to determine the answer
4		I take it it's fair to say that you did not consider	4		or did you just are you just saying that you saw it
5	_	any of their forecasting techniques to consider City	5		in that report?
6		revenues in the case the petition were dismissed?	6	Α.	I say that in the report. The work was done by Conwa
7	Α.	No, once we brought on Ernst & Young to provide the	7		MacKenzie and Ernst & Young.
8		service we relied upon them.	8	0.	Okay, so you personally have not studied the question?
9	Ο	Okay, and you have not employed any econometric models	9		That's correct.
10		to determine the future revenues in the City in the	10		And you have never done anything to pressure test
11		event different types of taxes were increased,	11		Conway MacKenzie's findings, correct?
12		correct?	12	Α.	Correct.
13	Δ	Correct.	13		Now, have you ever quantified how much delinquency
14		You did not conduct any time series analyses to	14	٠.	rates would increase in different scenarios where
15	٠.	determine future revenues of taxes were increased,	15		taxes are increased?
16		correct?	16	Α.	You're asking me whether I pressure tested this a
17	Δ	Correct.	17		different way.
18		You have not conducted linear multiple regression	18	0	Well, the first when I was asking about that
19	Q.	analysis to evaluate future revenues if taxes were	19	Q.	pressure testing I was saying you never checked to see
20		increased, correct?	20		what they found to be the delinquency rates, whether
21	۸	Correct.	21		that was correct?
22			22	^	That's correct.
23	Q.	And nor has anyone else to the best of your knowledge,	23		
24		correct?	23	Q.	Okay, but this is a different question which is, did
25		That's correct.	25		you ever attempt to quantify how delinquency rates
	Q.	Now, you also say that material increases in taxes			would go up if taxes went up?
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1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		will likely increase delinquency rates and cause	2		No.
3			2	A.	NO.
		residents to leave the City; do you recall that	3		Are you aware of any data showing that increasing
4		residents to leave the City; do you recall that opinion from your report?			
4 5	A.	· ·	3		Are you aware of any data showing that increasing
		opinion from your report?	3 4	Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of
5	Q.	opinion from your report?	3 4 5	Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit?
5 6	Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase?	3 4 5 6	Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as
5 6 7	Q. A .	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's	3 4 5 6 7	Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City
5 6 7 8	Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent.	3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discussed
5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay.	3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well
5 6 7 8 9	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discussed this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that
5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. A. Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates?
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discussed this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that?
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. A. Q. A. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No. Do you know whether the incomes tax in the City has
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't. Do you know what they are for income taxes?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No. Do you know whether the incomes tax in the City has gone up or down over the last 15 years?
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't. Do you know what they are for income taxes? No.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No. Do you know whether the incomes tax in the City has gone up or down over the last 15 years? Are you talking about the rate or the revenues
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't. Do you know what they are for income taxes? No. Have you ever studied either of those questions?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well. Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No. Do you know whether the incomes tax in the City has gone up or down over the last 15 years? Are you talking about the rate or the revenues collected?
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.A.Q.Q.	opinion from your report? I do. What do you mean by a material tax increase? Materiality is always subject to judgment, but it's probably something greater than 10 percent. Okay. That would be regarded as material particularly on the property tax side. Okay. Did you do any quantitative analysis to determine the impact of a less than 10 percent tax increase on City revenue? No. Do you know what the City's current delinquency rates are for property taxes? I don't. Do you know what they are for income taxes? No. Have you ever studied either of those questions? I did last year at the time the June 2013 report was	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	Are you aware of any data showing that increasing taxes will increase delinquency rates in the City of Detroit? Only by inspection of the City's historical record as tax rates went up, my understanding from City officers, including Jack Martin with whom I discusse this issue, was the delinquency rate went up, as well Ah, so you're you're under the impression that there's historical evidence in the City of Detroit that shows a connection between increasing tax rates and increasing delinquency rates? It was anecdotal at the time he told me that. So you were told that by Mr. Martin. Did you ever attempt to confirm that? No. Do you know whether the incomes tax in the City has gone up or down over the last 15 years? Are you talking about the rate or the revenues collected? The rate, sorry. I don't.

Page 251 Page 249 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. So let's not miss each other, so separately you don't Q. I take it you have not studied the issue of whether 3 3 know whether income taxes have gone down over the last increases in either the casino tax or the utility 4 users tax would generate marginal revenue, correct? 15 years, correct? 5 A. I don't. 5 A. That's correct. 6 6 Q. And you don't know whether there's a historical Q. You also say that one of your assumptions is that an 7 connection in Detroit between the income tax rate and 7 increase in taxes will cause people to leave; is that 8 8 the delinquency rate, correct? correct? 9 A. That's correct. 9 A. Yes. 10 10 O You've never studied that connection? Q. Have you conducted any analysis to determine how many 11 11 people will leave under different scenarios where 12 Q. Now, you were saying that your conversation with 12 taxes are increased? 13 Mr. Martin was limited to the subject of property tax 13 14 rates, correct? 14 Q. Do you know what the historical relationship between 15 15 tax increases and population levels is in the City of A. Correct. 16 Q. And that what he told you was that property tax rates 16 17 had increased, and as they had increased, 17 A. Well, it's not a simple correlation, there are many 18 18 delinquencies had increased, correct? other factors that have led to population loss. 19 19 A. Correct, it was all part of the blight issue because Certainly increasing tax rates has been a contributing 20 20 factor to the population leaving the City but not the as they assess property taxes people would walk away 21 from their houses and that would become blighted and 21 only factor. 22 that would be counted as a delinquent tax issue by the 22 Q. And what's your basis for that opinion? 23 23 A. Just my knowledge of the City and, you know, looking 24 24 Q. Have you attempted to the economic literature for at the City's revenues, adjusted for population, 25 25 knowledge of the City's local economy and conditions scholarly articles connecting tax rates and Page 250 Page 252 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 delinquency rates? here. 3 A. No. 3 Q. Anything else? 4 Q. Have you reviewed data from any other cities with 4 A. No. 5 respect to their tax increases and their delinquency Q. There's obviously been a number of other things going 6 6 rate increases for either income or property taxes? on in this area in addition to whatever tax policy has 7 7 A. No. been, correct? 8 Q. Do you know whether the relationship between 8 A. Which is what I just testified to. 9 9 increasing taxes of either property or income and the Yeah, and I wanted to clear, so you've had significant 10 10 delinquency rates associated with income or property deindustrialization, correct? 11 taxes is a linear relationship? 11 A. That has been a major factor of the deadline in 12 12 A. I don't. population in the City. 13 13 Q. You have not conducted, however, any quantitative Q. If property taxes are increased by 10 percent, which 14 is right at the threshold of materiality as you 14 analysis assessing the relationship between tax rates 15 identify it, what will the percentage increase in 15 and population levels over historical time periods in 16 16 delinquencies be? Detroit, correct? 17 A. I don't know. 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. Do you believe that increasing the casino tax will 18 Do you know if Detroit raised property taxes by 30 19 increase delinquencies in the City of Detroit? 19 percent how many people would leave? 20 A. I don't see what the correlation would be. 20 21 I take it so that the answer is no? 21 What is the City's current millage rate on residential 22 22 A. No. homes; do you know? 23 23 A. Not off the top of my head. Q. And what about the utility users tax, if the utility 24 24 users tax goes up will delinquencies go up? Do you know it approximately? 25 25 A. I think it would have a minimal impact on that. A. I'd just be guessing, I don't -- I don't recall.

1 2	Page 253			Page 255
	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
_	Q. Okay, what about nonresidential properties? What's	2		taxable value on assessed on properties in its
3	the millage rate on them?	3		jurisdiction by approximately \$1 billion?
4	A. I don't recall the rates.	4	Α.	I am.
5	Q. Do you know how the City's property taxes compare with	5	Q.	And what do you know about that, just that it
6	the surrounding municipalities' property taxes?	6		happened?
7	A. It was all disclosed in the June 2013 report. We did	7	A.	I know that it happened.
8	do a selected summary of total taxes paid by community	8	Q.	And have you evaluated the extent to which that
9	on that type, that was disclosed.	9		decrease has an impact on property owners' ability to
10	Q. Is that the extent of your knowledge on the subject?	10		withstand an increase in the rate?
11	A. Yes.	11	Α.	Nope.
12	Q. And you didn't perform that data collection, correct,	12		Do you know the difference between taxable value and
13	you're just you just saw it, right?	13		state equalized value?
14	A. That's right.	14	Α.	No.
15	Q. So do you know whether it's accurate or not?	15	Q.	Do you agree that the City's property tax enforcement
16	A. I don't.	16		mechanism has been ineffective in recent years?
17	Q. Okay. You have not undertaken a comprehensive study	17	Α.	Is that yes, I would agree with that statement.
18	of what surrounding municipalities levy when it comes	18		And what I mean by the enforcement mechanism is I mear
19	to property taxes, correct?	19		the folks at the City who are responsible either for
20	A. Correct.	20		defending assessed values or for collecting property
21	Q. Are you currently of the view that there is no	21		taxes; is that what you understand
22	surrounding municipality that has higher property	22	Α.	It has been very ineffective.
23	taxes than the City of Detroit?	23		Okay, now, have you studied the question to see the
24	A. No.	24	-	extent to which it is the broken enforcement mechanism
25	Q. You're not of that view?	25		that is driving delinquencies as opposed to the tax
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_	Page 254			Page 256
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. I don't know.	2	_	rates?
3	Q. Oh, there may be, there may not be, you don't know?	3	Α.	I've already testified to this that certainly the
4 5	A. I don't know for a fact.	4 5		City's inability to officially collect assessed taxes
6	Q. Do you know how many cities in the metropolitan	6		has been a problem in terms of overall revenues being
О	what does MSA stand for?	O		
7		7	0	generated by those taxes.
7	A. Metropolitan statistical area.	7	Q.	And so the corollary of that is if you fix the
8	Q. There you go. In the MSA showoff have a	8	Q.	And so the corollary of that is if you fix the enforcement mechanism you'll see delinquencies go
8 9	Q. There you go. In the MSA showoff have a population of more than 50,000?	8 9		And so the corollary of that is if you fix the enforcement mechanism you'll see delinquencies go down, correct?
8 9 10	 Q. There you go. In the MSA showoff have a population of more than 50,000? A. Let's see, in this area, it would be Detroit, 	8 9 10		And so the corollary of that is if you fix the enforcement mechanism you'll see delinquencies go down, correct? Or you might see more foreclosures because people
8 9 10 11	 Q. There you go. In the MSA showoff have a population of more than 50,000? A. Let's see, in this area, it would be Detroit, Southfield, probably Troy, probably Dearborn, those 	8 9 10 11		And so the corollary of that is if you fix the enforcement mechanism you'll see delinquencies go down, correct? Or you might see more foreclosures because people really refuse to pay the taxes and they walk away from
8 9 10 11 12	 Q. There you go. In the MSA showoff have a population of more than 50,000? A. Let's see, in this area, it would be Detroit, Southfield, probably Troy, probably Dearborn, those are the ones that I would assume would be in that 	8 9 10 11 12	A.	And so the corollary of that is if you fix the enforcement mechanism you'll see delinquencies go down, correct? Or you might see more foreclosures because people really refuse to pay the taxes and they walk away from their homes.
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1 2	Page 257		Page 259
2	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
	A. Which one?	2	burden, state, federal and city, of the average
3	Q. The one they did on the assessor's office?	3	Detroiter and compare it to residents of other cities?
4	A. No.	4	A. No.
5	Q. Have you studied the impact that improvements to the	5	Q. Do you know how Michigan income taxes compare to other
6	assessor's office will have on property tax	6	states?
7	collections?	7	A. In general, they are higher than some and lower than
8	A. I haven't studied it, no.	8	others.
9	Q. Do you are you aware that some of those	9	Q. Okay, but do you have a sense of where they fall on
10	improvements have already taken place?	10	the 50 states?
11	A. Yes.	11	A. They're toward the higher end.
12	Q. Okay, and do you know the extent to which they have	12	Q. They're towards the higher end?
13	all already taken place?	13	A. Yes.
14	A. No.	14	Q. And what about sales tax?
15	Q. Have you studied the impacts that improvements to the	15	A. Sales tax is also on the higher end.
16	treasurer's office will have on the collection of	16	Q. Have you even if you haven't conducted it, have you
17	either income or property taxes?	17	seen any analysis of the total tax burden on
18	A. No.	18	Detroiters as compared to the total tax burden imposed
19	Q. And do you know the extent to which there have already	19	on citizens of other municipalities?
20	been made improvements to the treasurer's office?	20	A. I recall looking at a study like that maybe two years
21	A. I know there were programmed improvements, yes.	21	ago, but I don't recall any more recent than that.
22	Q. You know some have have been made to date?	22	Q. Are you aware that the City of Atlanta increased
23	A. They were supposed to have been made.	23	property taxes by 36 percent in 2009?
24	Q. And do you know the extent do you know the	24	A. No.
25	percentage of the improvements that have already been	25	Q. Have you taken any effort to try and study either the
	Page 258		Page 260
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	made to the ones that are anticipated to be made to	2	Colombia Colombia de Pala de Plana de Colombia de Colo
			internet or published literature or anything to
3	that office?	3	internet or published literature or anything to determine whether there are other municipalities out
3 4	that office? MR. CULLEN: Counsel, the percentage of	3 4	•
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. CULLEN: Counsel, the percentage of initiatives, of dollars, of percentage of what? BY MR. HACKNEY: Q. Either way, just in terms of when it comes to treasury A. Mm-hmm. Q you know, how far are they along in their restructuring the department in terms of what's been done to date versus what's in the future? A. No. Q. Now, you you state that the City's tax burden is objectively very high; do you recall that in your report? A. I do. Q. What do you mean by objectively? A. When you compare the taxes paid by a resident of Detroit relative to a resident of a surrounding community, especially when adjusted for per capita income, the City resident is paying a higher tax	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	determine whether there are other municipalities out there that have made significant increases in a given year to a particular type of tax like property taxes? A. No, with the exception of Chicago. Q. All right, and the recent proposal? A. Yes. Q. I'm certainly paying attention to that one. A. I bet you are. Q. Actually, I live in Evanston but I think I'm covered by the same taxing authority. I take it you haven't conducted any analysis of the impact that Atlanta's property tax increase had on its economy, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And are you aware that the City of Boston increased property taxes by 15 percent in 2009? A. No. Q. Haven't studied that either, correct? A. That's right. Q. Have you undertaken a review of the economic of the

Page 263 Page 261 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 one, but it doesn't matter much. 2 MR. CULLEN: For what size entity, are we 3 3 BY MR HACKNEY: talking municipalities here, sir? Q. I hope I didn't, I try to not, but I apologize if I 4 BY MR. HACKNEY: 5 5 Q. Certainly qualify it as appropriate, I think the curve 6 6 A. I am generally familiar with the economic literature is a general concept that applies to anything, but if on the impact of taxes on GDP growth rates but not 7 you need to qualify it, that's okay. 8 8 A. Well, I'm very familiar with this concept, it was with respect to individual municipalities. 9 Q. Okay. 9 first promulgated in the 1970s and it attracted a lot 10 A. Okay. 10 of attention at that time. It was I think in most 11 Q. What is the sort of leading -- what are the three most 11 economists' views -- again, I'm not a professional 12 important articles in the economic literature on tax 12 economist anymore, but it was something that was 13 increases and GDP? 13 discredited in the '80s because it was applied on a 14 A. I can't cite you the specific articles. There is a --14 national basis. It has turned out to have greater --15 15 (Electronic phone announcement: Has left actually predictive value on a more local basis, 16 the conference.) 16 particularly when comparing tax rates between states 17 A. -- general recognition in the economics field that 17 and countries in, for example, the European Union 18 higher tax rates have the impact of retarding economic 18 because you have an issue where people are more easily 19 growth and lower tax rates have the impact of 19 mobile between adjacent jurisdictions and they can 20 20 encouraging greater economic growth. There are choose to live in a lower tax region than a higher tax 21 obviously important limitations and caveats to that 21 region they will on balance choose to do so, and 22 conclusion, but that's been a fairly fundamental tenet 22 that's the fundamental incite of the Laffer Curve, but 2.3 of macroeconomic theory for a long time. 23 it doesn't work on a national level. Q. If I say the -- when I say you're on the wrong side of 24 BY MR. HACKNEY: 24 25 Q. Are you familiar with the Headlee Amendment? 25 the Laffer Curve, what I mean is you're on the Page 262 Page 264 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 descending side where if you were to decrease tax 2 A. I've heard it have. 3 Q. What's your understanding of the impact the Headlee 3 rates your tax revenue would go up. Do you understand 4 that concept of being on the wrong side of the Laffer 4 Amendment has on a municipality's right to impose 5 5 taxes? 6 6 A. It imposes a cap on its ability to raise taxes. A. I would call it the right side of the Laffer Curve, 7 7 Q. And have you considered the impact of the Headlee tax rates go up -- tax rates go down, revenues go up 8 Amendment on the City's recent decision to lower the 8 that's a good thing. 9 9 taxable value of properties located in the City? Q. It's a happy place to be, I guess. 10 10 A. Why do you think it's the wrong place? 11 Q. Have you taken any advice on the subject of the City 11 Q. Well, because it means your current tax policy is not 12 12 of Detroit's legal ability to raise taxes Pareto optimal? 13 13 notwithstanding any limitations imposed by state law? A. I will agree to that. 14 14 Q. I just am trying to get the terminology down. When I 15 Q. And I take it you haven't conducted any surveys of the 15 say the wrong side it means you're at a nonoptimal 16 16 citizens of the City of Detroit to determine the point from the standpoint of tax policy? 17 impact a tax increase would have on their willingness 17 A. Correct. 18 to remain in the City, correct? 18 Q. Is it your opinion that the City of Detroit is on the 19 19 A. Correct. wrong side of the Laffer Curve? 20 20 MR. CULLEN: Your wrong, his right. Q. Have you ever heard of the Laffer Curve? 21 21 MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. 2.2 22 BY MR. HACKNEY: Q. Is the Laffer Curve the point at which increasing tax 23 23 Q. Is the City of Detroit on the side where its current rates will, all other things being equal, actually 24 24 lead to a decrease in total revenues obtained from tax policy would yield additional revenue were it to 25 25 those taxes? decrease tax rates?

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1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A.	Over a long period of time, and assuming that other	2		trying to protect whatever rights or claims it though
3		conditions necessary for people to make the decision	3		it had against the City and to force the City to take
4		to live here, yes.	4		action to deliver value to that particular creditor
5	Ο.	Do you feel you've conducted an academic and	5		pursuant to the rights abided in their contract.
6	_	sufficiently sound study of that question to give that	6	0.	And do you know why do people typically race to the
7		opinion, sir?	7		courthouse, is that within your area of expertise?
8	Α.	No.	8	Α.	Yes.
9		Okay.	9	Ο.	And why do they?
10		You said Pareto optimal, not me.	10		They want to get there first.
11		Well, that was because you knew what MSA meant. I	11		Why though?
12	•	take it you don't know the extent to which the City	12		Because they believe by being first in line they can
13		must decrease taxes to reach the point of the Laffer	13		convince a judge to give them a claim or a right to a
14		Curve at which revenues will no longer increase by a	14		asset or revenue stream before another creditor gets
15		further decrease in the rate?	15		there.
16	Δ	Correct.	16	Ο	That's exactly right, right, isn't it the theory that
17		Now, are there any other cities of which you are aware	17	Q.	they'll be able to take their judgment and be able to
18	۷.	that are on the so-called wrong side of the Laffer	18		get a lien on the judgment debtor's property before
19		Curve?	19		other parties?
20	۸	No.	20	٨	So I have been advised by counsel over the years.
21		You haven't studied that question, either, have you,	21		Okay, that's where the whole concept of the race comes
22	Q.	sir?	22	Q.	from, correct?
23	۸	No.	23	۸	Correct.
24			24		
25	Q.	All right, do you know what the total tax burden of Detroiters is today considering state, federal, and	25	Q.	But another one of your opinions is that creditors cannot get liens in City property, correct?
		Detroiters is today considering state, rederal, and			cannot get hens in oity property, correct:
		Page 266			Page 268
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		local tax burdens?	2	A.	Correct.
3	A.	It's approximately 600, \$650 million.	3	Q.	Okay, so the typical mechanism that leads to the race
4	Q.	I was looking as percentage, sorry, I didn't ask	4		doesn't apply in the case of a municipality, correct?
5		that let me ask that again. Do you know what the	5	A.	It would be a race to other jurisdictions for
6		total tax burden of Detroiters is today considering	6		satisfaction.
7		their state, federal, and local taxes as a percentage	7	Q.	Okay.
8		of their income?	8	A.	Including the courthouse.
9	A.	Oh, I see. I don't.	9	Q.	Now, one of the things you have to do is you have to
10	Q.	Okay. Do you know if it's over 50 percent?	10		determine who the racers to the courthouse are,
11	A.	No.	11		correct?
12	Q.	Have you studied the revenue forecasting techniques of	12	A.	Yes.
13		the State of Michigan?	13	Q.	Now, did you take steps to determine who would be
14	A.	No.	14		racing to the courthouse upon the dismissal of the
15	Ω	Now, one of your opinions is that there would be a	15		bankruptcy case?
13	٠.			-	Are you asking for a legal conclusion?
16	-	race to the courthouse by creditors upon a dismissal,	16	Α.	Are you asking for a legal conclusion:
		race to the courthouse by creditors upon a dismissal, correct?	16 17		Well, this is going to your opinion where you're
16		•			, , ,
16 17	A.	correct?	17		Well, this is going to your opinion where you're
16 17 18	A.	correct? I think it will be a race everywhere.	17 18	Q.	Well, this is going to your opinion where you're envisioning these creditors racing to the courthouse,
16 17 18 19	A. Q.	correct? I think it will be a race everywhere. I want to focus on the race to the courthouse if we	17 18 19	Q.	Well, this is going to your opinion where you're envisioning these creditors racing to the courthouse, so I'm trying to get at who you're envisioning racing?
16 17 18 19 20	A. Q.	correct? I think it will be a race everywhere. I want to focus on the race to the courthouse if we could.	17 18 19 20	Q. A.	Well, this is going to your opinion where you're envisioning these creditors racing to the courthouse, so I'm trying to get at who you're envisioning racing? Well, I think the people who would be going to the
16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Q. A. Q.	correct? I think it will be a race everywhere. I want to focus on the race to the courthouse if we could. Okay.	17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q.	Well, this is going to your opinion where you're envisioning these creditors racing to the courthouse, so I'm trying to get at who you're envisioning racing? Well, I think the people who would be going to the courthouse first would be the UT and LT bondholders.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Q. A. Q.	correct? I think it will be a race everywhere. I want to focus on the race to the courthouse if we could. Okay. That is one of your opinions, right?	17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q.	Well, this is going to your opinion where you're envisioning these creditors racing to the courthouse, so I'm trying to get at who you're envisioning racing? Well, I think the people who would be going to the courthouse first would be the UT and LT bondholders. Okay.

Page 271 Page 269 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 have a very damaging impact on the City because the A. Well, their agreement would be, I believe, enforceable 3 3 City relies on the unpledged portion of those revenues and we would be able to satisfy that pursuant to its to operate the City, so that would be the first thing 4 terms with new debt so they'd probably be the only 5 I think would happen. 5 ones that might not race. 6 6 Secondly, it's not clear what the retirees Q. Okay, and you haven't undertaken an assessment of all 7 the other settlements to determine whether or not that or the pension funds would do. I mean, they do have 8 8 claims that are very large. They have a constituency party would have a claim for breach upon dismissal of 9 which includes active employees of the City. I'm sure 9 a petition, correct? 10 10 they would use every means possible, including going A. No. 11 to the mayor and to the state house and maybe even to 11 Q. Am I correct that you have not done that? 12 the federal government asking for intervention on 12 A. I have not done that. 13 their behalf. 13 Q. Okay, now, let's also talk about the size of the 14 Q. So maybe we can simplify this a little bit, though, 14 claims of the people that would be doing the racing. 15 15 like do you agree that in order to race to the Is your conclusion based on the assumption that the 16 courthouse a creditor would first need a cause of 16 pension claims would number in the billions of 17 action they could assert against the City? 17 dollars? 18 18 A. I think in this circumstance they will assert all A. I do. 19 19 sorts of things in order to bring a third party in to Q. And is your assumption that -- with respect to your 20 20 best interests finding that the size of the OPEB claim intervene on their behalf, not just a court. 21 Q. Are you assuming in the race to the courthouse 21 would also be in the billions of dollars? 22 scenario that people -- that included in the racers to 22 A. Yes. 2.3 the courthouse will be people to whom the City is not 23 Q. And have you undertaken a study whether or not those 24 24 in breach of its obligations? claims provide for acceleration? 25 25 A. Absolutely. A. No. Page 270 Page 272 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. Okay, so you don't know whether those claims Q. Okay, so is that informing your opinion? 3 3 A. I think everybody will race to wherever they can to accelerate as you sit here today, correct? 4 4 improve their position relative to all the other A. No, we have an ongoing cash obligation to fund 5 5 creditors. whatever we're supposed to fund, and I believe that 6 6 Q. Even people who don't have a present claim against the the pension funds and whoever ultimately controls the 7 City? healthcare contracts will do everything they can to 8 A. As we have seen already in this case. make sure the City performs on its annual obligations 9 9 Q. So do you consider that a reasonable assumption in to fund, which is a different issue than the ultimate 10 10 reaching your opinions that people that don't have a size of the claim. 11 claim against the City will race to the courthouse? 11 Q. That's right, and whether or not the ultimate size of 12 A. They will invent claims. 12 the claim is in the billions of dollars upon dismissal 13 13 Q. I'm sorry? is something you don't know, correct? 14 A. They will invent claims. 14 A. Correct, but the cash flow requirements enforced on 15 Q. I take it the answer to I my question is yes? 15 the City is obviously a very material. 16 16 Q. And I take it, though, that in order to determine 17 Q. Have you studied to the extent to which settlements 17 whether the claims of the COPs would be swapped by the 18 18 other creditors you would have to know whether or not that have been struck in the bankruptcy will still 19 19 apply even if the petition is dismissed? their claims were accelerated, correct? 20 20 A. Eventually, yes. A. To my knowledge, the only settlement which might 21 survive is the swap termination settlement. 21 Q. Have you ever considered the opposite possibility 2.2 22 Q. Do you know if any others will survive? which is that the claims of the service corporations, 23 23 and by extension the COPs, are actually the only 24 24 accelerated claims that exist against the City upon a Q. And are you still assuming that the swap 25 dismissal? counterparties would be racing to the courthouse?

Page 275 Page 273 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. You're assuming we don't pay their interest when due 2 A. Well, they have, as I mentioned before, in theory the 3 3 or the contract revenues when due? right to tax revenues because they have revenue Q. You already have not done so, sir. 4 pledges, correct? So they would have presumably the A. I know that. 5 same status and they would move to enforce their 6 6 O. Yeah. rights to receive all those tax revenues and, I 7 believe, ask for relief not to share those revenues A. So upon dismissal you're assuming we would continue 8 8 not paying those service contracts. with the City general fund. 9 9 Q. I actually think it doesn't matter whether you do or Q. Did you evaluate whether the City is in breach of the 10 10 not. I think the acceleration happened, but that's CETs? Do you know what those are? 11 just my opinion. 11 A. I do. 12 A. I see. No, we never considered that. 12 Q. The City Employment Terms? 13 Q. You have not considered that. And I take it you 13 14 haven't considered whether the UTGO or LTGO are 14 Q. Yeah, is the City in breach of the CETs? 15 accelerated upon dismissal of the bankruptcy or have 15 A. I don't believe we are. 16 previously been accelerated? 16 Q. And you know the City has struck a number of 17 17 collective bargaining agreements recently? A. No. 18 18 Q. As you sit here today, do you know what the amount of A. Yes, which is why I don't believe we are in breach of 19 the pension trust claim against the City is? I mean 19 the CETs because they have been replaced --20 20 in the dismissal scenario. Q. Let's bring it up to the present. You're aware the 21 A. Well, if you terminate the plans, this is where I'm 21 City has struck collective bargaining agreements with 22 trying to -- there are two different scenarios on the 22 all of its unions, correct? 2.3 pension side. One is which the plan continues but you 23 A. Yes. 24 24 don't fund it, in which case the unfunded benefit is, Q. Other than the one fire union? 25 25 you know, a cost -- that is perhaps as little as 3 A. Right, I am aware of that. Page 274 Page 276 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 perhaps as much of \$4 billion dollars of underfunding 2 Q. To the best of your knowledge, is the City in 3 3 as opposed to a termination of the plan, which would compliance with all of these collective bargaining 4 actually have created larger underfunding, which is agreements that it just struck? 5 5 one of the reasons that the City has taken the A. To my knowledge, yes. Q. Okay, isn't it are your expectation that active 6 6 position we don't terminate the plans we'd rather freeze them. So in the dismissal scenario, which is 7 employees would not be people that had claims against what you're referring to, and we assume that we're not 8 the City in the dismissal scenario? 9 9 terminating the plans, I assume we would continue to A. So long as we honor the terms of their agreements. 10 10 have the obligation to fund whenever we can afford to Q. What conclusion did you reach regarding the total 11 fund; otherwise, we would be in default under our 11 number of claims that would be asserted -- total 12 12 payment obligations. dollar value of claims that would be asserted against 13 13 the City in a dismissal scenario? Q. Okay, and the amount of the claim that the pension 14 14 system would have upon dismissal would be the amount A. It would be the sum of all the funded debt 15 15 of the outstanding annual amount for that year? obligations, which we've already discussed, which 16 16 includes the COPs and the GO debt and the pension and A. Which we haven't paid. 17 Q. Yes, which you have not paid, is that your --17 OPEB claim holders, which presumably we could not 18 A. That's my understanding. 18 satisfy on an ongoing basis. 19 19 Q. And similarly the OPEB claimants would have their Q. And I take it you've never sat down with a piece of 20 right to receive payment for the healthcare that they 20 paper and tried to work this out, right, in terms of 21 were entitled to that year, correct? 21 what the total claim size would be, correct? 22 22 A. Correct, we've not done a dismissal analysis. A. Correct. 23 Q. Okay. What about with UTGO or LTGO, what would the 23 O. Okay 24 size of their claim be against the City upon 24 A. I testified to that previously. 25 dismissal? 25 Q. Yeah, and I -- fair enough. Is it your understanding

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Page 277 Page 279 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 that the City would not be able to undertake the that correct? 3 3 restructuring and reinvestment initiatives if the A. I didn't say that. petition were dismissed? 4 Q. I thought -- so what is your -- let me ask this then. 5 A. It could only do so if it suspended payments to as 5 What is your estimation of what COPs holders would 6 many of its creditors as possible. 6 recover in the dismissal scenario? 7 Q. And have you made an assumption about what the City 7 A. I think they're likely to recover zero, not because of 8 8 would or would not do in the event the petition were their classification as a creditor, which is -- I want 9 9 to be very clear about that, but just because the City 10 10 A. Well, I've already testified that back in, this was will have little or no value to distribute because its 11 December or January when the court initially declined 11 remaining cash flow, right, will not be sufficient 12 to approve the postpetition financing, we gave 12 once you get through allocation to the GO bondholders 13 consideration to how we would operate the City in the 13 and provide for essential City services to provide any 14 event that we lost access to our required cash. We 14 discretionary cash flow available for future debt 15 15 service, which would include sharing that cash flow began to think about that problem at that point. I 16 asked Ernst & Young and Conway to start developing an 16 with other general unsecured claim holders, because or 17 17 the map that we use -- and this goes back to the June emergency plan in the case that we lost access to 18 that, which we ultimately never actually went ahead 18 2013 report, the COPs claims are a billion four, at 19 and did because it turned out we did get access to 19 the time we believed that we had perhaps as much as 20 20 postpetition financing. It was only in that context \$10 billion of other claims. So on a best-case basis 21 we ever examined a worst-case scenario in which the 21 if the COPs share pro rata, they might get at best 15 22 City had to, you know, allocate its remaining capital 22 cents of whatever we had available to the overall pool 23 23 of general unsecured claim holders, that's the best to essential projects. they could do, but if we have nothing to give anybody, 24 Q. And so I take -- so you have never personally 24 25 25 evaluated the extent to which the City would undertake that is, no security that would trade in the market at Page 278 Page 280 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 anything close to a fair value, yeah, they could get the restructuring reinvestment initiatives in the 3 3 dismissal scenario, correct? 4 4 A. Correct. Q. But that analysis assumes that all the other general 5 5 Q. Now, I think that you testified about this with unsecured claims have accelerated, correct? 6 6 A. Yes. respect to Mr. Soto, but I was catching up a little 7 bit. Is it your understanding that in the dismissal O. Now --8 scenario, creditor recoveries would be on a pari passu A. Or have a claim on the cash flow of the City, which 9 9 basis? further reduces the amount of value available to 10 A. Not all creditors. 10 accelerate the claims. 11 Q. Okay, which ones would be and which ones would not as 11 Q. Okay. But you haven't actually done the analysis, 12 12 -- in your assumption? though, to see who would get any surplus revenue that 13 13 exists above operating expenditures and secured debt, A. Well, the UT and LTGO bondholders would be, in my 14 judgment, at a higher priority than other creditors 14 correct? 15 because they have the benefit of a tax pledge. It's 15 A. You've already asked me this, we have not done a 16 my view that the other creditors to the City should be 16 dismissal analysis. 17 17 thought of as general unsecured claim holders and Q. I'm sorry, I don't mean to go over and over, I just --18 therefore treated roughly the same. 18 make sure I haven't asked it in a different way. 19 19 Q. Okay, so the general unsecured claim holders would be A. Anxious to get the answer which I can't give you. 20 recovering on a pari passu basis in the dismissal 20 MR. CULLEN: Some kind of turnip or dead 21 scenario, correct? 21 horse or something 22 22 A. That would be my assumption, which is consistent with A. Is there a metaphor we haven't turned up yet? 23 23 MR. CULLEN: It's blood out of a stone. the June 2013 proposed treatment of those creditors. 24 Q. So your estimation of COPs holder recoveries in the 24 Yeah, because you can't get blood out of a stone. 25 25 MR. HACKNEY: I can't -- I'm not going to dismissal scenario is that they would receive zero; is

ı	Page 281			Page 283
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	use them again. I shot the wad on all three of them,	2		reinvestment initiatives, you ended up answering the
3	although shot the wad is a good one.	3		question to Mr. Soto in the context of if there was a
4	MR. CULLEN: Gray area.	4		recession that caused impact X, you could study the
5	MR. HACKNEY: I'm sorry, I agree. Let's	5		restructuring and reinvestment initiatives and
6	move on, I'm sorry.	6		determine which could not be deferred and which could;
7	BY MR. HACKNEY:	7		do you remember that answer?
8	Q. These ad valorem taxes for the UTGO, you're familiar	8	Α.	I do.
9	with what those are?	9	Q.	Have you undertaken a study to determine which of the
10	A. In general, yes.	10		restructuring and reinvestment initiatives are
11	Q. Have you have you determined the extent to which in	11		flexible in that way?
12	a dismissal scenario a UTGO holder would be paid in	12	Α.	Not a study, but I have an opinion.
13	full?	13		You have an opinion?
14	A. No.	14		Yes.
15	Q. So you don't know the answer to that question?	15	Q.	Is it an opinion based I mean, is it just a sense
16	A. Only in the only with respect to the revenues that	16		or is it a formal opinion or
17	the City has been collecting relative to the millages	17	Α.	It's just my opinion.
18	that applied to these UTGOs which have been	18		Just your opinion. What is your opinion?
19	insufficient to cover the debt. You are aware that	19		That in that scenario the first thing I would advise
20	for years the City was supposed to be collecting this	20		whoever was responsible to defer blight spending bu
21	millage but did not do so, and therefore, the ultimate	21		to maintain investment programs related to public
22	resolution of the UTGO claim had to take recognition	22		safety at all costs.
23	of that fact, the revenues were not sufficient.	23	0	Okay, so in your view when you look at the
24	Q. But you haven't studied the question of whether in a	24	-	restructuring or reinvestment initiatives you see
25	dismissal scenario UTGO would get more than 74 cents	25		public safety initiatives as being the ones that are
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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	on the dollar, correct?	2		least flexible in terms of deferral and blight as
3	A. That's right.	3		being the most flexible?
4	Q. One of your assumptions is that in the race to the	4		
5			Α.	On a very short-term basis.
6	courthouse scenario, creditors are unable to compel	5		On a very short-term basis. On a very short term
0	courthouse scenario, creditors are unable to compel the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public		Q.	On a very short term
6 7	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public	5	Q.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six
	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct?	5 6	Q.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do
7	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes.	5 6 7	Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere.
7	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct?	5 6 7 8	Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount
7 8 9	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true,	5 6 7 8 9	Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere.
7 8 9 10	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct?	5 6 7 8 9	Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the
7 8 9 10 11	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year?
7 8 9 10 11 12	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. A. Q.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. A. Q. A. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time?
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. A. Q. A. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q.A.Q.A.Q.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency manager to resolve the fiscal crisis facing the City	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q.A.Q.A.Q.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and reinvestment initiatives?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency manager to resolve the fiscal crisis facing the City of Detroit, correct?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and reinvestment initiatives? No. It does accelerate the program, however. Having
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency manager to resolve the fiscal crisis facing the City of Detroit, correct? A. Yes.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and reinvestment initiatives? No. It does accelerate the program, however. Having more money allows them to take out more blight
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency manager to resolve the fiscal crisis facing the City of Detroit, correct? A. Yes. Q. Have you evaluated the extent to which asset sales	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and reinvestment initiatives? No. It does accelerate the program, however. Having more money allows them to take out more blight And I'm saying in a dismissal scenario have you
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. And you say that you understand this to be true, correct? A. I do. Q. Who told you that? A. Jones Day. Q. And did you do any analysis to test whether or not that advice was correct? A. No. Q. Now, you're aware that PA 436 requires the emergency manager to resolve the fiscal crisis facing the City of Detroit, correct? A. Yes. Q. Have you evaluated the extent to which asset sales might be required in a dismissal scenario by PA 436?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A.	On a very short term If you had to defer spending on blight removal for six months and come back six months later, you can do that, the houses aren't going anywhere. Now, have you undertaken to determine the total amount of grant moneys the City has been awarded since the June creditor proposal of last year? Not specifically, no. Are you aware that the City has been awarded hundreds of millions of dollars in grants since that time? I am. And have you analyzed the extent to which the City could use those grant moneys to fund restructuring and reinvestment initiatives? No. It does accelerate the program, however. Having more money allows them to take out more blight And I'm saying in a dismissal scenario have you studied the extent to which the City could use the

		Page 285			Page 287
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Ο.	Is the City going to be service delivery solvent upon	2		probably insolvent but in terms of overall safety they
3		emergence from bankruptcy under the plan?	3		will probably be solvent by the time they emerge.
4	A.	I would say they would approach that standard within	4		That's a fair caveat. So what you're saying is there
5		the first year of emergence.	5		has been enormous work there has been an enormous
6	Q.	So you believe within a year of emergence the City of	6		amount of work done to date?
7		Detroit will be providing the appropriate level of	7		Yes.
8		municipal services?	8		That work may have rendered certain areas of the City
9	Α.	No, I said they will approach that level.	9		service delivery solvent, correct?
10		Okay.	10		Correct.
11		Okay? You have	11		Included in those areas would be an area like public
12		Now, I'm not sure who's the lawyer.	12		safety, correct?
13		Well, no, it's a very complicated question it's a	13		Yes.
14		complicated question	14		Other areas may be on a path to service delivery
15	Ο	Okay.	15		solvency that ranges in time?
16		because there are so many categories of service	16		Correct, and you should you should probably ask
17	,	delivery the City has to fix.	17		Mr. Moore where the City stands on all these
18	0	All right, let's take a step back.	18		programs
19		All right.	19		Sure.
20		Let's break it down. One of your opinions is that the	20		because Conway MacKenzie's been managing most of
21	Q.	City is service delivery insolvent, correct?	21		them.
22	Δ	It was service delivery insolvent upon the filing of	22		That's a good advice. We'll take you up on that, but
23	Α.	the bankruptcy.	23		with respect to you
24	0	Filing of the bankruptcy, okay. One of your opinions	24		You can thank him for me.
25	Q.	is that the City was service delivery insolvent at the	25		What's that?
		is that the only was service delivery insolvent at the			
		Page 286			Page 288
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		time it filed, correct?	2	A.	You can thank him for me.
3	A.	Correct.	3	Q.	I will. I will. He's always glad to see me. So do
4	Q.	Now let's ask about today, is the City service	4		you have an opinion as you sit here today of what
5		delivery insolvent today?	5		areas where the City is service delivery insolvent or
6	A.	Yes.	6		close to it at least in your view? I know we can ask
7	Q.	Okay. Do you believe the City will be service	7		Mr. Moore but
8		delivery insolvent as of the anticipated plan	8	A.	I'm not really not current on that.
9		confirmation date of September 30?	9	Q.	So you don't know?
10	A.	You know, it's a complicated question to answer and I	10	A.	It's July, I haven't looked at this issue in a number
11		hesitate only because you have to look at it by	11		of months so I am not current.
12		service delivery segment, safety services being the	12	Q.	So you haven't studied the question?
13		most important, followed by public lighting, followed	13	A.	That's correct.
14		by transportation services. The City has made	14	Q.	Now, have you evaluated the likelihood that the City
15		dramatic strides in all those areas to improve service	15		might choose to sell its art collection in a dismissal
16		delivery, I'd have to go back and check because I'm	16		scenario?
17		not totally up to speed on where they stand on those	17	A.	No.
18		programs. My understanding is that by the time the	18	Q.	And have you I take it then you haven't evaluated
19		City emerges they will have made very dramatic	19		the impact such a sale would have on creditor
20		improvements to public safety programs, so on those	20		recoveries, correct?
21		programs they may well be service solvent, I don't	21		We have not done a dismissal analysis.
22		have a similar opinion on DDOT, which is the	22	Q.	Okay. Have you considered the possibility that the
23		Department of Transportation, and I do know that the	23		grand bargain might happen even if the petition were
24		program to relight the City is ongoing and is expected	24		dismissed?
25		to be completed next year, so on that element they're	25	_	Well, my understanding is that one of the principal

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Page 291 Page 289 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 elements of that grand bargain is that the pension 2 A. Yes. 3 3 retirees who have rights to sue the City would Q. And as a result of that, isn't it true that the City presumably then have those rights restored and they 4 does not have a problem with attrition in its active 5 may well pursue those rights, in which case the 5 employee ranks? 6 6 state's funding would go away. A. I'm not sure there's a relationship between the 7 Q. Yeah, there's no question that the grand bargain as 7 unemployment rate and attrition. What are you 8 it's currently drafted, if the plan is blown up 8 referring to? 9 somehow, it goes away? 9 Q. Well, just that when unemployment is high it tends to 10 A. Correct. 10 make people want to hold on to a good job. Q. Have you evaluated the extent to which it might be 11 11 A. That's a general statement, I don't -- I do not know 12 12 how that applies to the case of Detroit. reconstituted in a dismissal? 13 A. That's speculation and I've already testified we 13 Q. You haven't studied problems that the City may have 14 14 haven't done a dismissal analysis. either retaining active employees or attracting new 15 15 Q. Now, do you understand that two of the motivating ones; is that correct? 16 concerns of the grand bargain were to safeguard the 16 A. Only anecdotally. 17 art from any future attempts to get at it by creditors 17 Q. Okay, you haven't conducted a systematic study? 18 and to lessen the misery of pensioners in connection 18 19 with the cuts? 19 Q. And are you aware of anecdotal evidence that the City 20 20 MR. CULLEN: Objection, foundation. Whose is having trouble retaining employees? 21 21 A. The City has had historically trouble retaining motivations? 22 BY MR. HACKNEY: 22 qualified employees, they've had no trouble retaining 23 23 Q. Well, the people that are parties to the grand unqualified employees. 24 24 Q. And that's just the anecdotal evidence you were 25 A. Their motivations are their motivations. The City's 25 referring to earlier? Page 290 Page 292 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 A. And personal relationships with many of those same motivation is to maximize the value of assets in a way 3 that's consistent with the rehabilitation of the City, 3 City employees. 4 4 Q. In a dismissal scenario will the City be able to and the grand bargain does that. 5 Q. Okay, by infusing hundreds of millions of dollars into 5 borrow money on a secured basis? 6 the City, correct? 6 A. I believe so. 7 7 A. Into the City for the City's -- benefit of the City's Q. Okay. And would it be able to do so at reasonable 8 creditors, which in this case happen to be the 9 9 retirees. A. I believe so. 10 10 Q. But you understand that the two points I raised about Q. In a dismissal scenario? 11 protecting the art and helping the pensioners are --11 A. Oh, I'm sorry, no. 12 are considered to be two of the motivating factors for 12 Q. I gave you a favor there --13 13 the grand bargaining? A. No. 14 A. That's my understanding. 14 Q. -- because otherwise I'm crossing you later and you 15 Q. And those would still apply in a dismissal scenario, 15 were like what was I saying. So let's do it again. 16 16 In a dismissal scenario can the City borrow on a correct? A. That's speculation on my part. 17 17 secured basis? 18 Q. Okay, so it's not something you've evaluated? 18 A. Probably. 19 19 A. No. Q. Okay, and would it be able to do so at reasonable 20 Q. And I take it you have not independently assessed the 20 rates? 21 reliability of the City's forecast, correct? 21 A. Probably not. 2.2 22 A. Correct. Q. Why not? 23 23 Q. Do you know -- do you understand that the City of A. I would assume any lender would look at the overal 24 Detroit has above-average unemployment when compared 24 situation of Detroit and given the tremendous 25 to the national employment rate? 25 uncertainties facing the ultimate resolution of its

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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	crippling liabilities would view that its position as	2	abilities of the City to save money by privatizing
3	a lender might be at some point under attack by other	3	DDOT?
4	creditors, that it might find itself in a subsequent	4	A. That issue has been studied.
5	Chapter 9, have to protect its rights to get repaid	5	Q. Have you studied it?
6	pursuant to its pledge, and therefore they would want	6	A. No.
7	to be paid for that risk. They would also probably	7	Q. Now, that's something that could be done in a
8	require that the terms of the loan be very short.	8	dismissal context as well, correct?
9	Q. The postpetition facility, however, was not one that	9	A. In theory, yes.
10	required plan confirmation, isn't that correct?	10	Q. Okay, and I take it you have not tried to factor in
11	A. That's correct.	11	the privatization of DDOT to what creditor recovery
12	Q. And Barclays facility tolerates dismissal of the	12	should be in a dismissal scenario because you did not
13	petition, correct?	13	do a dismissal analysis, correct?
14	A. That's right.	14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And you actually felt that that was a very favorable	15	Q. And I take it you would give the same answer for any
16	rate, if I recall, correct?	16	other asset whether it was parking or Belle Isle or
17	A. That's true.	17	the art collection, correct?
18	Q. Something on the order of 3-1/2 percent, correct?	18	A. Correct.
19	A. It is 3-1/2 percent.	19	Q. Now, isn't it true that the City's exploring whether
20	Q. But your testimony is that even though you were able	20	it can enter into a public-private partnership in
21	to secure that loan on a secured basis during the	21	connection with DWSD?
22	midst of a at the time nonconsensual bankruptcy that	22	MR. CULLEN: To the extent that that's
23	if the petition were dismissed that there would be a	23	
24	material difference in the secured barring of the	24	public knowledge, it's the subject of mediation. MR. HACKNEY: I think the RFP was
25	City?	25	
	City:		public. I mean, I read articles about the fact that
	Page 294		Page 296
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Well, there were very different facts and	2	emergency manager was soliciting requests for
3	circumstances surrounding that. I don't believe that	3	proposal.
4	in any way helps understand what the City would have	4	MR. BALL: The RFP has been produced, it's
5	to do to borrow money in a dismissal situation, which	5	produced in the case.
6	is what you're positing now.	6	MR. CULLEN: The RFP for which?
7	Q. Yeah, you're right. By the way, the exit financing	7	MR. BALL: For the public-private
8	that you're currently working to line up, that's also	8	partnership.
9	going to be on secured basis, correct?	9	A. Yes.
10	A. We have suggested to lenders that security is	10	BY MR. HACKNEY:
11	available but we've also encouraged them to propose	11	Q. Are you involved in that?
12	unsecured financing facilities.	12	A. Yes.
13	Q. I think we've talked about this before, but when you	13	Q. Okay. What is your expect so what is your
	Q. I think we've talked about this before, but when you suggest things to the market they have a tendency to	13 14	Q. Okay. What is your expect so what is your expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And
13	-		
13 14	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to	14	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And
13 14 15	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right?	14 15	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation
13 14 15 16	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing.	14 15 16	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority
13 14 15 16 17	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be	14 15 16 17	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million
13 14 15 16 17	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be unsecured?	14 15 16 17	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million annual revenue stream; do you remember that?
13 14 15 16 17 18	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be unsecured? A. Ask me in a week.	14 15 16 17 18	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million annual revenue stream; do you remember that? A. I do.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be unsecured? A. Ask me in a week. Q. Okay. I will. Have you assessed the abilities to	14 15 16 17 18 19	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million annual revenue stream; do you remember that? A. I do. Q. Is there an analog in the PPP context where somehow
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be unsecured? A. Ask me in a week. Q. Okay. I will. Have you assessed the abilities to save money by	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million annual revenue stream; do you remember that? A. I do. Q. Is there an analog in the PPP context where somehow the City gets revenue out of the PPP agreement?
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	suggest things to the market they have a tendency to not want less than that, right? A. Depends on the demand for the financing. Q. Do you think that the exit facility might be unsecured? A. Ask me in a week. Q. Okay. I will. Have you assessed the abilities to save money by A. I know you will.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	expectation regarding the structure of a PPP? And what I mean is you remember how you had a conversation earlier about the fact that the regional authority might entail a sale lease-back with a \$47 million annual revenue stream; do you remember that? A. I do. Q. Is there an analog in the PPP context where somehow the City gets revenue out of the PPP agreement? MR. CULLEN: This was not in the RFP and

Page 299 Page 297 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. And it is that massive deleveraging that makes the Q. I won't ask for any specifics because I can imagine 3 3 that you're -- that's probably what you debate, I'm credit so attractive to potential lenders, correct? 4 4 A. That's one factor. The other factor is the oversight just trying to understand it structurally. Let me put 5 it to you this way. Is the -- I could see a scenario 5 commission and continued institutional oversight of 6 6 where you engage in a public-private partnership the City now provided for by the state legislation. 7 7 Q. That's right, so you view it as kind of, look, there's simply to reduce the efficiency and cost of the system 8 8 and -a quantitative component, that's the massive 9 9 A. Improve the efficiency, not reduce -deleveraging, right? 10 10 A. Right. Q. Yeah, improve the efficiency, right. Improve the 11 11 Q. There's a qualitative component which is we're not efficiency --12 A. And lower the cost. 12 going to do this again, that's the oversight, correct? 13 Q. -- lower the cost and then lower rates, I could see 13 A. And I would say that's an even more important credi 14 14 factor than the deleveraging of the City. that being one reason for why you might do it. I can 15 15 see a city like Detroit that's been through a Q. Now, your opinion is actually that you'll be able to 16 difficult process with the counties where it was 16 obtain credit on reasonable terms, isn't that right? 17 17 A. Yes hoping to do a sale lease-back viewing a PPP as a 18 18 means of obtaining a revenue stream, and I just want What do you consider reasonable terms to be? 19 19 to know whether that is one of the goals of the PPP? MR. CULLEN: You did go through --20 20 BY MR. HACKNEY: All right. Let's do it this way guys. 21 21 Q. You did go through -- it's longer than ten years and A. I'm sorry, I don't know what I can say. 22 22 what was the interest rate again? Q. That's okay. That is a theoretical possibility with a 23 23 PPP, correct? A. Less than 5 percent. 24 24 Q. Less than 5 percent. At what point would you still A. Yes, it is. 25 25 Q. Okay, and that theoretical possibility is one that you have access to credit on reasonable terms with a lower Page 298 Page 300 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 could arguably pursue whether the plan is confirmed or 2 percentage of deleveraging? So I think you postulate 3 3 the petition is dismissed, correct? a 70 percent deleveraging in your expert report; is 4 A. Yes. 4 that correct? 5 5 Q. But like the other assets of the City, it's not one A. That's right. 6 6 that you've studied to determine its impact on Q. Would the City still have access to credit on 7 7 creditor recoveries correct? reasonable terms if it only delevered 60 percent? 8 A. In a dismissal scenario, that's correct. 8 A. Well, it's not the right basis of comparison, you have 9 9 Q. With respect to access to the capital markets, isn't to look at the annual anticipated debt service and 10 10 legacy costs that are required to be funded by the it correct that you have found great enthusiasm for 11 people desiring to lend to Detroit? 11 City over the next ten years, so the total amount of 12 12 liability reduction is of less relevance than that A. Yes 13 13 Q. In fact, investors are tripping over themselves when calculation. 14 it comes to lending to the City, correct? 14 Q. Well, you understand that the deleveraging is being 15 A. I didn't say that. 15 accomplished by substituting B notes in many instances 16 Q. I know you didn't, other people have. 16 for what used to be the claims of the creditors? 17 A. Who? 17 A. I do understand that. 18 18 Q. So there's a relationship in the sense that the B note 19 19 A. I can only say what I've said, there's a lot of is what comes out at the end, right? 2.0 enthusiasm for reviewing and potentially providing 20 A. Well, but it's in the totality how much total leverage 21 financing for the City of Detroit. 21 the City will still have post emergence, which we've 2.2 2.2 Q. And you agree that Detroit has, if its plan is laid out in this -- you know, in my expert report, 23 23 confirmed, undergone a massive deleveraging of its it's, you know, a billion two of total funded debt 24 24 obligations, correct? when you include the reorganization securities given 25 to the GO bondholders and others and the exit A. Yes.

Page 303 Page 301 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 financing itself, and then you have of course the Q. That's what you're referring to when you say 3 3 annual obligations under the pension settlement and immediately upon dismissal. 4 A. Right, but clearly the fixed obligations of the City the OPEB settlement so the annual cost of servicing pension, OPEB, and debt service is what's relevant to 5 include pension costs and contributions, healthcare 6 6 the credit markets, not so much the total present costs and contributions, as well as debt service. value reduction of liability. 7 Q. So I'm not, you know, intimately conversant with the 8 8 Q. Fair enough. Let me ask it a different way. How much forecast in terms of having it down to the dollar and 9 could you in -- how much could you increase the number 9 penny but what do the forecasts show in terms of 10 10 of B notes and still have access to the credit markets whether the City could issue more B notes and still 11 on reasonable terms? 11 have the cushion that you discussed? 12 A. Well, it's a good question because in a theoretical 12 A. Well, we'd have to go back and look at exhibits L and 13 way, you probably could issue more notes if you had a 13 M to the plan of adjustment which do have projections 14 14 included in those, and I believe you'll find -- and I lower interest rate; in other words, it's all about 15 15 debt service, so we wanted to make sure these notes can't remember whether it's L or M, will show the 16 would trade at par, that's the expectation. That 16 minimum cash that the City will maintain assuming this 17 17 balance sheet, and as I have testified before, we had means the interest rate has to be an appropriate rate 18 relative to the risk, which we think we've set, and 18 originally stipulated that we should not create a 19 19 the way to make sure you've got that right is to look balance sheet which on our current projections would 20 20 at the projections of the City and make sure the City ever result in the City having less than 80 to a 21 21 hundred million in cash, and that's another way of maintains a minimum level of cash at all times 22 22 saying we don't have the ability to increase the thinking of that as the cushion. You never want to go 23 23 City's liabilities including issuing more B notes below enough cash to pay for six to eight weeks of 24 24 because that has to have an impact on our cash. operating expense, so when we look at the 25 capitalization of the City, we really are looking to 25 Q. So obviously now if the City's forecasts are unduly Page 302 Page 304 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 the long-term financial projections that have been 2 conservative and the City will actually do better than 3 produced by our colleagues at E&Y and Conway 3 Ernst & Young is currently forecasting, if that were 4 MacKenzie, and basically stipulated that in no 4 correct -- and I understand that's an assumption you 5 5 situation could the City tolerate a balance sheet haven't made and probably don't agree with, but if 6 6 which would result in the City having less than 80 to that were correct that would imply an ability to carry 7 a hundred million in cash over the next ten years on additional B note debt, correct? 8 hand, and that is how we backed into how much deb 8 A. By definition, yes. 9 9 capacity we had when you assume debt capacity also Q. Mathematically it's true. You were asked this 10 10 includes the City's obligations to fund pension and yesterday, I couldn't see in the transcript whether it 11 healthcare. 11 was limited, but have you reached a conclusion -- have 12 Q. Starting in 2023 on the pension side? 12 you studied the question of what the City's rating 13 13 A. Starting in 2014 or '15 depending on the fiscal year will be upon emergence or do you have a formal opinion 14 because those obligations begin immediately upon 14 on that? 15 emergence. 15 A. I do not. 16 16 Q. For active employees? Q. Have you studied the comparable debt levels of other 17 17 A. Well, if -- we have an ongoing pension obligation municipalities to determine how a post emergence 18 under the pension settlement, right, we have an 18 Detroit will compare to them? 19 ongoing healthcare obligation to fund the move to 19 A. Not yet. 20 20 Obama care, and we have active employees who are Q. Okay, you haven't done like, for example, a funded 21 moving to a 401(k) plan. 21 debt to general fund revenue analysis or other types 22 22 of comparable ratio analysis? Q. Do you mean the pension obligation that the -- that is 23 being paid on the City's behalf by the grand bargain 23 A. Not yet, no. 24 24 participants? Q. With respect to the calculation of the size of the 25 25 A. That's just one element of it. pension and OPEB claims, you relied on the 6.75

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1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	percent discount rate calculation; isn't that correct?	2	stage?
3	A. For purposes of the plan?	3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Yes.	4	Q. And the first round in response to the solicitation
5	A. Yes.	5	letter is where people give you, the investment
6	Q. Well, let me put it this way. You took the numbers	6	banker, nonbinding indications of interest, correct?
7	from the plan and those numbers are based on the 6.75	7	A. That's right.
8	percent discount rate, correct?	8	Q. And then it's your job to follow up on those and see
9	MR. BALL: I'm going to object, that	9	who you can hammer into a firm commitment?
10	mischaracterizes the plan.	10	A. Correct.
11	MR. CULLEN: I couldn't hear you.	11	Q. And if I asked you questions about who you're
12	MR. BALL: I'm going object, it	12	approaching
13	mischaracterizes the plan.	1.3	MR. CULLEN: We've been through this.
14	A. There are two different rates we use different	14	MR. HACKNEY: Did you cover this yesterday?
15	rates for PFRS and GRS, so which rate are you talking	15	MR. CULLEN: Yes.
16	about?	16	MR. HACKNEY: So because the exit financing
17	Q. Let's do it this way. Let me see if I can speed it	17	is an ongoing process you're asserting effectively a
18	up. When you calculated the pension UAAL at 3.129	18	commercial sensitivity privilege to
19	billion, for that you relied on the presentation in	19	MR. CULLEN: Yes.
20	the plan?	20	MR. HACKNEY: questions relating to his
21	A. Yes.	21	efforts in connection with the exit financing?
22	Q. Similarly for OPEB UAAL you calculated that to be	22	MR. CULLEN: Yes.
23	4.303 billion and you similarly relied on its	23	MR. HACKNEY: So I'll note for the record,
24	presentation in the plan for that number, correct?	24	Mr. Cullen, what I could see I certainly see the
25	A. Yes.	25	logic of it because it's ongoing, on the other hand we
	Page 306		Page 308
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q. You haven't independently sought to assess the	2	are talking about an expert who has based his opinions
3	accuracy of either of those two numbers, correct?	3	on access in part on it, so we may have to have a
4	A. Correct.	4	conversation later about whether we revisit it with
5	Q. Did I hear you say that you have sent out the	5	him once he's gotten it done so
6	solicitation letter for the exit financing?	6	MR. CULLEN: Well, might make a lot of this
7	A. Yes, it went out on Friday.	7	moot.
8	Q. It went out on Friday?	8	MR. HACKNEY: That's probably true, maybe
9	A. Yes.	9	we'll stand in awe of it.
10	Q. You were waiting on approval of the treasurer's office	10	MR. CULLEN: The world will be different
11	before that went out?	11	once it's done.
12	A. That was yes. First, we were waiting for the	12	THE WITNESS: As I mentioned
13	legislation to pass in Lansing establishing an	13	MR. HACKNEY: I'm just going to reserve on
14	oversight commission, and that was not done until June	14	that so we can get past it.
15	20th I think it was, and then we wanted to make sure	15	MR. CULLEN: No, and and
16	that the state treasurer's office agreed with the	16	MR. BALL: As we have.
17	amount of borrowing the City was attempting to seek,	17	MR. CULLEN: And Robin didn't roll over and
18	and of course the holiday intervened with that so it	18	beg either so
19	didn't go out until last Friday.	19	BY MR. HACKNEY:
20	Q. Got it. Okay. And you are following a similar	20	Q. I'm sorry.
	process to the one you did on the postpetition	21	A. I mentioned in my testimony my testimony yesterday
21			
21 22	financing which is to say that you send out a	22	I did indicate that we'd already sent it out to 15
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22 23	I did indicate that we'd already sent it out to 15 parties
22	financing which is to say that you send out a		

		Page 309		Page 311
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME	2 1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	we've asked for preliminary indicati			holders; do you remember that testimony?
3	July.	3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q. Okay.	4		And I know there's a mediation order that contains
5	A. We do expect to send it out to mor		Q.	within it a requirement of confidentiality, but is the
6	only because we sent it out on Frida			time frame that you're referring to on those
7	people have left for the weekend al	.,		mediations in the fourth quarter 2013?
8	them yesterday.	ready, so we got	Λ	Yes.
9	•			
10	Q. And so do you think you're going to bri	3 3		Was it in connection with the swap settlement motion?
11	in before August 14, which is when we s		A.	No. Separate from that. Judge Perris was the
	trial?	11	0	mediator, so I mean right?
12	A. That is our expectation.			Yes. Were the COP insurers in those?
13	Q. That's about 20 days after, that's about	-		Yes. Yeah, it was absolutely. We spent weeks on it
14	you get your	14	Q.	You spent weeks negotiating with the COP insurers and
15	A. Correct.	15		the COP holders on plan treatment?
16	Q responses?	16		MR. CULLEN: We were in the same courthouse
17	A. But when we say bring in, I think v			under the same egis, fumbling back and forth.
18	recommendation to the emergency	-		MR. HACKNEY: And in New York.
19	negotiated to a commitment letter	•		MR. CULLEN: And in New York.
20	have recommended we close or exe	ecute any financing 20		MS. BALL: Negotiated settlement.
21	documents until confirmation	21		MR. HACKNEY: On plan treatment?
22	Q. That's fine. I was just curious about, I	mean, 22		MS. BALL: A settlement.
23	general experience within three weeks of	of getting 23	A.	Settlement.
24	indications of interest is that fast, slow,	or 24	BY	MR. HACKNEY:
25	reasonable?	25	Q.	Of the swap?
		Page 310		Page 312
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. In this situation I would say that's	reasonable only 2	A.	Not the swap, of the
3	because we've been talking to mark	ket participants for 3		MS. BALL: The whole relationship.
4	months, they're well aware of the p	olan, all of the	Α.	the whole thing, the swaps, the COPs, everything.
5	financial documents are out there, t	there's not much to 5		We wanted to do a grand bargain to the benefit of the
6	do from a diligence point of view, it	's really a 6		COPs and insurer
7	question of structure and rate and i	-		
8	•			MR. CULLEN: He's
0	Q. On page 4 of your report you say that t	the 8	ВҮ	
	Q. On page 4 of your report you say that the revitalization efforts are assumed to attr			MR. HACKNEY:
9	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr	ract a new 9		MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that
9 10	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember	ract a new 9 that? 10		MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any
9 10 11	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do.	ract a new 9 that? 10 11		MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any
9 10 11 12	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 cct? 12		MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB
9 10 11 12 13	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emerge	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 ect? 12 gency manager and 13	Q.	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number?
9 10 11 12 13 14	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lear	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 ext? 12 gency manager and 13 ding public 14	Q.	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the
9 10 11 12 13 14	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lea officials of the state and community	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 ect? 12 gency manager and 13 ding public 14 y leadership. 15	Q. A .	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no.
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lea officials of the state and community Q. Okay, you have not independently acce	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 ect? 12 gency manager and 13 ding public 14 y leadership. 15 essed the accuracy 16	Q. A .	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no. Do you remember you talked about meeting with
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lea officials of the state and community Q. Okay, you have not independently access of that assumption, correct?	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 cct? 12 gency manager and 13 ding public 14 y leadership. 15 essed the accuracy 16	Q. A .	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no. Do you remember you talked about meeting with meeting Graham Beal early on in, if I remember, the
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lear officials of the state and community Q. Okay, you have not independently access of that assumption, correct? A. No.	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 ext? 12 gency manager and 13 iding public 14 y leadership. 15 essed the accuracy 16 17 18	Q. A. Q.	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no. Do you remember you talked about meeting with meeting Graham Beal early on in, if I remember, the first half of 2013?
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lea officials of the state and community Q. Okay, you have not independently accessof that assumption, correct? A. No. Q. Am I correct? A. It's an assumption. Q. It is an assumption that you have not in assessed, correct? A. Correct.	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 cct? 12 gency manager and 13 ding public 14 y leadership. 15 essed the accuracy 16 17 18 19 20 ndependently 21 22 23	Q. A. Q. A. Q.	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no. Do you remember you talked about meeting with meeting Graham Beal early on in, if I remember, the first half of 2013? Yes. In any of your meetings with Graham Beal did you suggest that he might be replaced? No. Did you ever suggest that he should be fired?
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	revitalization efforts are assumed to attr tax base for the City; do you remember A. I do. Q. And that means assumed by you, corre A. I believe it's assumed by the emergall of his key advisors as well as lear officials of the state and community Q. Okay, you have not independently accessof that assumption, correct? A. No. Q. Am I correct? A. It's an assumption. Q. It is an assumption that you have not in assessed, correct?	ract a new 9 that? 10 11 cct? 12 gency manager and 13 iding public 14 y leadership. 15 essed the accuracy 16 17 18 19 20 independently 21 22 23 about being 24	Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q.	MR. HACKNEY: I remember what you were talking about but that okay. Well, we're talking about the same thing in any event so I just want to make sure. Do you have any understanding of how the City valued its OPEB obligations under the plan, the \$4.3 billion number? It's been months since I've looked at that so the answer is no. Do you remember you talked about meeting with meeting Graham Beal early on in, if I remember, the first half of 2013? Yes. In any of your meetings with Graham Beal did you suggest that he might be replaced? No.

Page 315 Page 313 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 made about, you know, the potential need to question didn't go along with what the EM wanted to do? 3 A. No. 3 further based on indication of different types of 4 4 Q. With respect to Belle Isle, isn't it true that you privileges and so forth, but thanks. 5 never undertook a marketing process of Belle Isle as a 5 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 6 6 real estate asset? MR. BALL: Take a couple minutes break. A. Correct. 7 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: The time is 4:01 p.m. Q. Okay, and do you know any of -- anyone else at the We are now off the record. 9 9 (Recess taken at 4:01 p.m.) 10 10 (Back on the record at 4:11 p.m.) A. No. 11 11 VIDEO TECHNICIAN: We are back on the Q. Do you know if the City received any offers to develop 12 12 record. The time is 4:11 p.m. 13 A. Only from press reports. 13 **EXAMINATION** 14 14 Q. Yeah, I've read the same press reports. I actually BY MR BALL: 15 15 read about a sizable offer that could have been a Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Buckfire. 16 crackpot but it's also a very nice piece of property 16 A. Good afternoon. 17 17 Q. And I -- as we discussed a bit off the record, I have so I didn't -- I wanted to ask you whether you had an 18 18 undertaken to investigate that? a few questions about Exhibit 8, which is the 19 19 June 16th, 2014 amended and restated change order, 20 20 Q. Now, when we were talking about the land earlier, do just prompted because I'm concerned that a couple of 21 21 you remember that part of the problem with the land in the questions Mr. Hackney asked may have muddied the 22 22 general is that because it's all spread out in a City waters a little bit about how the \$28 million fee 23 23 that can't deliver services, among other things, you works, and really it's just -- the questions are just 24 24 reached the conclusion that it wasn't very valuable; about the fact that there are aspects of your 25 25 do you remember that testimony on the -compensation that are not credited towards the \$28 Page 314 Page 316 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. That was part of my conclusion. The other part is million; is that right? 3 that much of the land was encumbered with blighted 3 A. That's correct. 4 structures or was otherwise abandoned or not 4 Q. And they are outlined in the fee schedule provisions 5 5 maintained. on page 7 of Exhibit 8 and in particular include 6 Q. Or was held by different governmental entities? 6 monthly fees paid before September 1, 2013; is that 7 A. Ownership was in dispute -right? 8 O. Yeah. 8 A. That's right. 9 9 A. -- so for many reasons there was no value. Q. And potentially monthly fees paid after -- on and 10 Q. Okay, so that I understood. Now, Belle Isle is 10 after October 1, 2014, correct? 11 interesting because it suffers from none of those 11 A. Correct. 12 problems, right? 12 Q. And are there other aspects of the fees that you're 13 13 A. Correct. being paid that would be excluded from the 28 -- that 14 Q. So it's a big, contiguous piece of land that the City 14 would not be excluded from the 28 million? 15 definitely owns, correct? 15 16 16 A. Correct. Q. So you can put that aside. Then I have questions 17 Q. And it's also beautiful, right? 17 about a number of the 30(b)6 topics that we haven't 18 18 covered yet, I don't believe, and so the first set 19 19 Q. Okay. Do you have an estimation of the potential relates to --20 value of Belle Isle if you were to sell it? 2.0 A. Are you referring to an exhibit? 21 21 Q. Pardon me? 22 22 MR. CULLEN: Exhibit No. 2. MR. HACKNEY: Mr. Buckfire, it's been nice 23 23 BY MR. BALL: to see you again. Thank you for your patience with me 24 24 today, I'm going to -- I'm going to pass the mike back Q. It's Exhibit No. 2, it's --25 25 to the DWSD folks subject to some of the points we A. Okay.

Page 319 Page 317 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 Q. -- just a list of issues so you have it, my questions issuance costs, and therefore, concluded that we would 3 3 are not -- it's just so that you know that that's one impair bonds that had a yield of 5.350 percent or of the topics you've designated for? greater and met the callability requirements I've just 5 A. Thank you. 5 explained. And that left us with a total I believe of 6 6 2.2 billion in bonds to be impaired out of the 5.5 Q. The first set of topics I'm going to ask about relate billion in bonds the system currently has outstanding. to -- principally to designation 1-A and the impaired 8 8 and unimpaired status of various bonds under the plan, Q. Okay, and are there any other criteria that you 9 so under the fourth amended plan for the senior lien 9 employed in deciding which -- which CUSIPs for senior 10 10 bonds certain CUSIPs are impaired and certain CUSIPs lien bonds to impair or not to impair? 11 are not impaired. Can you explain to me the basis on 11 12 which the decision was made to impair some CUSIPs but 12 Q. And what criteria -- and just to understand, the point 13 not others? 13 you mentioned about the 35-basis point adjustment, was 14 14 that done as part of what you -- the step you first A. Yes, we went through a selection process that had a 15 15 number of components. The first one was determining discussed about the comparison of the interest rate to 16 whether or not the bonds had an interest rate less 16 the yield curve? In other words, when you compared it 17 than the yield curve that we were using, in which case 17 to the yield curve, did you make the 35-basis points 18 we left them alone because they were already at a very 18 adjustment as part of that process or is that 19 19 favorable and fair rate to the City. Then we excluded something separate you did? 20 20 bonds that by their terms were either callable A. They're related, I mean, they really are. 21 immediately or expected to be callable, I believe, by 21 Q. And did you employ a different basis for deciding 22 the 26th month of emergence from the plan, and our 22 which junior lien bonds to impair and which ones not 2.3 view on that issue was that it would be unlikely be 23 to impair? 24 24 the City would need to or want to refinance bonds A. Well, the criteria as to callability and call period 25 25 immediately after emergence from bankruptcy, that it were the same. I believe we used a slightly different Page 318 Page 320 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 rate to reflect the fact that they were second lien would take its time to do so, and therefore, it was 3 likely that it would wait until sometime in 2016 to 3 and not first lien. 4 Q. So you had a separate yield curve for second lien effectively start retiring bonds that were too high 5 5 cost. So any bonds maturing or noncallable prior to bonds and you used --6 6 -- I can't remember the date exactly, but it was A. Correct. sometime in 2016, we just excluded because there was O. -- that yield curve instead, but otherwise was the 8 no practical reason to impair them as part of the 8 analysis the same? 9 9 A. Yes. 10 10 Q. So there were references in the plan to 26-month Q. And is there -- other than what you've told me, does 11 period, is that your recollection? 11 the City have a justification for the decision to 12 12 A. Yes, and I believe it's stipulated as of 26 months impair some senior lien bonds and leave junior lien 13 13 after emergence which is why I believe that's -- and bonds unimpaired? 14 14 again I want to caveat that's calendar '16, not fiscal A. It's a financial analysis to maintain the City's 15 116. 15 financial flexibility to borrow at an appropriate cost 16 16 based on the improved credit of DWSD; in other words, O So whatever the reference -- I believe it's 26 months 17 A. It is 26 months, but I just want to make sure I have 17 we did not want to design a plan in which creditors 18 the right year, which is always a bit of confusion. 18 received bonds it would trade to a premium, we felt 19 19 Q. And were there other criteria besides that that you that was inappropriate. Secondly, we wanted to make 20 used in deciding which bonds to impair and which not 20 sure that the bond -- scratch that. We wanted to make 21 to impair for senior lien bonds? 21 sure that the DWSD bonds by their terms would not be a 22 22 A. No, there was the question of rate of course, and we future impediment to the creation of a regional assumed that the base rate -- and again, I'm using the 23 23 authority if such an authority were to be created post 24 yield, was 5 percent, and then we adjusted that 24 emergence from bankruptcy. 25 25 Q. And how does the distinction -- the decision you made further by 35 basis points to allow for implied

Page 323 Page 321 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 about which senior lien bonds to impair and which in making the decision about whether to leave the 3 3 revolver loans unimpaired? junior lien bonds to leave unimpaired, how does that relate to the -- the preserving the viability of a 4 A. I don't know. 5 potential GLWA? 5 Q. All right, other than changes to interest rate and 6 6 call protection features as set forth in the plan, A. Well, it's all about the existence of noncall bonds with coupons and yields greater than what we view as 7 will there be any differences between the terms and 8 8 conditions governing the existing DWSD bonds and the the appropriate yield, those bonds should be trading 9 9 at; in other words, if you have a bond which has a 7 new DWSD bonds? 10 10 percent yield, a noncall for 20 years that -- the A. Not that I can recall. 11 11 consent of that bondholder would be required to move Q. Is there some proposal -- have you considered some 12 his assets to a regional authority and presumably that 12 proposal to alter additional terms besides the 13 bondholder would want to be paid for the privilege of 13 interest rate and the call protection? 14 14 A. No, I just haven't read the actual note agreements doing so, that would be a direct cost of the 15 15 transaction. The higher the transaction costs are the that are referred to by the new plan financings 16 16 less likely creation of a regional authority could be recently so I can't tell you that word for word those 17 deemed to be. 17 documents are exactly the same as the existing loans, 18 18 Q. Are there any other justifications for the City's but my understanding is that no changes have been made 19 19 proposal to impair some senior lien bonds while to the noneconomic terms, if that's what you're 20 leaving some junior lien bonds unimpaired? 20 referring to. 21 21 Q. Other than restraining -- call protection I take it is 22 Q. And you understand that there are also revolver loans 22 not -- whether that's an economic term, I don't know. 23 23 that are junior to the first and senior-- there's A. It's an economic term. 24 24 revolver debt that's junior to both the junior and Q. So apart from those are you aware of any changes to 25 25 the -- to the terms of the bonds? senior liens who are water and sewer bonds, correct? Page 322 Page 324 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 A. You're referring for the state revolver fund loans? 2 A. No. 3 3 Q. One of the categories that on which you have been O. Lam. A. Yes, I'm aware of them. 4 designated as the City's 30(b)6 designee is category Q. And that's been left unimpaired? 5 1-F and it's the extent to which all of the 6 6 A. That's correct, the rate's only 2 percent. representations, warranties, covenants, liens, rights, O. And is there a reason why the City has left the and remedies related to the DWSD bonds under the 8 revolver -- the plan proposes to leave the revolver existing DWSD bond documents will be applicable to the 9 9 loans unimpaired while impairing senior debt? new DWSD bonds and/or the new existing rate DWSD bonds 10 10 A. It's 2 percent money. and the extent to -- and to the extent any changes 11 Q. Any other reason? 11 from the terms the current governing DWSD bond 12 A. No. 12 documents for the DWSD bonds are made the description 13 13 and impact of such changes; is that a topic you're O. Is the fact that the debt was -- is the role of the 14 state in connection with the revolver loans, does that 14 prepared to address? play any role in the decision or did it play any role 15 15 A. Yes. 16 in the decision to leave the revolver loans 16 Q. And so is it your testimony that all of the existing 17 17 unimpaired? representations, warranties, covenants, liens, rights, 18 A. It was my recommendation to the emergency manager to 18 and remedies relating to the DWSD bonds under the 19 unimpair that facility because it represented the 19 existing DWSD bond documents will remain unchanged 20 cheapest capital being borrowed by DWSD. 20 except for interest rate and call protection features? 21 21 Q. So that was the only factor that you recommended --22 22 but that was the basis for your recommendation? Q. How is the allowed amount calculated for the impaired 23 23 water and sewer bonds? 24 Q. Do you know whether that any other factors were taken 24 A. Well, the department has been paying interest on all 25 into account by the emergency manager or anyone else 25 of the revenue bonds through the bankruptcy matter a

Page 327 Page 325 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 hand, therefore there are no accrued but unpaid 2 bonds. 3 3 interest claim that normally you would expect on a A. Right. prepetition basis. If it turns out that a bondholder 4 Q. I understand that's how they're referred to in the 5 does not accept bond treatment where call protection 5 plan; is that your understanding? 6 6 is eliminated but the interest rate stays the same, so in other words in the case in which he accepts a bond 7 Q. Okay, so for the new DWSD bonds --8 where he has the same interest rate will simply make A. Right. 9 those interest payments in the ordinary course upon 9 Q. -- which is not new existing rate bonds, how will --10 emergence, so there will be no accrued issue there, as 10 is there anyone more knowledgeable than you about how 11 well. With respect to bond claims that reject that 11 the accrued but unpaid interest will be dealt with for 12 offer and therefore receive the reset notes, I'm not 12 those bonds? 13 sure we've actually resolved -- figured out what we 13 A. No. 14 14 would do with it, I would assume we would calculate Q. And so the answer on behalf of the City is that hasn't 15 15 the claim up to the emergent state and then that clain been decided? 16 would be added to the bond principal amount. 16 A. That's correct. 17 Q. Okay, so for -- and that is one of the issues I wanted 17 Q. Do you know when it will be decided? 18 to address with you is how you're going to deal with 18 A. It's on my list of things to do. 19 accrued but unpaid interest because my understanding, 19 Q. One other question I have about the allowed 20 20 like yours, is that interest is being paid currently, calculation of the allowed amount of the claim --21 but there will be some stub of a month for which 21 first let me back up, you said yesterday in your 22 interest will not have been paid? 22 testimony that the ability to call the bonds going 23 A. Right. 23 forward was of value to the City; do you recall that? 24 24 Q. And so my understanding of your answer is that for the 25 25 new existing rate bonds that you will make payments in And the protection against the call was concomitantly Page 326 Page 328 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 the ordinary course and that the payment immediately 2 of value to bondholders, correct? 3 3 after the plan will include all of the interest from A. Correct. 4 before and after confirmation; is that right? 4 Q. And have you done any valuation of the call protection 5 5 A. That's my understanding. rights that would be impaired under the plan for 6 6 Q. All right, and that for bonds, the new DWSD bonds -bondholders who receive new DWSD bonds? 7 A. Mm-hmm. A. Which bonds? There are two different series. 8 Q. -- that accrued but unpaid interest will be added to 8 Q. Okay, so for not the existing rate bonds because my 9 9 the amount of principal? understanding is -- is -- I haven't asked about those 10 10 A. That's one possibility. The other possibility is the yet. I'm asking about the new DWSD bonds, and I will 11 City pays that accrued interest claim under the old 11 get to the second set --12 rate up until the exit date and then moves to the new 12 A. Right. 13 13 Q. -- but for the new DWSD bonds. 14 Q. And so do you -- is there -- do you understand how 14 A. Well, the new DWSD bonds, which of course have the 15 that's going to be dealt with? 15 lower interest rates, would also have call protection 16 16 embedded in their terms so that would give the A. I don't think we've actually made a decision on that 17 17 bondholders confidence that in fact we will not -- the vet. 18 Q. Okay, so I'm referring in particular to the topics 18 City will not in the near term further refinance those 19 19 on -- that are 1 G and H in the designation -bonds if the market opportunity exists to do so, that 20 20 is of course of value to those bondholders. A. I see. 21 Q. -- and is there anyone more knowledgeable than you 21 Q. So that's a value of the new bond? 22 22 about the status of how payments will be made for A. Correct. 23 23 Q. I'm asking the question whether you have valued the accrued but unpaid interest on the new DWSD bonds? 24 24 call protections that have been impaired by the plan. A. On the new reset securities? 25 25 A. Indirectly we have, yes. Q. Right, and so not new existing rate but new DWSD

Page 331 Page 329 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 Q. Okay, and how have you done that? 2 A. Correct. 3 3 A. Well, it is the inverse -- it's obviously the same Q. What policies or practices control how expenses of the value that would accrue to the ratepayers of the 4 DWSD are categorized as current operating or 5 system if you refinance the bonds at the lower 5 maintenance expenses? 6 6 interest rates that we believe these bonds should A. Are you on 30(b)6 topics? 7 Q. I am, it's 1 L. So my question again is, what bear, the current projection is around \$300 million of 8 policies or practices control how expenses of the DWSD value would be saved by the ratepayers through a reser 9 of the interest rates. Now, that, of course, means 9 are categorized as current operating or maintenance 10 10 that if those bonds were reinstated, the value of expenses? 11 those bonds should include that \$300 million to the 11 A. I'm prepared to testify to that. 12 benefit of the bondholders. 12 Q. You are? 13 Q. Okay, and have you included that amount in -- or is 13 A. Yes. 14 that amount going to be included in the allowed amount 14 Q. Okay, but my question is what policies -- I was asking 15 15 the guestion --16 16 A. No, it's not their claim, their claim is par. A. Oh, I'm sorry. I thought --17 Q. And so the allowed amount of the claim does not 17 Q. -- assuming you were prepared, I was not asking are 18 you prepared to talk about it, I was assuming you are. include any amount allocable to the value of the call 18 19 protection being impaired by the -- by the plan; is 19 20 20 that right? Q. Of course I'm going to ask how you know, but the first 21 A. That's correct. 21 question is what are the policies or practices that 22 Q. All right, and so the allowed amount includes only the 22 control how expenses of the DWSD are categorized as 23 2.3 par amount of the bond, and -- and to the extent you current operating or maintenance expenses? 24 decide to include it for new DWSD bonds, it includes 24 A. Well, there are of course the rate-setting mechanisms 25 25 that DWSD has employed for decades in terms of setting -- it would include accrued but unpaid interest, Page 330 Page 332 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 correct? the rates, and those rates were set after a 3 3 A. Correct. calculation of the costs of running the system and how 4 4 they get allocated to customers. The second thing, of Q. And for new existing rate bonds, have the value -- the 5 5 value of the call protection for those bonds? course, that I believe governs what they do is their 6 6 A. Well, they don't have any call protection. historical pass practices of how they allocate 7 7 Q. All right, for the impaired call protection, for the expenses. 8 -- for the bondholders who would be receiving new 8 Q. Okay, and again, I'm asking what those practices are 9 9 existing rate bonds have you valued the -- the call that control how their expenses are categorized as 10 10 protection lost by those bondholders? current operating or maintenance expenses. With 11 11 specificity can you tell me exactly what policies or 12 Q. And those bonds are likewise being provided at par 12 practices govern how DWSD -- DWSD expenses are 13 13 categorized as current operating or maintenance without -- with the -- whatever adjustment, if any, 14 there's made to the -- for accrued but unpaid 14 expenses? 15 interest, correct? 15 A. Well, their practice has been, particularly with 16 16 respect to pension and OPEB costs, to categorize those A. Okay, let's be very clear. 17 17 Q. Let's leave aside -- leaving aside the issue of as operating expenses of the system and they are 18 18 expensed currently and have been for many years. accrued but unpaid interest --19 19 A. Okav. Q. Okay. And your basis for saying that is? 20 20 A. Inspection of their financing documents, discussions Q. -- for those bonds the allowed amount will be the par 21 amount of the bond? 21 with the management of DWSD, and my general 22 22 understanding of how the rate second -- the A. Correct. 23 23 rate-setting mechanisms deal with these expenses in Q. And for bondholders who purchased premium bonds, with 24 24 the associated yield, there will be no compensation 25 25 Q. Do you know with specificity what policies or under the plan for the impairment of the premium bond?

Page 335 Page 333 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 practices the DWSD has historically followed for the allocated, whether they are above or, quote, below the 3 3 categorization of UAAL, and in particular, not just line with respect to debt service. its categorization as an operating or maintenance 4 Q. Whether they're above the water -- the debt service of 5 expense but as a current operating or maintenance 5 the waterfall or not? 6 expense; do you know how they've booked it 6 A. Right. historically? Q. And that's certainly an issue, but I would like to 8 8 MS. BALL: I'm sorry. Did you understand understand the accounting rules that govern it --9 that? 9 10 10 A. Well, they've -- they've taken the position that if Q. -- and that seems to be -- not to be an area that 11 it's an expense currently they pay it. 11 you're prepared to address today; is that fair? 12 BY MR. BALL: 12 A. I am not. 13 Q. Okay. 13 (Electronic phone announcement: Has left 14 14 the conference.) A. That's how they've done it for a long time. 15 15 Q. That's not exactly my question. I want to know as an BY MR. BALL: 16 accounting matter how they book it, do they book it as 16 Q. Is it DWSD's policy to comply with GASB accounting 17 a current expense historically? 17 rules; do you know? 18 A. As an accounting matter I'd have to review their 18 A. Yes. 19 footnotes and see, I know from a cash flow perspective 19 Q. And do you know and yes, it is? 20 20 A. They're expected to comply with municipal finance they've always treated it as a current expense and 21 paid it currently. 21 accounting rules --22 Q. Okay, so they've paid it currently --22 Q. Okay. 2.3 23 A. -- otherwise they wouldn't be able to get audited A. Yes. 24 24 Q. -- which is a different thing than booking it as a statements. 25 25 Q. So that is a policy of the DWSD to follow GASB rules? current expense; do you understand the difference? Page 334 Page 336 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 A. I do understand that difference, but I'd have to go 2 A. Yes. 3 back and read the financing statements that they 3 Q. And so far as you know, has -- well, do you know how 4 4 published to see how they've actually done that from the 45.4 million in annual contributions the plan 5 5 an accounting point of view. As a practical matter I contemplates that DWSD will make to the GRS on account 6 worry more about cash flow than accounting principles 6 of UAAL -- UAAL be accounted for? 7 7 Q. And as a representative of bond insurers, I care to A. No. 8 some extent about the accounting treatment of the Q. And so far as you know, has the City conducted any 9 9 expense as well. Do you know what the GASB rules are analysis of how the GASB rules require accounting for 10 that govern how such expenses are booked? 10 those amounts? 11 11 12 12 Q. Do you know what they were two years ago? Q. So the City has not, to your knowledge, undertaken any 13 13 such analysis? 14 Q. Do you know what the current GASB rules are? 14 A. To my knowledge, that's correct. 15 15 Q. What regulatory approvals does the City need to move 16 Q. Do you know -- who would know that? 16 forward with the -- with the plan as it's been 17 A. Well, Sue McCormick would know and presumably --17 approved, if any? Other than the approval of the 18 Q. Ms. Bateson? 18 Bankruptcy Court, are there going to be regulatory 19 19 A. -- Ms. Bateson would know. approvals that the City needs? 20 Q. They have not been designated, I thought perhaps we 20 A. I'm not aware of any. 21 would have Ms. Bateson designated on this topic, she 21 Are there any that you've been told the City may need? 22 was not. Do you know why you're designated on this 22 23 23 topic instead of her? Q. In connection with the proposed issuance of new debt 24 A. Presumably because the issues have been about the 24 for the DWSD, how will DWSD meet the bond tests for 25 nature of OPEB and UAAL costs and where they get 25 issuance of the new secured debt?

Page 339 Page 337 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 2 A. You mean in terms of its compliance with existing 2 representing Oakland County, and I have a very few 3 3 covenant requirements? questions for you today, and I appreciate the fact Q. With the existing coverage covenants, yes. that you've been here for two grueling days, and I'm 5 A. I believe we'll be able to satisfy those tests. 5 not going to take much more of your time than I have 6 Q. Okay, will DWSD take the position that the outstanding 6 to, but I do have a couple of questions. loans are in default when it calculates its compliance I haven't been here for the entire two days 8 with those requirements? of your deposition, but I was there for most of 9 9 yesterday and for some of today. Is it fair to say 10 Q. That they're accelerated? 10 that during the course of your testimony today, that 11 11 you provided various questioners with any expert A. No. 12 Q. That they're unimpaired? 12 opinions that you intend to offer in this Chapter 9 13 A. They'll be unimpaired. 13 case? 14 Q. If the bonds were accelerated would they currently be 14 A. Yes. 15 15 due and payable? Q. Okay. Are there any expert opinions that either do 16 A. That's my understanding of acceleration. 16 not appear in your report or that you have not 17 Q. Okay, could DWSD pay them? 17 testified to in the two days of your depositions you 18 A. We would have to raise financing to do so. 18 intend to offer as expert opinions in the Chapter 9 19 Q. Would it be able to issue new secured bonds under the 19 20 20 existing indentures and ordinances if the bonds were A. No. 21 accelerated? 21 Q. Just as a quick follow-up to that, you are not 22 A. Probably with the cooperation of the Bankruptcy Court, 22 offering an expert opinion with respect to the 23 23 financial or operational viability of the DWSD; is we could. Q. Okay, except in a scenario where it's been approved by 24 24 that correct? 25 25 A. Only with respect to the ability of the department t the Bankruptcy Court would you be able to do it? Page 338 Page 340 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 A. Probably not. 2 borrow more cheaply post emergence and to support the 3 3 Q. One of the topics for which you've been designated is reduction of interest rates proposed by the plan. 4 1 K, which is how the trustee's fees and expenses 4 Q. With the exception of that limited extent, you are not 5 including fees of its counsel advisors and experts 5 offering any further expert opinion on the viability 6 of the DWSD: is that correct? 6 will be paid and the source of the payment? A. Yes. 7 A. No. 8 Q. What can you tell me about that topic? 8 Q. All right. In connection with the DWSD you are aware 9 9 A. My understanding is to the extent that the trustee's that in the plan and in the projections associated 10 10 fees representing a secured party have been incurred with the DWSD, there is a provision with respect to 11 the City will ultimately have to pay them, the 11 moneys associated with the capital improvement plan or 12 a CIP? 12 department will have to pay them, not the City, 13 13 A. Yes. indirectly. 14 14 Q. And do you -- can you tell me -- what can you tell Q. Do you know what the genesis of that CIP is? 15 me -- and so the source of the payment will be the 15 A. Yes. 16 16 department? Q. And what is the genesis of that CIP? 17 A. Yes. 17 A. It was a multi-month study conducted by OHM, which is 18 18 a consulting firm retained by the City on behalf of Q. Give me a moment, and I may be done. 19 19 MR. BALL: I will pass the witness. Do you the DWSD back in -- I believe it was early July of 20 have questions? 20 last year. They did a thorough review of the system 21 MR. WEISBERG: I have a few. 21 both on the water and sewer side, and they relied on 22 22 MR. BALL: Thank you, Mr. Buckfire. engineers who had many years of familiar --23 **EXAMINATION** 23 familiarity with the system, and they produced the 24 24 capital improvement plan which was first delivered to BY MR. WEISBERG: 25 DWSD and to the Counties, I believe on October 1st. Q. Mr. Buckfire, my name is Bob Weisberg, and I am

	Page 341		Page 343
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q. And was that plan as articulated by OHM was that	2	DWSD that could be relied upon for purposes of
3	incorporated wholesale into projections for the DWSD	3	developing the long-term financial and operating
4	under the plan of adjustment?	4	forecasts of the City and DWSD. They did that and
5	A. I believe so.	5	delivered their analysis on October the 1st. There
6	Q. All right. And who made the decision to incorporate	6	was no basis that I'm aware of on which that report
7	that plan?	7	should have been rejected or not relied upon for
8	A. It was the decision made by Mr. Orr, the emergency	8	purposes of financial projections by the City or by
9	manager following the recommendation from his	9	DWSD and, therefore, was included in the plan.
10	advisors	10	Q. I understand your point. My question is a little bit
11	Q. Okay.	11	different, and what I'm getting at is are you aware
12	A and consulting with DWSD, itself.	12	of anybody within the City organization or within DWSD
13	-	13	
14	Q. So is it is your belief that someone at DWSD also advised Mr. Orr to utilize the OHM plan?	14	who recommended to Mr. Orr that that plan be the basis
15	'	15	of the CIP in the projections in the plan?
16	A. I didn't say that. I said that they were consulted	16	A. Not in those terms, no.
	and discussed it with them. My understanding is they	17	Q. Okay. Would it have been Mr. Orr's decision
17	raised no material objections in any way to the plan,		unilaterally to incorporate the OHM plan?
18	itself, terms of how much it would cost and when it	18	MR. CULLEN: Objection, misstates his
19	would cost to improve the system. So it is an	19	testimony.
20	analysis performed by OHM on behalf of the City which	20	BY MR. WEISBERG:
21	I reviewed, which others reviewed and we recommended		Q. It's a question. I'm suggesting you answer.
22	to the emergency manager to be included.	22	A. Mr. Orr, as the emergency manager, had ultimate
23	Q. Do you know whether any studies were done to critique	23	executive authority for everything related to the plan
24	or evaluate the OHM plan beyond what it said on its	24	of adjustment.
25	face?	25	Q. And what persons, specifically by name, if you know,
	Page 342		Page 344
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. Well, I believe that Oakland County and other Counties	2	advised Mr. Orr with respect to or provided him with
3	retained its only consultants at our urging to review	3	commentary with respect to the incorporation of the
4	the OHM material. I never heard the results of that	4	OHM plan?
5	investigation.	5	A. Well, it would have been individuals at Conway
6	Q. All right, but the City didn't retain any third-party	6	MacKenzie but probably Mr. Moore, myself, one of my
7	consultant to evaluate the OHM plan; is that correct?	7	colleagues, Kevin Haggard. I'm not sure anybody in
8	A. Not that I'm aware of.	8	AOI was really involved in this to any real extent.
9	Q. All right. And with respect to the, again, the	9	Q. And you mentioned representatives of DWSD. Which
10	incorporation of that plan as the CIP, if you will, in	10	people at DWSD would have provided him with
11	the projections for the DWSD, did someone	11	recommendations or commentary?
12	affirmatively recommend to Kevyn Orr that that plan be	12	A. Commentary would have been Ms. McCormick, Ms. Batesor
13	incorporated, the OHM plan be incorporated, or did he	13	probably to a limited extent Mr. Wolfson.
14	make that decision on his own with, as you've	14	Q. And I think you said that you don't know of anyone who
15	suggested, some input or commentary from other	15	affirmatively objected to the use of the OHM plan,
16	parties?	16	correct?
17	A. I already answered that question.	17	A. Correct.
18	MR. WEISBERG: What am I looking it?	18	Q. All right. And would that include Ms. Bateson and Ms.
19	BY MR. WEISBERG:	19	McCormick?
	Q. I guess my question is this, and maybe I'm not being	20	A. Yes.
20	3 y 4	21	Q. Do you know whether either one of those persons,
	as articulate as I should be. I want to understand if		e de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la co
20	as articulate as I should be. I want to understand if someone affirmatively recommended to Mr. Orr that the	22	Bateson or McCormick, advocated the inclusion of the
20 21	someone affirmatively recommended to Mr. Orr that the	22 23	Bateson or McCormick, advocated the inclusion of the OHM plan?
20 21 22			Bateson or McCormick, advocated the inclusion of the OHM plan? A. No.

Page 347 Page 345 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 respect to the OHM plan by its express terms in terms 2 that's funded, so if you want to go back and look at 3 3 of what it was an advocating needed to be done in it, you'll see it. 4 connection with the system? 4 Q. So I think what you're referring to, correct me if I'm 5 A. The only caveat was and I testified to this yesterday 5 wrong, wait a minute here, would be -- is it the --6 6 the system is not in complete compliance with the the selected financial information attached to your 7 Clean Water Act. It operates under a hardship 7 report? 8 exception. A. Yes, that's right. 9 My understanding of that in the very 9 All right. Can you turn to that --10 beginning of our engagement with the City has been 10 A. Yep. 11 that the costs of coming into compliance might be in 11 Q. -- on that subject? 12 the billions. So long as the hardship exemption is in 12 A. As I mentioned, this is based on information on the 13 place, the City does not have to budget for the 13 plan of adjustment. 14 14 Q. I understand. capital required to come into compliance. That was 15 15 not, therefore, looked at by OHM. A. Okay. 16 Q. Were there other limitations in connection with the 16 Q. So what you're referring to, I think, correct me if 17 OHM plan? 17 I'm wrong, is that historically, at least through the 18 A. Not that I'm aware of. 18 year 2012, when you combined various legacy 19 Q. Was the OHM recommendations limited in any way by way 19 liabilities that the DWSD was -- was paying, they were 20 20 of affordability? paying at a rate somewhere in the 40 to \$50 million 21 21 A. Not that I'm aware of. range: is that correct? 22 Q. Is it your belief that the -- that the DWSD must 22 A. That's right. 23 23 remain as a viable operating division, if you will, Q. And so your commentary is that when we look forward 24 within the City in order for the plan to succeed? 24 into the year 2015 out to the year 2023, that with, 25 25 A. That's one alternative. perhaps, the one exception of the year 2015, the Page 346 Page 348 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 Q. What's another alternative? 2 numbers are in a somewhat similar range? 3 3 A. The creation of a regional authority. A. That's right. 4 4 Q. Fair enough, fair enough. How does the payment of Q. All right. Now, with respect to those gross numbers, 5 the -- the nine-year amortization, if you will, of 5 I agree with you, those are the same. If you break 6 6 moneys that the DWSD will contribute to payment of those numbers down and we look at, for example, the 7 certain pension obligations how does that fit in with DWSD contribution to pension only, those numbers do 8 respect to the viability of the plan? Is it an 8 not match up at all, am I correct? 9 9 essential element of the plan? A. No, they were undercontributing for decades. 10 10 A. Yes, it's part of our overall settlements with our Q. All right. Let's talk about that for a minute. You 11 11 said they were undercontributing for decades. 12 Q. So the -- you're saying that the payment by the DWSD 12 First of all, I think you testified 13 13 earlier, I think it was today, that the DWSD was is part of the overall settlement with your creditors? 14 A. Well, you can't separate the elements out, and that's 14 paying what it was directed to pay during those time 15 not an essential element to the funding of the claims 15 periods; is that correct? 16 16 A. That's right. that we have with our creditors, and this is one source of where that money comes from, and there's 17 17 Q. That's your belief. So when you say they were 18 actually a -- an analysis of that in my expert report 18 underpaying, who were -- who was deciding that they 19 19 if you'd care to look at it. should pay less than they were obligated to pay in 20 Q. And where would that be? 20 your estimation? 21 A. Actually, maybe it's Exhibit L or M, I think it's M. 21 A. The City. 2.2 22 Q. Okay, the City was making that determination. And how If you go to the plan document, itself, you'll see an 23 23 was the City implementing that determination? analysis of the -- you'll see an analysis of the 24 24 A. My understanding is the City was setting their pension projected cost of making the pension contribution contribution rate for all of the GRS at the lowest 25 25 relative to historical levels and the impact on how

Page 351 Page 349 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 possible level despite the fact that the underfunding A. No. 3 3 of the plan was growing, not shrinking, and because of Q. There are certainly some? that low contribution rate, DWSD, even though it had 4 A. There are always some. the ability to fund at a higher level, because DWSD Q. This isn't the only one. had the ability to charge through the ratepayers their 6 A. This is not a commercial plan; it's a public plan. appropriate expenses, was benefitting from the City's 7 Q. There may be public plans that are underfunded out 8 8 own financial difficulties in a perverse way. there, as well? 9 Q. Was the contribution to the DWSD in these prior years 9 A. There are many worse than this one. I'll be calling 10 10 addressing any underfunding, was that calculated by them next. 11 the City's actuaries? 11 Q. Who determined the amount of these payments that will 12 A. I believe so. 12 be made by the DWSD to the pension plan? 13 Q. Do you know whether the City's actuaries were in 13 A. It was determined in a negotiation with the pension 14 agreement with the amounts that were being contributed 14 fund and trustees, the retirees' committee, supported 15 15 by the City and or DWSD with respect to any by the City's own actuaries, consultants to the City, 16 underfunding? 16 and experts at Jones Day. 17 A. My understanding was the minimum possible contribution 17 Q. You say they were supported by actuaries to the City; 18 18 is what they were contributing. what do you mean by that? 19 19 Q. All right, when you say minimum possible, minimum A. Well, the calculation of how much to contribute to get 20 compared to what? 20 to a target level of funding is something that an 21 A. In pensions, whether they're corporate or public, 21 actuary is typically employed to do. 22 you're supposed to maintain them at a reasonable level 22 Q. Okay. And my question isn't so much that as to 23 of funding so that you can meet your obligations as 23 whether the amount of payment gets you to where you 24 they come due want to get. My question is who determined that it 25 In the corporate world, we normally assume 25 would be paid over the period that it was -- that it's Page 350 Page 352 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 that a plan that's funded 80 percent or more is being paid? 3 adequately funded. A plan under 80 percent clearly 3 A. It was negotiated. has issues because you're not contributing enough to 4 Q. All right. It wasn't something that was recommended 5 make up for the benefit expenses of that plan. by the City's actuaries; is that correct? 6 6 In the case of the Detroit plans, it was 7 clear after our initial analysis that they were O. No. it was not? grossly underfunded, which implies that the pension A. It was not. 9 9 contribution rates were too low to provide adequate In connection with this negotiation, was it also 10 10 resources of the pension plans to meet future benefit determined that the City would not be contributing to 11 11 the -- the reduction of the underfunding through 2023? 12 Q. Just so I'm clear, you're not an actuary --12 MR. CULLEN: Objection, I think we're 13 13 A. I am not. getting into the negotiations under the mediation 14 Q. -- correct? And you're not providing an expert 14 privilege, now we're getting into the terms of the 15 opinion as an actuary in this case, are you? 15 negotiation. He was able to tell you that this was a 16 16 product of a negotiation. Now you're asking him to 17 Q. And you're not providing any opinion in this case as 17 parse the negotiation, and that's beyond the pale. 18 to the adequacy or inadequacy of the funding of the 18 MR. WEISBERG: Not agreeing with it, but 19 plan; is that right? 19 we'll move on. 20 A. Only to the extent that it's a fact that the plans 20 MR. CULLEN: Okay. 21 were severely underfunded and we reported that fact in 21 BY MR. WEISBERG: 22 22 June of 2013. Q. To what extent was -- were you or and/or Miller 23 Q. There are a lot of plans out there that are 23 Buckfire involved in connection with the underlying 24 underfunded in the general commercial world; are there 24 assumptions that were used in order to calculate the 25 25 not? UAAL in connection with the plan of adjustment?

Page 355 Page 353 1 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 respect to post-2023; is that as predictable? MR. CULLEN: I would just note for counsel 3 3 that you can answer -- ask the question, but on the A. Ten years, twenty years, anyone's guess. 4 4 Q. Okay. All right. It also indicates here that in that derivation of the -- what's been called the 428 5 figure, Mr. Moore was designated as the 30(b)6 5 same paragraph, it says that the fact that such 6 6 obligations are driven by actuarial analyses and 7 7 assumptions, such obligations have traditionally MR. WEISBERG: Okay, and I'm not suggesting 8 8 that Mr. Buckfire wasn't so designated. served as a significant obstacle in the City's 9 BY MR. WEISBERG: 9 financial planning effort. 10 10 Q. I'm just asking you if you were involved in that So I'm trying to connect up those two 11 11 concepts. What -- what is the connection between the determination? 12 12 fact that these pension obligations are driven by 13 Q. You are with Miller Buckfire? 13 actuarial analyses and the fact that they create an 14 obstacle to the City's financial planning? 14 A. Correct. 15 A. I already answered that question. Actuarial 15 Q. And in paragraph 3 of your expert report -- and you 16 can refer to that. You indicate that in the third --16 assumptions --17 17 third sentence starting with in addition, it says in Q. Indulge me, it's been a long two days. 18 18 addition to other obligations, the City will have A. Actuarial assumptions and analysis ultimately do drive 19 19 addressed and brought greater certainty and required pension contribution costs. There's a cash 20 20 predictability with respect to its pension benefit and cost associated with being required by an actuary to 21 21 make certain contributions. That is inherently OPEB obligations; do you see that? 22 22 unpredictable because it does change relative to A. I do. 23 market asset performance and benefit costs, 23 Q. Okay, can you tell me what that means? 24 24 themselves. It's not something directly within the A. I answered this question yesterday. 25 25 Q. I'm sorry, I apologize. I might have missed City's control, and the larger the underfunding is, Page 354 Page 356 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 something. Could you give it to me again? 2 the more of a projected burden that will be on the 3 3 A. The City by action of the plan of adjustment is City because at some point, that gap has to be closed, 4 eliminating \$7 billion worth of present value of 4 and that makes it very difficult for a City to make 5 5 liabilities, most of which was represented by unfunded long-term financial plans knowing that at some point 6 6 pension and healthcare benefit costs. The burden of in the next 10 or 20 years, it will have to satisfy those costs upon the City have been that the its pension obligations whether or not it has the 8 requirement to fund them currently with substantial 8 assets to do so. 9 9 cash has often been outside of the City's control, as Q. There's an actuarial component to what it's going to 10 10 it's been driven by independent factors, healthcare have to pay down the road; is there not? 11 plans, benefit costs, pension contribution levels. 11 A. There is when you estimate today what your 12 By eliminating such a large amount of the 12 contribution has to be to the pension fund but the 13 13 present value and converting the balance of these actual benefit costs, themselves, is something you 14 remaining claims into a debt obligation stream 14 find out every year when people retire and register 15 represented by the contribution by DWSD for catchup 15 for their claimant payments. So we're talking about 16 and also by the series B notes, the City will have 16 the funding problem -- the funding problem, not the 17 much greater control over it's discretionary costs and 17 benefit cost problem that drives this. 18 its ability to meet its remaining contractual 18 I also note your earlier point that the 19 19 obligations when due. ten-year period of stability is crucial because we do 20 Q. Well, okay, I certainly agree with you with respect to 20 assume and we have every right to do so that the 21 through the years, the year 2023 that said you will 21 City's ability to revitalize itself be successful and, 22 have virtually no obligation to pay in connection with 2.2 therefore, will have the ability to be a healthy viable City beyond year ten, which means from a 23 23 those costs, correct? 24 A. Correct, that was an objective of our plan. 24 capital market's perspective, the expectation should 25 Q. So that's certainly predictable. But what about with be that it will have no difficulty raising capital

Page 357 Page 359 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 beyond year 10, particularly because much of the Q. My question is if the DWSD has insufficient funds --3 3 pension costs related to GRS would have been taken A. Mm-hmm. care of by the pension settlement, itself, in the 4 Q. -- going forward to satisfy its operational needs, 5 first ten years. 5 there's some limit as to how much of that shortfall 6 6 And if you were to look at the projections can be made up by way of increased water and sewerage in the plan for years 11 and later, you'll note that rates; is that your understanding? 8 the contribution costs of pension drop off to a very A. Well, there's always a limit to how high you can price 9 de minimis amount because we have front-end loaded 9 a service or a good. 10 10 those costs for the first ten years, which is a unique Q. And no difference here notwithstanding the fact that 11 position for any City to be in. 11 everybody needs water? 12 Q. Are you aware of the level of funding of the pension 12 A. There's always a limit. 13 plan in 2023 based on current projections? 13 Q. All right. You indicated that -- well, strike that. 14 A. Well, there are two plans, PFRS and GRS; which one are 14 In connection with the selected financial 15 you referring to? 15 information in your report, wherein you identify what 16 Q. GRS. 16 you believe to be factors that indicate that the DWSD 17 17 going forward will be in a better financial position A. I think the plan stipulates we have to get them to 70 18 18 or 75 percent. than it has been historically, is what's reflected on 19 19 Q. That -- that's your -- that's your assumption? that exhibit the totality of the benefits that you 20 believe will be bestowed upon DWSD from a financial A. That's my recollection of what the numbers. I know we 20 21 had an objective of that, but I can't remember whether 21 perspective? 22 it's PFRS or GRS, I apologize. 22 A. No. 23 Q. Well, do you know -- what one was, do you know what 23 Q. What other benefits do you believe will exist to the 24 the other one was supposed to be? 24 25 25 A. Well, we didn't show it on this chart, but I did A. No, but that's -- that is a reasonably adequate level Page 358 Page 360 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 2 2 of funding for a plan of this kind and the view of the testify earlier to the ability of the system going 3 actuaries and experts that were involved in this. 3 forward to retain revenue financed capital to finance 4 4 the CIP, and that is now part of the operating plan Q. At some point in your testimony over the last several 5 5 days, I think you had some discussion about water for DWSD that is not reflected on this chart. My 6 recollection is that that is an average \$40 million a rates. You're not a water rate expert, correct? 7 A. No. year of revenue that can be retained for the purpose 8 Q. Do you believe that there's the ability of the DWSD to of CIP, which means the system will not have to borrow 9 impose unlimited increases in water rates either that amount, which means that the ratepayers will not legally or practically? 10 10 have to cover the interest expense for amortization of 11 11 borrowing that amount. 12 12 Q. No, you do not believe that's their --So even over this ten-year period, if 13 13 recollection serves \$600 million of capital financed A. I do not believe they have the ability to do that. 14 14 Q. Okay. There's some limitation? through revenue, rather than borrowing costs, which 15 A. Both practically and legally. 15 translates into over time lower leverage and a higher 16 16 Q. And so to the extent that there are not enough funds quality system. 17 in DWSD to satisfy existing operational issues, it 17 Q. So in terms of what is currently needed by the DWSD 18 doesn't necessarily follow in your mind that that 18 consistent with the projections in the plan, is there 19 19 shortfall will be able to be made up by way of some cushion that's built into that projection? And 20 increased rates? 20 if so, what amount of cushion is built in? 21 A. I didn't say that. 21 A. It's the revenue finance capital. 2.2 22 Q. That's the \$600 million? Q. Do you believe that? Can the shortfall be made up by 23 23 increased rates no matter how big the shortfall is? A. You can think of it that way, yes. 24 24 Q. All right. What other risks are there with respect to A. Well, there's a practical limit to that. I meant -- I 25 25 the DWSD performing consistent with the projections of don't understand your question.

		Page 361		Page 363
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2		the plan?	2	ambiguity, and there might be a document that says
3	Α.	Governance.	3	agreement at the top of it, but it was never
4	Q.	Okay, you indicated earlier the regulatory issues,	4	THE WITNESS: Okay.
5		correct? That's also a risk if if they lose the	5	MR. CULLEN: consummated.
6		grandfathering in with respect to the environmental;	6	MR. WEISBERG: Well, he can tell me that.
7		is that correct?	7	MR. CULLEN: Is that your is that your
8	Δ.	That's a risk that all water utilities face. DWSD is	8	question or is you question was there are
9		not going to meet that in that regard.	9	BY MR. WEISBERG:
10	0	Is there a risk with respect to whether there is	10	Q. Obviously there wasn't a consummated agreement so
11	Q.	sufficient CIP built into the plan in order to	11	what level of agreement was there, if any?
12		maintain the system?	12	A. I'm going to be very careful. We had fully negotiated
13	۸	Of course.	13	an agreement with the participation of Wayne, Oakland
14			14	
15	Q.	Okay. And have you have you or has anyone	15	and Macomb counties. That at least one party
		quantified what the amount of that risk is plus or	16	indicated they were prepared to sign with the City.
16		minus with respect to what's built into the CIP		But we elected not to do so at that time.
17	_	currently?	17	Q. So am I to take from that that there were two parties
18	A.	No, we believe the CIP as currently understood is	18	that did not agree to sign that agreement?
19	_	adequate to maintain the system safety and stability	19	A. I didn't say that. I said we had at least one party
20	Q.	And I again, I don't necessarily know that you were	20	that was prepared to sign along with the City to
21		designated on this topic, but did you or Miller	21	create an authority.
22		Buckfire have involvement in terms of the creation of	22	Q. Do you know whether there was more than one party that
23		the ten-year plan for the DWSD in terms of the	23	had the ability to sign?
24		projections?	24	A. Yes.
25	Α.	Yes.	25	Q. Was there?
		Page 362		Page 364
1		KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	Q.	Okay. And what was the level of your involvement in	2	A. There was.
3		those projections?	3	Q. And how many more were there?
4	A.	Well, we worked closely with Conway MacKenzie, OHM	4	MR. MONTGOMERY: Excuse me, you know, I'm
5		and E & Y to develop the projections, proposals that	5	objecting to this, but I don't know how you get into
6		were first actually delivered to the accountings on	6	this without violating the mediation
7		the October 2nd, which explained how we would deal	7	MR. CULLEN: I think
8		with the legacy liabilities and to create a projection	8	MR. HACKNEY: It's premediation.
9		that would be the basis of discussion.	9	MR. BALL: Mediation for the DWSD does not
10	Q.	Now, as long as you brought up the negotiations with	10	start until March of this year.
11		the Counties, what was your personal involvement in	11	MS. BALL: It's a very difficult line to
12		those negotiations? And by the way, I'm talking about	12	draw between
13		prior to any court ordered mediation.	13	MR. MONTGOMERY: No, that's not true
14	A	I led the City's efforts to negotiate with the	14	MS. BALL: it was the subject of other
15	- ••	Counties' premediation.	15	items that were in the mediation, although, the
16	0	And suffice it to say those negotiations did not	16	Counties were not yet in mediation.
17	Q.	result in any agreement with respect to a regional	17	BY MR. WEISBERG:
18		authority, correct?	18	
19	Λ	I don't know how to answer that.	19	Q. You can draw the line wherever you want. We'll deal
20	A.		20	with whatever you draw the line on for purposes of
21		MR. CULLEN: Do you mean a consummated		today's discussion. So I'm not I'm not going to
22		agreement, counsel?	21	make you answer this question.
		MR. WEISBERG: Well, an agreement of any	22	MR. CULLEN: I think we've given you what
23		kind prior to prior to what does it say, prior	23	we're going to give you on the state of play on the
24		to the court-ordered mediation.	24	eve of mediation.
25		MR. CULLEN: What I'm asking is the	2.5	BY MR. WEISBERG:

Page 365 Page 367 1 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 2 Q. All right. Let me ask you this question so I don't A. No. I mean as long as they have access to capital, 3 3 spend a lot more time wasting yours and mine. they might have to pay a little more than they should, 4 4 but you know, they're looking at borrowing, I think, 5 Q. Is there anything about the negotiations that took 5 on average around \$200 million a year. So presumably 6 place prior to the court ordered mediation among the 6 \$200 million a year if they're paying 6 percent, not 4 7 City and the Counties with respect to a regional 7 percent. 8 8 authority that you are prepared to discuss here today? Q. Within the level of borrowings that are projected, 9 If there's not, I won't ask anymore questions. 9 you're saying, as they can do a higher rate if 10 1.0 A. No. necessary without significant adverse consequences? 11 O No --11 A. Correct, particularly because we're programming in a 12 A. I just can't discuss it. 12 substantial amount of revenue financed capital, which 13 Q. Okay. Fair enough, fair enough. 13 is a very important cushion they have not previously 14 14 A couple more things and I will be done. had access to. 15 15 Q. Do you know whether the CIP as projected in the plan With respect to the DWSD projections, have -- have 16 you, anybody at Miller Buckfire, or anybody that 16 has any inflation adjustment to it? 17 17 A. I don't recall. you're aware of done any comparisons with respect to 18 18 recent run rates of the DWSD compared to what you Q. All right. In your view -- and I appreciate you're 19 19 currently have in the plan? not the -- the water expert, per se, but in your view, 20 20 operationally, at least, in your view, do you believe A. What run rates are you referring to? 21 Q. The current performance. In other words, how is the 21 that the OHM plan addresses current identified needs 22 current performance of the DWSD compared to what you 22 of the system? 23 23 have projected in the plan, positive, negative, A. I have no reason not to believe that. 24 24 Q. All right. And I think you said, correct me if I'm neutral? 25 25 A. You know, it's a monthly determination. They have wrong, that you were unaware of the results of any Page 366 Page 368 1 **KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2** 1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2 2 made strong efforts, which actually have publicly County consultant report that may have been done 3 reported to improve collections and turn off 3 subsequent to the OHM plan? delinquent accounts. That has led to a reduction of 4 A. Correct. 5 the run rate from the point of view of revenues, but 5 Q. All right. So to the extent that that -- that report 6 6 it has, I believe, set the system up for improved exists, and if it differs from the OHM plan, you're 7 performance going forward. not aware of that? 8 So aside from the short-term noise around 8 A. That's correct. It never provided it if one exists. 9 9 that particular policy change, I'm not sure that the MR. WEISBERG: All right. Give me one 10 10 run rate has changed at all relative to the plan. second and I'll wrap it up. 11 Q. Okay. And we didn't talk about this earlier, but with 11 MR. DAVIDSON: Good afternoon, Paul 12 respect to risks to DWSD performance, is it considered 12 Davidson for U.S. Bank. 13 13 to be a risk by you if DWSD is not able to obtain **EXAMINATION** 14 financing at the -- the levels that you've described 14 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 15 or based upon, you know, the quality of the debt 15 Q. Mr. Buckfire, are you aware that in May of this year, 16 instruments that you've described that you think are 16 Citibank told Mr. Doak that the rating agencies would 17 attainable? 17 give the DWSD bonds a special default rating upon 18 A. When you speak of performance, are you speaking of its 18 emergence from bankruptcy? 19 ability to satisfy its customers' requirements for 19 A. I am. 20 water and sewer services? 20 Q. And what rating is that that they would give? 21 Q. No, I'm talking about it's ability to borrow money --21 22 22 A. Oh. Q. And is -- do you have any knowledge about when that 23 Q. -- at rates that you've described. If it can't borrow 23 rating might be released? 24 at the rates you've indicated, that's another risk to 24 A. Upon emergence, upon emergence. 25 its performance going forward, correct? 25 Q. It will be given that rating upon emergence?

	Page 369	Page 37
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	A. That's my understanding.	2 that correct?
3	Q. And how long would it hold that rate?	3 A. I believe that occurred after April.
4	A. Oh, probably not very long.	4 Q. Okay. So this communication was in May?
5	Q. Any idea of how not very long?	5 A. Yes.
6	A. A few months.	6 Q. All right. And so are you saying at the time Citibank
7	Q. And what on what basis do you	7 had these communications it was not acting it had
8	A. My experience with the agencies over many years is	8 not been retained as the underwriter at that point?
9	that they tend to follow the market, not lead. They	9 A. They might have been designated as the underwr
10	don't buy bonds.	but whether they were retained or not legally, I do
11	I have every expectation that the financing	11 know.
12	for this system will be well received and that the	12 Q. All right, so you're not sure one way or the other
13	investors will not really be that concerned about the	whether they have been designated as the underwriter
14	default rating or other ratings applied by these	14 at the time you had those communications?
15		15 A. I don't recall the date.
16	agencies. My experience is in other financings is that sophisticated investors pay little or no	
17		,,,,,
18	attention to the agency's ratings. Q. And what is that can you tell us what that	entity that was hired to be the underwriter on the new issuance of the \$150 million in debt had
19	-	
20	experience is based upon?	
21	A. Many years of managing financings for clients emerging	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
22	from bankruptcy.	
23	MR. BALL: I, obviously, have a couple of	Tours and of those communications you
	questions because of that. Can I have the microphone?	just described?
24 25	MR. CULLEN: Is the other counsel done?	A. I remember hearing about it.
25	MR. BALL: Are you done?	Q. Okay. And so have you had are there any other
	Page 370	Page 37
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1 KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	MR. WEISBERG: Yes.	2 communications with rating agencies or municipal
3	EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)	3 ratings analysts that you haven't told me about that
4	BY MR. BALL:	4 you're aware of in which they discuss the rating that
5	Q. I asked you yesterday, Mr. Buckfire, whether there had	5 will be applicable to or the creditworthiness of the
6	been communications with the rating agencies about the	6 DWSD bonds upon emergence?
7	rates, right? And whether you or your staff had	7 A. No.
8	such such discussions; do you recall that?	8 Q. And the reason you didn't tell me yesterday about
9	A. I do.	9 these is you believed that wasn't responsive to the
10	Q. And is there a reason why you didn't tell me then	10 questions I asked?
11	about the communications you've just told	11 A. It's not relevant. We didn't have the communicat
12	Mr. Johnson Mr. Davidson about?	12 Citibank did. They told us what they said what the
13	A. He was referring to a conversation with Citibank, no:	agency said, it's hearsay.
14	between Miller Buckfire and the rating agencies.	Q. All right, you're an expert, right?
15	Q. All right, so are you aware of any so the	15 A. Yes, I am.
16	distinction you're drawing is Citibank was acting on	Q. And you've relied on a lot of things here that are
17	behalf of the DWSD when it had those communications,	17 hearsay, correct?
18	correct?	18 A. I wouldn't characterize I wouldn't characterize
19	A. No.	19 that as hearsay. That that is hearsay.
20	Q. It was behalf of the State of Michigan; is that the	Q. Okay. So the you don't believe anything else
21	A. No.	you've relied upon in your report is hearsay?
22	Q answer? On whose behalf was it acting?	A. You're parsing words.
23	A. Its own.	MR. CULLEN: Counsel, you asked him a
24	Q. On its own, so Citibank has been retained as the	direct question; he gave you a direct answer.
25	underwriter on the \$150 million bond issuance; isn't	25 BY MR. BALL:

	Page 373		Page 375
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2	1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2
2	· ·	2	CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY
3	So Mr. Buckfire, are you aware of any other evidence or information that's inconsistent with the	3	STATE OF MICHIGAN)
4		4) SS
5	conclusions you've drawn about the creditworthiness of	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6	the bonds that you haven't told me about?	6	COUNTY OF MONROE)
7	MR. CULLEN: Objection, foundation, form.	7	LIFICA DACTOD, contifu that this
	The premise of your question that's a "Have you		I, LEISA PASTOR, certify that this
8	stopped beating your wife" question. Ask him a direct	8	deposition was taken before me on the date
9	question.	9	hereinbefore set forth; that the foregoing questions
10	BY MR. BALL:	10	and answers were recorded by me stenographically an
11	Q. Apart from what you've told me about so far, if	11	reduced to computer transcription; that this is a
12	anything, are you aware of any information about	12	true, full and correct transcript of my stenographic
13	that is inconsistent with the opinions you've drawn	13	notes so taken; and that I am not related to, nor of
14	about the creditworthiness of the DWSD bonds?	14	counsel to, either party nor interested in the event
15	MR. CULLEN: Object to foundation and form	15	of this cause.
16	of that one, too, but answer if you can make any sense	16	
17	of it.	17	
18	A. I don't understand the question.	18	
19	BY MR. BALL:	19	
20	Q. Excluding anything you've told me so far, whether	20	LEISA PASTOR, CSR-3500, CRR,
21	you've told me anything or not about that you believe	21	Notary Public,
22	is inconsistent with the conclusions you've drawn	22	Monroe County, Michigan
23	about the creditworthiness of the DWSD bonds, are you	23	My Commission expires: 9/7/20
24	aware of any other information that is inconsistent	24	
25	with your opinions about the creditworthiness of the	25	
	Page 374		
1	KENNETH BUCKFIRE, VOLUME 2		
2	DWSD bonds upon emergence?		
3	MR. CULLEN: That's a completely		
4	unanswerable question. Anything you think is		
5	inconsistent?		
6	MR. BALL: Anything he thinks is		
7	inconsistent.		
8	A. I don't even understand your question, I'm sorry.		
9	BY MR. BALL:		
10	Q. So you are not aware of any well, strike that.		
11	Are you aware of any other information		
12	about communications by rating agencies or credit		
13	municipal credit analysts concerning the		
14	creditworthiness of the DWSD bonds upon emergence from		
15	bankruptcy?		
16	A. No.		
17	MR. BALL: Anybody else? That's it. Thank		
18	you, Mr. Buckfire.		
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.		
20	VIDEO TECHNICIAN: This concludes today's		
21	deposition. The time is 5:27 p.m., we are now off the		
22	record deposition concluded.		
23	· ·		
24	(The deposition was concluded at 5:27 p.m.		
25	Signature of the witness was not requested by		
∠5	counsel for the respective parties hereto.)		

Exhibit 8

July 8, 2014 K. Buckfire Expert Witness Report

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

In re

CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

Debtor.

Chapter 9

Hon. Steven W. Rhodes

EXPERT REPORT OF KENNETH BUCKFIRE IN SUPPORT OF CITY OF DETROIT'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT

Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(2)(B), made applicable to this proceeding by Bank. R. 7026, debtor the City of Detroit submits this report with respect to the expected expert testimony of Kenneth Buckfire.

Introduction

Kenneth Buckfire is President, Managing Director and Co-Founder of the firm Miller Buckfire & Co. ("Miller Buckfire"). It is the City's intention to call Mr. Buckfire to testify about the City's access to the capital markets (including potential exit financing) and creditor recoveries under the City's proposed plan of adjustment, including recoveries relating to the Detroit Water & Sewerage Department ("DWSD"), a comparison of plan recoveries versus the alternative of

dismissal of the case, and the discount rate utilized by the plan of adjustment with respect to Classes 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14.

I. Opinions

Mr. Buckfire will offer the following opinions:

- **A.** Access to the Capital Markets. The City will likely obtain access to the capital markets, including exit financing, in the near future on reasonable terms.
- **B.** *Plan Treatment Compared To Treatment Upon Dismissal*. The City's creditors will be treated better under the City's plan of adjustment than if the bankruptcy case were dismissed.
- C. **DSWD Existence Of An Efficient Market.** An efficient market exists for debt similar to the debt at issue with respect to the impaired issues of Class 1A of the plan of adjustment.
- **D.** *DWSD Market Rate Interest.* The City's proposed interest rates set forth in Exhibit I.A.168 for impaired issues of Class 1A of the plan of adjustment provides holders with payments of a present value equal to the allowed amount of their claims.
- **E.** *Appropriate Plan Discount Rate*. The discount rate used to estimate recoveries for Classes 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14 is reasonable and appropriate.

II. Basis and Reasons for Opinions

A. Access to the Capital Markets

- 1. Mr. Buckfire believes that the City will be able to obtain exit financing and continued access to the capital markets in the near term on reasonable terms. He basis this belief on (a) the preliminary discussions with potential underwriters of the City's exit financing process, (b) the anticipated quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the City on a post-emergence basis, which in Mr. Buckfire's view, will make the City a much more attractive credit to potential lenders than before the bankruptcy, and (c) the City's ability to incur, and the favorable market response to, the City's post-petition financing.
- 2. The City, through its advisors, has recently commenced a process for soliciting exit financing. As of the date of this report, this process is still underway. Based on the information available to date, Mr. Buckfire believes that the exit financing process is likely to be successful and that the City will have continued access to the capital markets.
- 3. Upon consummation of the City's plan of adjustment, the City will have addressed and eliminated significant liabilities. This, in turn, will facilitate the City's ability to access the capital markets. In addition to other obligations, the City will have addressed and brought greater certainty and predictability with respect to its pension benefit and OPEB obligations. Because of the significance

of these obligations, and the fact that such obligations are driven by actuarial analyses and assumptions, such obligations have traditionally served as a significant obstacle in the City's financial planning efforts. The elimination and treatment of the City's significant prepetition liabilities will in Mr. Buckfire's opinion improve the City's attractiveness as a borrower on a post-emergence basis.

- 4. Mr. Buckfire believes that the City's revitalization plan will also contribute to its ability to access the capital markets going forward. The revitalization efforts are assumed to attract a new tax base for the City. In addition, the City's revitalization efforts are relatively flexible with respect to timing. Because of the flexible nature of much of the revitalization efforts, the City has increased control of its financial future and has flexibility to meet its reduced debt service obligations going forward. This differs markedly from the City's ability to manage its mandatory fixed legal obligations and other debt service prior to bankruptcy and serves as another significant consideration in Mr. Buckfire's analysis.
- 5. The City and the State of Michigan have also taken steps to remedy governance concerns. Due to recent state legislation, there will be State oversight of the City upon emergence that will make sure that the City will be able to meet its debt obligations on a post-emergence basis. All of these factors, in Mr.

Buckfire's view, suggest that the City will be able to access the capital markets on reasonable terms in the near future.

6. Mr. Buckfire also believes that the City's ability to access the capital markets, including with respect to exit financing, is further confirmed by the market's response to the City's post-petition financing facility. The City's post-petition financing facility was fully syndicated without any need for "market-flex." Further, Mr. Buckfire believes that the significant number of traditional municipal market institutional investors that participated in the City's exit financing further confirms that the investing community is and will be available to the City on a post-emergence basis.

B. Plan Treatment Compared To Treatment Upon Dismissal

7. The City's creditors will in Mr. Buckfire's view be treated better under the City's plan of adjustment than if the bankruptcy case were dismissed. It has already been determined that the City does not have sufficient funds to satisfy its obligations and that the City is service delivery insolvent. Nor, in Mr. Buckfire's opinion, will the City be able to access the capital markets in a dismissal scenario in order to timely meet creditor obligations. Given the lack of ability to meet creditor obligations, in a dismissal scenario, the City's various creditors will undoubtedly each seek to exercise their legal rights against the City, thereby creating a "race to the courthouse." Mr. Buckfire understands that, in this

scenario, creditors are unable to compel the City to sell assets or to take a lien on public property. Mr. Buckfire also understands that the City is at or near statutory maximums with respect to many of its taxes, the tax rate for Detroiters is objectively very high as compared to the region and similar cities, and attempts to materially increase taxes will likely increase delinquency rates and cause residents to leave the City. Accordingly, it is Mr. Buckfire's opinion that creditor recoveries upon dismissal will be *de minimis*.

- 8. Mr. Buckfire also believes that confirmation of the plan of adjustment offers several advantages over dismissal of the case. In his view, creditor distributions under the plan of adjustment benefit from the compromises reached by the City during the chapter 9 case, including significantly the "Grand Bargain" that infuses hundreds of millions of dollars into the City from state contributions, charitable foundations and the Detroit Institute of Arts. If the plan of adjustment were not confirmed and the City's case were dismissed, hundreds of millions of dollars would be unavailable to creditors. In addition, Mr. Buckfire believes that the order brought by and the protections of the Bankruptcy Code eliminate the chaos and inefficiency associated with a creditor "race to the courthouse."
- 9. Based on the above, and the assumptions set forth below, Mr. Buckfire believes that creditors will do better under the proposed plan of adjustment—with the accompanying settlements and compromises—than in a

dismissal scenario that does not benefit from such compromises or the bankruptcy stay. His opinion extends to all of the City's creditors, including DWSD-creditors, which rely on ratepayers to fund the DWSD system in amounts sufficient to meet capital expenditure requirements and bond obligations. If the City's bankruptcy case is dismissed, in Mr. Buckfire's opinion the DWSD and its creditors will not be insulated from the City's financial chaos and ruin.

C. DWSD Existence Of An Efficient Market

10. Mr. Buckfire believes that an efficient market exists for debt similar to the debt at issue with respect to the impaired issues of Class 1A of the plan of adjustment. To determine whether an efficient market existed, Mr. Buckfire examined the size and depth of the markets for debt similar to the debt at issue, the size and nature of the municipal debt markets as a whole, general economic factors, feedback from municipal underwriters, and his experience and expertise in the field. As part of his evaluation, Mr. Buckfire also examined trading and issuance levels of similar indebtedness, the availability of willing sellers and purchasers of such debt, and the existence of recent similar issuances.

D. DWSD Market Rate Interest

11. Mr. Buckfire believes that the proposed interest rates set forth in Exhibit I.A.168 of the plan of adjustment for impaired issues of Class 1A of the plan of adjustment provide holders with payments of a present value equal to the

allowed amount of their claims. The plan in his opinion will provide such holders with payments of a present value equal to the allowed amount of the claims because the rates set forth in Exhibit I.A.168 of the plan of adjustment are market interest rates for the applicable debt.

- 12. To arrive at a market interest rate, Mr. Buckfire (a) considered the nature of the debt at issue, including the nature, priority, type and revenue securing such debt, the degree of the open and well-developed market for municipal debt of this nature, and the principal amount of the debt, (b) reviewed DWSD's pro forma projections, restructured obligations and relevant prospective credit metrics, including leverage, coverage, the size of DWSD and the economic strength of the underlying communities, (c) evaluated comparable situations, such as recent issuances by the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, (d) reviewed available relevant published market indices and composite yield curves, specifically including the Bloomberg service's revenue-backed yield curve of municipal issuers and the revenue-backed yield curve for utility issuers with various investment grade ratings and (e) had discussions with capital market participants.
- 13. Based on his experience and expertise in the capital markets, Mr. Buckfire and his team constructed a yield curve for the senior and subordinated indebtedness that, in his opinion, reflects a market yield curve for the applicable

debt. Once established, Mr. Buckfire applied the yield curve to the applicable debt maturities to arrive at market interest rates.

E. Appropriate Plan Discount Rate

14. Based on Mr. Buckfire's experience and expertise, the 5% discount rate used to estimate recoveries for Classes 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14 is reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. In determining the appropriateness of the discount rate, Mr. Buckfire considered the City's projections, including cash flow projections, the anticipated credit-worthiness of the City upon emergence, and the terms of the New B Notes. He compared these factors against rates that would be applicable to other issuers in the market. Based on these considerations, he concluded that the 5% discount rate utilized for Classes 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14 is reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances.

2. Assumptions

15. Mr. Buckfire has made certain significant assumptions with respect to one or more of the opinions rendered herein. Unless otherwise indicated, Mr. Buckfire's opinions are rendered as of the date hereof, and he has assumed that market conditions (including general economic conditions and conditions in the municipal debt markets) will not materially change prior to the confirmation of the City's plan of adjustment or the relevant event which is the subject of the particular opinion.

A. Access to the Capital Markets.

16. In addition to those general assumptions set forth above, in rendering his opinions with respect to the City's access to the capital markets, including access to exit financing, Mr. Buckfire has made the following two significant assumptions: (a) the City's plan of adjustment is confirmed, all conditions precedent to its effectiveness are satisfied, and the plan has or will upon the closing of an exit facility become effective, and (b) there is no material change in the City's projections prior to the incurrence of such financing.

B. Plan Treatment Compared To Treatment Upon Dismissal.

17. In addition to those general assumptions set forth above, in rendering his opinions regarding creditor recoveries upon dismissal, Mr. Buckfire has assumed (a) the City's projections, and all material assumptions underlying such projections, are materially correct in relevant respects, (b) the City is service delivery insolvent, (c) reinvestment initiatives are necessary to provide adequate levels of municipal services, (d) the absence of any reinvestment in the City will further deplete the City's tax base, (e) in a dismissal scenario, the City would be unable and it would be impractical for the City to raise taxes without further eroding revenue, and (f) in a dismissal scenario there is no requirement to sell City assets to satisfy creditor claims, whether such assets are characterized as core or non-core.

C. DSWD Existence Of An Efficient Market.

18. In rendering his opinions regarding the existence of an efficient market for the DWSD-related debt, Mr. Buckfire's material assumptions are only those general assumptions set forth above.

D. DWSD Market Rate Interest.

19. In addition to those general assumptions set forth above, Mr. Buckfire has assumed that the City's projections with respect to the DWSD system, and all material assumptions underlying such projections, are materially correct in relevant respects.

E. Appropriate Plan Discount Rate.

20. In addition to those general assumptions set forth above, Mr. Buckfire has assumed that the City's projections, and all material assumptions underlying such projections, are materially correct in relevant respects.

III. Exhibits

21. Attached as Exhibit A is a detail of the materials Mr. Buckfire considered in reaching his opinion and summary materials. Mr. Buckfire also considered discussions he had with his team, City employees and elected officials, as well as the City's third-party consultants and contractors. Mr. Buckfire also had available to him the expertise of, among others, Messrs. Malhotra and Moore.

IV. Qualifications

22. Mr. Buckfire's curriculum vitae is appended as Exhibit B.

V. Prior Expert Testimony

23. Mr. Buckfire has previously testified as an expert in this case with regard to the City's swap settlement and post-petition financing. Mr. Buckfire has previously testified as an expert in other cases, including Calpine Corporation, General Growth Properties and Dow Chemical.

VI. Compensation

24. Mr. Buckfire is not being separately compensated by the City for this Expert Report or his opinions expressed herein. Miller Buckfire receives at this time a \$300,000 monthly advisory fee. Miller Buckfire will receive a \$28 million restructuring fee, less a credit for certain amounts previously paid to Miller Buckfire, upon a recapitalization or restructuring of the City's debt securities and/or other indebtedness, obligations or liabilities, including a plan of adjustment.

Dated: July 8, 2014 Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth Buckfire

Exhibit A

Materials Considered:

- Financial Stability Agreement between the State of Michigan and the City of Detroit (April 2012), available at POA00213650-POA00213708
- Memorandum of Understanding regarding the City of Detroit Reform Program (November 2012), available at POA00232576-POA00232590
- Emergency Manager's Financial and Operating Plan (May 2013), available at POA00649726-POA00649769
- Emergency Manager's Financial and Operating Plan slidedeck (June 2013), available at POA00231448-POA00231468
- City of Detroit's Proposal for Creditors (June 2013), available at POA00215882-POA00216015
- Quarterly Report of the Emergency Manager for the Period April 2013 June 2013 (July 2013), available at POA00111033- POA00111044
- Emergency Manager's Report (September 2013), available at POA00165156-POA00165283
- Quarterly Report of the Emergency Manager for the Period September 2013 November 2013 (December 2013), available at POA00297491- POA00297543
- Quarterly Report of the Emergency Manager for the Period October 2013 December (January 2014), available at POA00109594- POA00109608
- Quarterly Report of the Emergency Manager for the Period December 2013 February 2014 (March 2014), available at POA00296194- POA00296251
- Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement With Respect to Fourth Amended Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Detroit (with exhibits) (May 2014), available at (Docket No. 4391)
- Fourth Amended Chapter 9 Plan for the Adjustment of Debts of the City of Detroit (with exhibits) (May 2014), available at (Docket No. 4392)
- Quarterly Report of the Emergency Manager for the Period January 2014 March 2014 (April 2014), available at POA00700417-POA00700433
- Transcript Syndication of \$120,000,000 City of Detroit Financial Recovery Bonds (June 2014), available at POA00706616- POA00706688
- Draft 2013 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (June 2014), available at POA00531266- POA00531512
- 10-Year Plan of Adjustment Restructuring and Reinvestment Initiatives Bridge (June 2014), available at POA00706448- POA00706448
- 40-Year Plan of Adjustment Financial Projections (July 2014), available at POA 00706603- POA706611
- 10-Year Plan of Adjustment Restructuring and Reinvestment Initiatives (June 2014), available at POA 00706449- POA00706518
- 10-Year Plan of Adjustment Financial Projections (July 2014), available at POA 00706519- POA706600
- 40-Year Plan of Adjustment Financial Projections Bridge (July 2014), available at POA00706601- POA00706602
- EMMA Statistical Data (July 2014), available at POA00706615
- Bloomberg Curve Indices (July 2014), available at POA00706612

- Bloomberg Issuance Data (July 2014), available at POA00706613
- Bloomberg MMA Curve (July 2014), available at POA00706614
- DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement, available at POA00673708- POA00674003
- DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement, available at POA00666470- POA00666795
- City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, available at Dataroom Index No. 8.1.2.6
- City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, available at Dataroom Index No. 8.1.2.6
- City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2010, available at POA00663851-POA664087
- City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2011, available at POA00664088-POA00664323
- City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2012, available at POA00664324-POA00664568
- City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, available at POA00245432- POA00245467
- City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, available at POA00245468- POA00245503
- City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, available at POA00245504- POA00245541
- City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, available at POA00245620- POA00245655
- City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, available at POA00245656- POA00245692
- City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, available at POA00245693- POA00245728

Summary Materials:

- City of Detroit Pro Forma Capitalization Table (Attachment 1)
- DWSD Financial and Ratings Information (Attachment 2)
- Rate Curve Charts (Attachment 3)

Attachment 1

CITY OF DETROIT - PRO FORMA CAPITALIZATION

\$ Millions July 2, 2014

		Reduction	of Claim		
	Pre-Petition Balance	\$	%	Cash Distributions for Claim	Pro Forma Obligation ⁽¹⁾
Debt Obligations	\$290 (2)	(CO.F.)	740/	(CO.F.)	
COPS Swap		(\$205)	71%	(\$85)	-
COPS	1,473	(1,311)	89%	-	162 (3)
UTGO (2010-A DSA) ⁽⁴⁾	100	-	-	-	100
UTGO (Non DSA)	388	(100)	26%	-	288 (5)
LTGO (2010 & 2012-C DSA) ⁽⁴⁾	379	-	-	-	379
LTGO (Non DSA)	164	(109)	66%	(55)	-
Notes/Loans Payable	34	(30)	89%	-	4 (3)
Other Unsecured Liabilities	150	(134)	89%	-	17 (3)
Exit Financing	-	-	-	-	300
Total Debt Obligations	\$2,978	(\$1,889)	63%	(\$140)	\$1,249
Retiree Obligations					
Pension UAAL	\$3,129	(\$1,682)	54%	-	\$1,447 (6)
OPEB UAAL	4,303	(3,833)	89%	(20)	450 (3)
Total Retiree Obligations	\$7,432	(\$5,515)	74%	(\$20)	\$1,897
Total Obligations	\$10,410	(\$7,404)	71%	(\$160)	\$3,146
	Pre-Petition	% of Total	Pro Forma	% of Total	% Reduction
Type of Obligation	Balance	Obligations	Obligations	Obligations	/ (Increase)
UTGO (DSA & Non DSA)	\$488	5%	\$388	12%	20%
LTGO (DSA, Non DSA & New B Note)	543	5%	1,011	32%	(86%)
Retiree UAAL Other	7,432	71%	1,447	46%	81%
	1,947	19%	300	10%	85% 70%
Total	\$10,410	100%	\$3,146	100%	/0%

Source: City of Detroit Plan of Adjustment - 40 year projections draft of June 30, 2014. Assumes chapter 9 exit on October 31, 2014.

⁽¹⁾ Funded obligation amounts represent face value of obligations.

⁽²⁾ Claim amount as of settlement date April 15, 2014.

^{(3) \$632} million pro forma B Note obligation is comprised of COPs (\$162 million), Notes/Loans Payable (\$4 million), Other Unsecured Liabilities (\$17 million) and OPEB (\$450 million).

⁽⁴⁾ Secured by Distributable State Aid.

⁽⁵⁾ Post emergence debt secured by Distributable State Aid.

⁽⁶⁾ Pro forma pension UAAL of \$1,447 million per Milliman letters for GRS (\$847 million) dated April 25, 2014 and PFRS (\$553 million) dated April 23, 2014.

Attachment 2





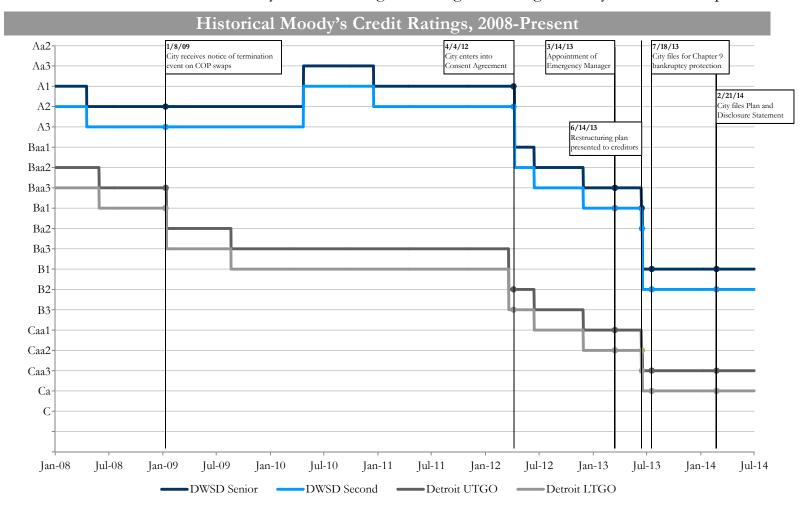
Expert Report Reference Materials

July 1, 2014

HISTORICAL MOODY'S RATINGS

Moody's downgrades of DWSD debt have resulted from concerns over the solvency of the City of Detroit

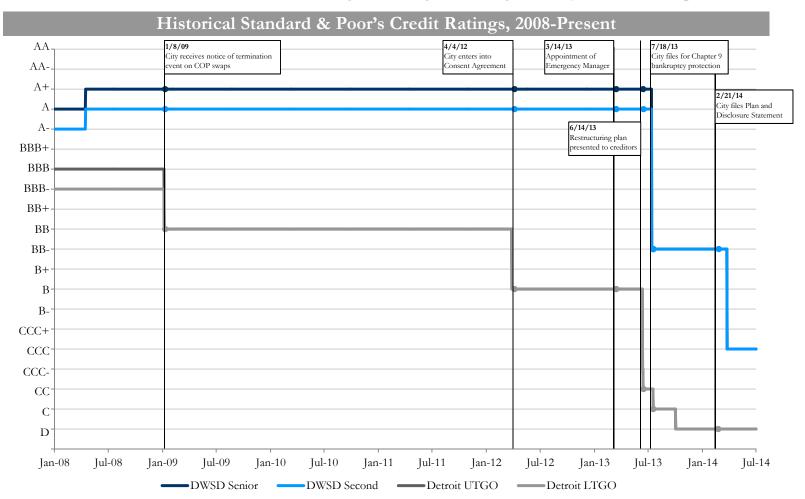
- Commentary has not addressed the credit fundamentals of DWSD
- DWSD has maintained Moody's investment grade ratings with a significantly weaker credit profile



HISTORICAL S&P RATINGS

S&P downgrades of DWSD debt have resulted from the restructuring process of the City of Detroit

- Commentary has not addressed the credit fundamentals of DWSD
- DWSD has maintained S&P investment grade ratings with a significantly weaker credit profile



SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (\$MM)

Post-restructuring, DWSD will have a dramatically improved credit profile

- Debt service coverage ratios are forecasted to improve
- Legacy liabilities will be dramatically decreased and ongoing contributions reduced
- DWSD forecasts suggest the system will achieve rate stability while decreasing leverage

		Ī	Historical ⁽¹⁾]	Projected ⁽²⁾				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Coverage ^(y)														
Water Senior Lien	1.86x	1.25x	1.33x	1.49x	1.67x	1.63x	1.78x	1.73x	1.77x	1.82x	1.99x	2.03x	2.04x	2.05x
Water Second Lien	1.35x	0.89x	0.94x	1.07x	1.27x	1.27x	1.37x	1.35x	1.39x	1.43x	1.50x	1.54x	1.56x	1.59x
Sewer Senior Lien	1.92x	1.75x	1.49x	1.70x	2.32x	2.06x	2.12x	1.98x	1.97x	2.03x	2.09x	2.18x	2.35x	2.21x
Sewer Second Lien	1.35x	1.23x	1.00x	1.11x	1.48x	1.38x	1.45x	1.46x	1.46x	1.52x	1.58x	1.64x	1.67x	1.68x
Legacy Liabilities					į									
Pension														
DWSD Contribution ^(x)	13.4	11.6	11.4	19.7	10.9	65.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
GRS UAAL	42.7	(31.6)	276.7	481.5	639.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OPEB					į									
DWSD Contribution	18.0	15.6	16.4	19.1	19.9	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total OPEB UAAL	4,825.6	4,825.2	4,976.8	4,982.4	5,727.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COPs/Swaps					Ì									
DWSD Contribution	9.2	9.8	10.3	11.1	11.7	4.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total DWSD Contribution	\$40.7	\$37.0	\$38.1	\$50.0	\$42.4	\$73.5	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3
Rate Increases					-									
Water					1									
Retail	6.9%	6.3%	5.2%	9.4%	9.0%	4.0%	6.0%	7.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Wholesale	5.1%	8.9%	6.4%	5.5%	8.9%	4.0%	6.0%	7.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Sewer					į									
Retail	1.8%	14.8%	16.1%	10.2%	8.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Wholesale	2.5%	0.0%	8.2%	3.7%	11.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

⁽¹⁾ Source: City of Detroit CAFRs, DWSD audited financial statements and DWSD bond offering Official Statements

⁽x) DWSD GRS contributions are projected to decrease materially post-2023, and may cease in their entirety depending on DWSD GRS funding levels.



3

⁽²⁾ Source: Fourth Amended Disclosure Statement.

⁽y) Based on current debt service. Coverage may improve under POA terms.

Citations for Miller Buckfire DWSD Slide Deck dated July 1, 2014 Slide 3 (Historical Information Only)

• Water Senior Lien Coverage

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2010:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o <u>2012</u>:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 50

• Water Second Lien Coverage

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2010:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 47
- o 2012:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 50

• Sewer Senior Lien Coverage

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55

- o 2010:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o <u>2011</u>:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o <u>2012</u>:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 60

• Sewer Second Lien Coverage

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o <u>2010</u>:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 55
- 0 2012:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 60

• DWSD GRS Pension Contribution

- o 2008:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, page 116
- o 2009:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, page 108
- o 2010:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, page 25 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010 page 26
- o 2011:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, page 24 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011 page 26
- o <u>2012</u>:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, page 26 and

 City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012 page 25

• GRS UAAL

- o 2008:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, page 117
- o 2009:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, page 109
- o 2010:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, page 26 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010 page 27
- o 2011:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, page 25 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011 page 26
- o 2012:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, page 27 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012 page 26

• **DWSD OPEB Contribution**

- o 2008:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, page 120
- o 2009:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, page 112
- o 2010:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, page 29 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010 page 30
- o 2011:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, page 28 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011 page 30
- o 2012:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, page 30 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012 page 29

OPEB UAAL

- o 2008:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, page 120
- o 2009:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, pages 112 & 113
- o 2010:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, page 30 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010 pages 30 & 31
- o <u>2011</u>:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, page 29 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011 pages 30 & 31
- o 2012:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012, pages 30 & 31 or
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2012 page 30

• DWSD COPs / Swaps Contribution

- o <u>2008</u>:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2007, page 109
- o 2009:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2008, page 109
- o 2010:
 - City of Detroit CAFR for the Fiscal Year Ended 6/30/2009, page 101
- o 2011:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010, page 18 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2010 page 18
- o 2012:
 - City of Detroit Sewage Disposal Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011, page 18 and
 - City of Detroit Water Fund Basic Financial Statements for the year ended 6/30/2011 page 18

• Water Retail Rate Increases

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45

- o 2009:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o <u>2010</u>:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o <u>2012</u>:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45

• Water Wholesale Rate Increases

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o 2010:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- 2011:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45
- o 2012:
 - DWSD Water Supply System Series 2011-C Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 45

• Sewer Retail Rate Increases

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2010:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2012:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52

• Sewer Wholesale Rate Increases

- o 2008:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2009:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2010:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2011:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52
- o 2012:
 - DWSD Sewage Disposal System, Series 2012-A Senior Lien Bond Official Statement page 52

Attachment 3



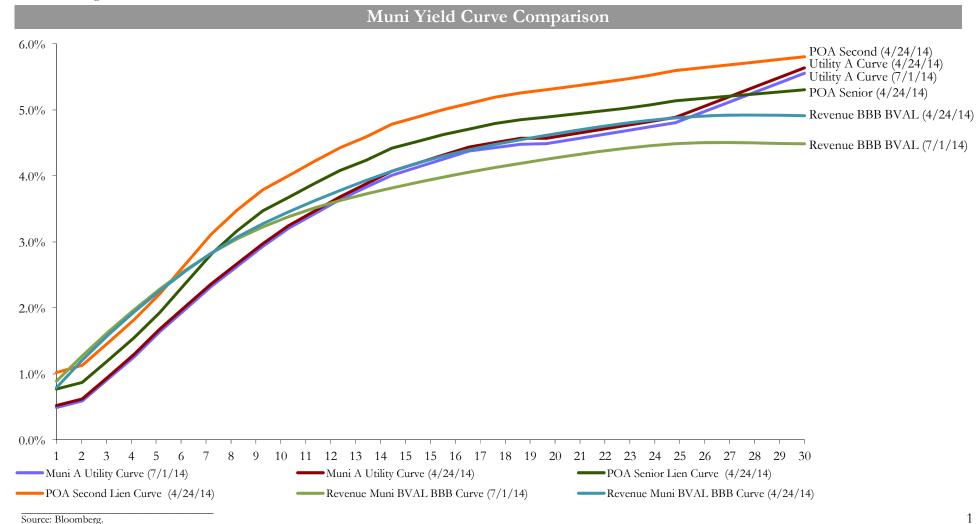


Expert Report Reference Materials

July 1, 2014

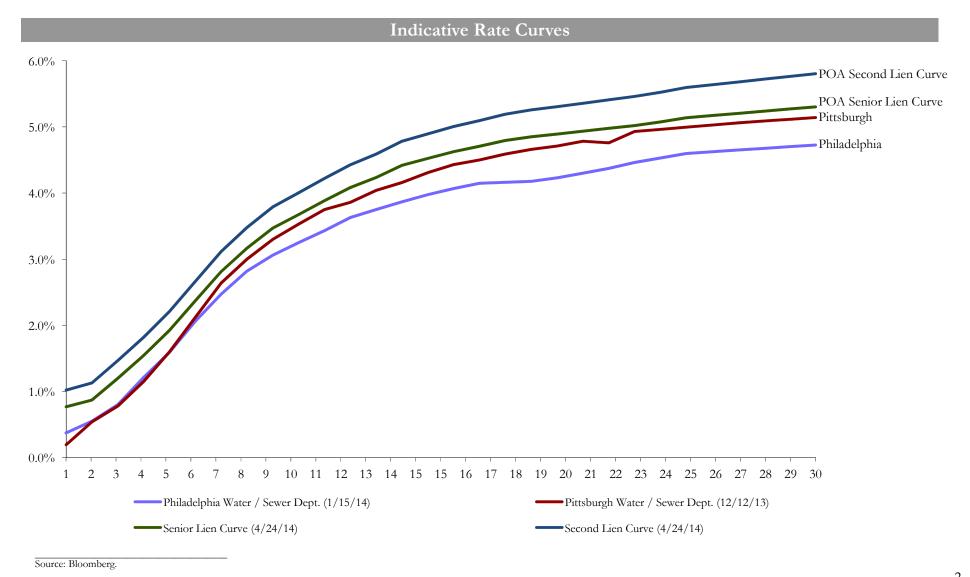
YIELD CURVE COMPARISONS

- BBB Revenue Muni BVAL Curve The curve represents the yield curve for tax-exempt revenue securities issued for the rating level. The yield curve is built using non-parametric fit of market data obtained from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, new issues calendars, and other proprietary contributed prices.
- US Muni Utility A Curve The curve is populated with US municipal bonds backed by utility revenues with an average rating of A by Moody's and S&P. The option-free yield curve is built using option-adjusted spread (OAS) model. The yield curve is comprised from contributed pricing from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.



Entered 08/18/14 15:57:22 Page 161 of 364

YIELD CURVE COMPARISONS (CONT'D)



RECENT MMA CURVE YIELDS

■ MMA Yield Curve – Represents a survey of leading investment firms regarding benchmark AAA GO levels. The data represents a "par coupon" structure and a 10-year par call. The inputs from each firm are monitored and statistically scrubbed to remove outliers and ensure historical consistency. Data is collected through the MMA website, www.mma-research.com.

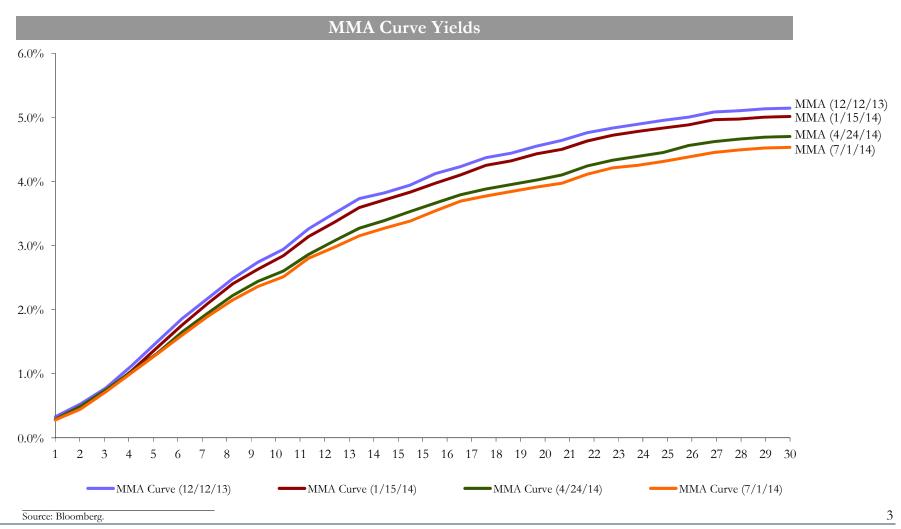


Exhibit B

KENNETH A. BUCKFIRE

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

			(0)

B.A., University of Michigan - 1980

M.B.A., Columbia University - 1987

Employmen

Miller Buckfire & Co., LLC

Co-Founder, President and Managing Director (July 2002 - present)

Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein (formerly Wasserstein Perella & Co.)

Managing Director (1996 – 2002)

Lehman Brothers

Senior Vice President (1991 - 1996)

Kidder Peabody & Co.

Vice President (1990)

Dillon Read & Co.

Associate (1987 - 1989)

Bridge Capital Partners

Associate (1984)

MONY

Senior Investment Analyst (1980 - 1983)

Selected Transaction Experience

Allegheny International

Amoco Corporation

Cajun Electric

Calpine Corporation CenterPoint Energy

City of Detroit City of Stockton, CA

Cleveland-Cliffs

CMS Energy

Dow Chemical

EUA Power Corporation

Excel Maritime

Explorer Pipeline First Reserve Corporation

Foamex

General Growth Properties

Horizon Natural Resources

Imperial Sugar

McDermott International

Mirant Corporation (Creditors'

Committee)

Niagara Mohawk Power

Northwest Power Enterprises

Plantation Pipe Line Reading & Bates

Rowan Companies

Santa Fe International

Sedco

Southland Royalty Co.

TECO Energy

Texas New Mexico Power

Company

Texas Refining

Tosco Corporation

U.S. Generating Florida

Williams Companies

Governance

Director: Neurophage Pharmaceuticals

<u>Director (Prior)</u>: ARK Information Services, Bulldog Communications, Great Bay Power Corp., Van Camp Seafood Corp. and Webfacts

Trustee: New York Philharmonic

Trustee (Prior): Orpheus Chamber Orchestra and Browning School

Selected Expert Witness Experience

Calpine Corporation

The City of Detroit

General Growth Properties

Dow Chemical (Re: Rohm &

Haas litigation)

Properties

0



Exhibit 9

July 15, 2014 G. Malhotra Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

```
1
            UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 2
         FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 4
     In Re:
                                   ) Chapter 9
 5
 6
 7
     City of Detroit, Michigan,
 8
          Debtor.
                                  ) Hon. Steven Rhodes
 9
10
11
12
13
                The videotaped deposition of GAURAV MALHOTRA
14
15
               Taken at 51 Louisiana Avenue, N.E.
               Washington, D.C.
16
17
                Commencing at 9:09 a.m.
               Tuesday, July 15, 2014
18
               Before: Gail L. Inghram Verbano
19
               Registered Diplomate Reporter,
20
                Certified Realtime Reporter,
21
22
                Certified Shorthand Reporter-CA (No. 8635)
23
24
25
```

•	1 / 7 T T C CCC 7
	MALHOTRA

- 2 Q. But, overall, you would have to make
- 3 changes to the baseline scenario to create a
- 4 scenario where you had the bankruptcy petition
- 5 dismissed; is that fair?
- 6 A. I don't know. I would have to look at
- 7 this. It would be easier to have the baseline in
- 8 front of me. I would have to look at it to say
- 9 whether we would have to change the entire
- 10 baseline or not.
- 11 Q. There have been times where you received
- 12 reports of cash collections from the City that
- were not properly categorized; correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And there have been times where you
- 16 received questionable reports regarding accounts
- 17 payable from the City; correct?
- 18 A. When you say "questionable," it's -- I'm
- 19 just -- they were not -- they were not fully
- 20 complete.
- Q. And Ernst & Young still -- you haven't
- 22 audited the City's financial data; correct?
- 23 A. That is correct.
- Q. Would it be possible to audit the City's
- 25 financial data?

1 MALHOTRA

- A. You should ask KPMG that.
- 3 Q. Are they responsible for auditing the
- 4 City's financial data?
- 5 A. They are.
- Q. You don't dispute that the City could
- 7 continue to cut costs if the bankruptcy petition
- 8 were dismissed; correct?
- 9 A. Could you ask me that again, please.
- 10 Q. There are cost-cutting measures the City
- 11 could take if the bankruptcy petition were
- 12 dismissed; correct?
- 13 A. Like what?
- Q. Well, it could reduce headcount. That's
- 15 one; correct?
- 16 A. Unlikely. The City is already at a low
- 17 point in terms of the amount of headcount it
- 18 already has.
- 19 Q. Well, here's some things that could
- 20 happen. You could privatize some of the City
- 21 services if the bankruptcy petition were
- 22 dismissed; correct?
- 23 A. I don't know about that. Again, I mean,
- 24 I don't know if the City can cut more costs now.
- 25 Q. You haven't been asked to do any

4	*** T T C C T T T
	MALHOTRA

- 2 analysis of the costs and revenues to the City if
- 3 the bankruptcy petition is dismissed; correct?
- A. We do not -- we do not have a scenario
- of what happens if the City's bankruptcy
- 6 proceedings are dismissed; that is correct.
- 7 Q. Have you been party to any conversations
- 8 with the City where there have been discussions
- 9 about what might happen if the bankruptcy petition
- 10 is dismissed?
- 11 A. Not directly, no.
- 12 Q. Do you know if there's any contingency
- 13 planning by the City about what might happen if
- 14 the bankruptcy petition is dismissed?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. Has the City already begun restructuring
- 17 efforts that fall within that restructuring and
- 18 reinvestment plan that your forecast is based on?
- 19 A. Some of the initiatives that are a part
- 20 of the restructuring and reinvestment budget have
- 21 been started already.
- 22 O. What would those include?
- 23 A. You would have to talk to Conway
- 24 MacKenzie about that, because there's a detailed
- 25 risk of the items that are already -- or John

1	MALHOTRA
	MALIDUIKA

- 2 Hill, actually, of the items that are already
- 3 underway.
- 4 Q. And would the costs and revenues from
- 5 those activities be incorporated in both your
- 6 baseline and your restructuring scenario or not?
- 7 A. No. It's a part of the restructuring
- 8 scenario. We are operating as one scenario now
- 9 that includes the restructuring and reinvestment
- 10 initiatives; so, yes, those costs and -- would be
- 11 a part of the restructuring and reinvestment
- 12 budget as laid out in the plan.
- Q. Okay. But I'm wondering, did you update
- 14 the baseline scenario or not really?
- 15 A. I would have to go back and check, if
- 16 any of the items would be reflective -- what
- 17 change in the baseline. We are much more focused
- 18 on the overall restructuring scenario.
- 19 Q. Okay. So sitting here today, you don't
- 20 know whether or not you've incorporated costs from
- 21 restructuring activities that have already started
- in the baseline scenario?
- 23 A. I would have to go back and look at
- 24 that.
- 25 Q. Okay. Is that apparent on the face of

1 MALHOTRA

- 2 the 10-year and 40-year forecasts? Or do you have
- 3 to go back to the Excel spreadsheets or some other
- 4 source to figure that out? Or is it something
- 5 that Conway MacKenzie would have to tell you?
- 6 A. I'm just thinking. I think the -- it
- 7 would be in the overall restructuring and
- 8 reinvestment scenario, because the timing of some
- 9 of the expenses had changed. So my guess is that
- 10 it would be reflective in the update, to the best
- 11 of our ability.
- Q. And -- but would it be in the update of
- 13 the baseline scenario?
- 14 A. I don't think it would be in the
- 15 baseline cells, but we are -- like I said, we are
- 16 looking at this as one restructuring scenario. It
- 17 continues to be the focus.
- 18 Q. But your assumption in your forecast is
- 19 that there would be no restructuring or
- 20 reinvestment outside of chapter -- if the plan
- 21 were not confirmed; is that fair?
- 22 A. Can you please repeat that.
- 23 Q. Is one of the assumptions of your
- 24 forecast that there would be no restructuring or
- 25 reinvestment if the plan were not confirmed?

```
1
                CHARLES MOORE, CPA
 2
        IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
         FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 4
                                  Chapter 9
 5
     In re:
     CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN Case No. 13-53846
                   Debtor. Hon. Steven W. Rhodes
 7
 8
 9
10
     The Videotaped Deposition of CHARLES MOORE, CPA
     Taken at 1114 Washington Boulevard,
11
     Detroit, Michigan,
12
     Commencing at 9:01 a.m.,
13
     Wednesday, July 23, 2014,
14
     Before Quentina Rochelle Snowden, CSR-5519.
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

Exhibit 10

July 23, 2014 C. Moore Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

```
CHARLES MOORE, CPA
 1
        IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 2
         FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 4
                                  Chapter 9
 5
     In re:
 6
     CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN Case No. 13-53846
 7
                   Debtor. Hon. Steven W. Rhodes
 8
 9
     The Videotaped Deposition of CHARLES MOORE, CPA
10
     Taken at 1114 Washington Boulevard,
11
     Detroit, Michigan,
12
     Commencing at 9:01 a.m.,
13
     Wednesday, July 23, 2014,
14
15
     Before Quentina Rochelle Snowden, CSR-5519.
16
17
18
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21
22
23
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25
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1		CHARLES MOORE, CPA
2		Department?
3		MR. SOTO: I'm talking about for the
4		Fire Department. Thank you.
5		THE WITNESS: The
6	BY	MR. SOTO:
. 7	Q	And I'm actually let me be more specific. For
8		the Fire Department in connection with the plan of
9		adjustment.
10	А	All of the documents that I would have relied on are
11		in Exhibit 4. There are many that relate to the
12		Fire Department.
13	Q	And that would involve any spending required
14		analysis?
15	А	Yes.
16	Q	And any cost reduction analysis?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Did it also involve any revenue generation analysis?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	Did you perform any forecasts in connection with the
21		work you did on the City's plan of adjustment?
22	A	How do you define "Forecast"?
23	Q	Forecasts in connection with forecast of proposed
24		expenditures. We've already discussed some
25		forecasts in your opinion one with respect to

1		CHARLES MOORE, CPA
2		savings that might be expected and revenue that
3		might be expected with respect to blight removal.
4		That's what I'm referring to as forecasts.
5	A	Okay. I'll use the term, "Financial projections".
6	Q	That's fine with me.
7	A	Yes. We we certainly did in that the entire
8		Exhibit 5 well really Exhibits 5, 6, 7 and 8 to
9		my expert report are all of those projections.
10	Q	Now, let me step away from the expert report for a
11		second only to as I'm here representing a number
12		of other counsel who have asked me to ask questions
13		as well.
14		In connection with the plan of
15		adjustment, did you did you work on any financial
16		projections?
17	A	The financial projections that are included in the
18		plan of adjustment and when we say "Plan of
19		adjustment", just to be clear, I'm referring to the
20		fourth amended plan of adjustment filed around
21		May 5th.
22	Q	I agree with that. I know there's one coming, but
23		we can only work with the ones we have.
24	A	Yes. The financial projections that are included in
25		the plan, I'll just list off the ones that I'm

1		CHARLES MOORE, CPA
2		familiar with, there is a 40-year financial
3		projection, there's a 10-year financial projection.
4		There are the restructuring and reinvestment
5		initiatives. There are the water and sewerage
6		projections. Those are the ones that I can think of
7		offhand.
8		As it relates to the first two, the
9		40-year and the 10-year, those are documents that
10		Ernst and Young was the author of, however, Conway
11		MacKenzie provided inputs to both of those
12		documents. The third one, the restructuring and
13		reinvestment initiatives, Conway MacKenzie was the
14		author of that document. The water and sewerage
15		projections Conway MacKenzie was the author of that
16		set of projections.
17	Q	In connection with preparing those projections, did
18		you perform any financial projections or analysis
19		that assumed that that the City's Chapter 9 case was
20		dismissed?
21	A	No.
22	Q	Why not?
23	A	If you look at the work that we're doing, the work
24		that this the work that Conway MacKenzie is
25		focused on is, how should the departments be

1		CHARLES MOORE, CPA
2		operating and what is necessary to get them to that
3		point, regardless of in or out of Chapter 9. So
4		while I have been involved in the Chapter 9 process,
5		the focus of our work is without regard to Chapter
6		9.
7	Q	So if the plan and let me see if I think I
8		understood what you just said, but let me make sure,
9		and you tell me if I'm wrong here. If the plan of
10		adjustment in this matter were dismissed, is it your
11		position that those reinvestment expenses, those
12		reinvestment initiatives, the ones that are set
13		forth in the plan of adjustment, as well as the ones
14		that you opine on in your expert report, could go
15		forward?
16		MR. HAMILTON: Object to form. You
17		can answer.
18		THE WITNESS: They they should
19		still go forward.
20	ВУ	MR. SOTO:
21	Q	Forgive me, I'm just taking some time to get rid of
22		some questions here that I think you've already
23		answered.
24	А	No problem. Take your time. As many as you want to
25		get rid of that's fine with me.

1		CHARLES MOORE, CPA
2	Q	Me too. Okay. Regarding the work that you
3		performed in connection with your engagement with
4		the City I've already heard you testify about the
5		numbers. Did you have any interfacing with anyone
6		at Miller Buckfire?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	And who would that be?
9	A	Ken Buckfire, Jim Doak, Kyle Herman, Kevin Haggard,
10		Sanjay Marken, Vlad and I can't recall Vlad's
11		last name.
12	Q	But it's not the Impaler. It's
13	A	Correct. At least it did not seem to be. I think
14		those were the primary individuals from Miller
15		Buckfire that I can think of, offhand.
16	Q	And what was the nature of your interaction with
17		them?
18	A	I interacted with Miller Buckfire on a number of
19		different items. I interacted and Conway MacKenzie
20		interacted quite a bit with Miller Buckfire as it
21		relates to the Water and Sewerage Department. The
22		ten-year business plan that we developed, and
23		options being considered for DWSD. I interacted
24		with Miller Buckfire on the quality of life
25		financing, or the post-petition financing. I've

Exhibit 11

July 25, 2014 S. Spencer Expert Witness Report



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City of Detroit

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City of Detroit

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Introduction

Introduction

- I have been retained by Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP ("Weil") as an expert in financial restructuring, valuation and the sale of assets from distressed or bankrupt entities on behalf of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC") in connection with FGIC's interest in the City of Detroit's ("Detroit" or the "City") Fourth Amended Plan for the Adjustment of Debts (the "Plan")
- I am a Managing Director and partner at Houlihan Lokey ("Houlihan"), a private global investment bank specializing in financial restructuring, corporate finance and financial advisory services. I am a member of the firm's financial restructuring group and have led the firm's Municipal Restructuring group since January 2011. I also authored a case study ("Restructuring the Troubled Municipality," http://www.hl.com/email/pdf/municasestudy-ch-jun2011.pdf) presenting a comprehensive framework for a successful restructuring of a distressed municipality. The case study is considered an important work in the field of municipal restructuring and has been presented to thousands of legal and financial professionals across the country
- Houlihan Lokey receives at this time a fee of \$125,000 per month. In addition, Houlihan Lokey is entitled to receive: (i) upon the consummation of a commutation transaction, a commutation fee equal to 0.20% of the par amount of any commuted exposure under the FGIC insurance policies and (ii) upon the consummation of a restructuring transaction, a restructuring fee equal to 0.10% of the par amount of any of FGIC's guaranteed obligations that are restructured

Qualifications – Corporate Restructuring

■ I have approximately 20 years of relevant financial advisory expertise. For the last 13 years I have been employed at Houlihan. During my tenure at Houlihan, I have advised dozens of companies in all manner of restructuring transactions. I have particular expertise advising on out-of-court restructuring transactions involving consensual impairment of one or more creditor constituencies. Previous distressed consensual recapitalization transactions I have led include United Site Services, Inc., Network Communications Inc., Aquilex Services Corp. and Hutchinson Technology, Inc. I also advise companies executing bankruptcyrelated reorganizations and/or distressed sale transactions. Notable Chapter 11 company advisory engagements I have led include the Aventine Renewable Energy Holdings, Inc., Genmar Holdings, Inc. and Polaroid Corp. transactions. In addition to my company advisory work, I have also advised creditors in executing restructuring transactions such as the recent successful reorganization of Hawker Beechcraft Corp., where I advised an ad hoc group of creditors with a majority ownership stake in Hawker Beechcraft's \$1.7 billion senior secured credit facility

Qualifications – Municipal Restructuring

■ In a municipal restructuring advisory context, outside of Detroit, I am currently involved in advising creditors in another Chapter 9 insolvency proceeding, the restructuring of a multi-billion dollar municipal infrastructure asset and the potential restructuring of municipal debt obligations for a U.S. territory. Beyond my current active municipal restructuring engagements, I have consulted and am presently consulting with municipalities and municipal creditors in numerous cities across the country

Significant Relevant Transaction History

_					
	Αv	611	11	n	P

■ Puerto Rico

■ San Bernardino

Indiana Toll Road

■ Applied Extrusion

Aquilex

■ TruckPro

■ Hawker Beechcraft

Network Communications Inc.

■ Hutchinson Technologies

USEC

■ North American Membership Group

Premier Card Inc.

■ Genmar

Polaroid

Ouebecor

■ White Energy

■ Star Tribune

Corporacion Durango

Ziff Davis

■ Golden County

Quality Electric

Parsons Electric

AT&T Canada

■ Foamex

Haynes Special Metals

■ Syratech

■ Lindstrom Metric

American Commercial Lines

Tiro

■ Applied Extrusion

■ Missota Paper

Distribution Dynamics

Weirton Steel

Wam Net

■ Teleglobe/Bell Canada

Allegheny Energy

■ Flag Telecom

■ McLeodUSA

BioFuel Energy

■ Pioneer Chemicals

Orchids Paper

■ Minnesota Corn Processors

CMS Hartzel

Patrick Industries

■ Northstar Computer Forms

■ United Site Services

Recent Cases in Which I Provided an Expert Opinion

- Creative Memories
- Genmar
- Polaroid

Requested Opinions

In connection with my testimony, I have been asked to opine on the following questions:

- 1. What are the economic and non-economic disparities in recoveries between Class 9 claimants, on the one hand, and Classes 10 and 11 claimants, on the other?
- 2. To what extent does the City have assets that could be monetized either within or outside of Chapter 9 for the benefit of creditors?
- 3. Does the DIA Settlement maximize the value of the City's art collection?
- 4. What recovery could Class 9 claimants expect to receive if the Chapter 9 case were dismissed and Class 9 claimants pursued their claims outside of bankruptcy?
- 5. If the City is successful in its adversary proceeding to invalidate its obligations under the Service Contracts, and the Class 9 claimants then succeed in disgorging the proceeds of the COPs transactions from the Retirement Systems, will the City be able to fund contributions to the GRS and PFRS at the levels provided for in the Plan, and make the other payments required by the Plan?

Summary of Conclusions

- 1. What are the economic and non-economic disparities in recoveries between Class 9 claimants, on the one hand, and Classes 10 and 11 claimants, on the other?
- On its face, the Plan provides a 59% recovery to Class 10 (PFRS pension) claimants, a 60% recovery to Class 11 (GRS pension) claimants and a 10% recovery to Class 9 (COP) claimants – essentially an economic disparity of 50 percentage points between COP and pension creditors
- Factoring in an appropriate New B Notes discount rate to reflect the riskiness of COP Plan consideration, this recovery disparity between COP and pension creditors rises to 54 percentage points
- Factoring in contingent value recovery opportunities for the pension creditors, this disparity rises to 94 percentage points
- Factoring in the City's most recent actuarial estimates (prior to the revised estimates presented in the Plan), this disparity rises to 494 percentage points between COP and PFRS claimant recoveries and 127 percentage points between COP and GRS claimant recoveries
- There are additional qualitative factors such as the diverse sources of recovery benefiting pension claimants that add to the disparate economic treatment of pension claimants relative to COP claimants under the Plan
- 2. To what extent does the City have assets that could be monetized either within or outside of Chapter 9 for the benefit of creditors?
- Conservative estimates of potential value realization for the City's major assets including the DIA, DWSD, City-owned land, the Coleman A. Young International Airport, the Detroit Windsor Tunnel, the Joe Louis Arena and the City parking structures suggest these City-owned assets could collectively generate multiple billions of dollars of incremental distributable value for the benefit of the City and its creditors
- Outside of bankruptcy, both distressed and non-distressed cities (including Detroit historically) routinely monetize assets as a means of dealing with temporary or more profound financial concerns or constraints
- Detroit could have monetized these assets either as part of its Plan or, like many other cities, outside of a Plan process

Summary of Conclusions (cont.)

3. Does the DIA Settlement maximize the value of the City's art collection?

- The "Grand Bargain" fails to maximize the value of the City's art collection
 - The actual value of the Grand Bargain is far less than the headline value the City has sought actively to promote
 - The actual value of the Grand Bargain is far less than the market value of the DIA's collection assets
 - The City has failed to explore a more comprehensive range of DIA transactional alternatives
 - The Grand Bargain burdens Detroiters with a large opportunity cost:
 - > Because the DIA market value vastly exceeds both the Grand Bargain value and other measures of the DIA's value to the City, it imposes a significant opportunity cost on the City and its creditors
 - Instead of being allowed to monetize collection assets or explore other DIA transactional opportunities, the Grand Bargain accomplishes a form of regional expropriation of the DIA (for the benefit of public and private interests outside the City), thereby denying the City an opportunity to use DIA proceeds to catalyze recovery and settle claims
 - The Grand Bargain fails to resolve fundamental problems with the municipal ownership / funding structure that have plagued the DIA throughout its history and may impose future economic costs on the City

Summary of Conclusions (cont.)

- 4. What recovery could Class 9 claimants expect to receive if the Chapter 9 case were dismissed and Class 9 claimants pursued their claims outside of bankruptcy?
- If the Chapter 9 case were dismissed and Class 9 claimants pursued their claims outside of bankruptcy I believe they would recover significantly more than what has been proposed under the Plan
 - Dismissal of the Plan would prevent the City from cramming down the Class 9 claimants and instead pave the way for a pari passu (or at least more equitable) treatment of all unsecured claims as and when they come due
 - Dismissal of the Plan would force the City to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of its ability to pay, incorporating its legacy balance sheet assets instead of using Chapter 9 to significantly impair only financial creditors
 - Dismissal would also force the City to implement a more comprehensive and effective operational restructuring, thereby generating additional sources of cash flow
 - Both the real world experience and the theoretical modeling for creditors in a similar circumstance support dismissal of the Chapter 9 proceeding as the value maximizing outcome compared to a cram-down Plan that caps Class 9 claims at de minimis recovery levels, thereby precluding COP claimants from participating in the City's economic recovery
- 5. If the City is successful in its adversary proceeding to invalidate its obligations under the Service Contracts, and the Class 9 claimants then succeed in disgorging the proceeds of the COPs transactions from the Retirement Systems, will the City be able to fund contributions to the GRS and PFRS at the levels provided for in the Plan, and make the other payments required by the Plan?
- Using the City's own projections, if the net proceeds of the 2005 COPs transaction are disgorged and all of the City's other assumptions remain constant, the City will be unable to adequately fund its required amortization payments beginning in 2024 and will run out of cash by 2029

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Spencer Managing Director Houlihan Lokey

July 25, 2014



Unfair Discrimination Defined

■ For the purpose of this analysis, I have analyzed the Plan based on the criteria set forth in two alternative standards: (i) the "Aztec" test and (ii) the "Markell" rebuttable presumption test^[1]

"Aztec" Test

- <u>Definition</u>: According to the Debtor, the Aztec standard is a four-factor test that is a "comprehensive framework for evaluating all of the questions that may bear on the question of unfair discrimination"
- Criteria: The Aztec test considers:
 - 1. Whether the discrimination is supported by a reasonable basis;
 - 2. Whether the debtor can confirm and consummate a plan without the discrimination;
 - 3. Whether the discrimination is proposed in good faith; and
 - 4. The treatment of the classes discriminated against

"Markell" Rebuttable Presumption Standard

- <u>Definition</u>: According to the Debtor, under the Markell test, a rebuttable presumption of unfair discrimination arises if three criteria are satisfied
- Criteria: A rebuttable presumption that a plan is unfairly discriminatory will arise when there is:
- 1. A dissenting class;
- 2. Another class of the same priority; and
- 3. A difference in the plan's treatment of the two classes that results in either (a) a materially lower percentage recovery for the dissenting class (measured in terms of the net present value of all payments), or (b) regardless of percentage recovery, an allocation under the plan of materially greater risk to the dissenting class in connection with its proposed distribution
- The presumption may only be rebutted by showing (i) outside of bankruptcy, the dissenting class would similarly receive less than the class receiving greater recovery; (ii) the preferred class infused new value into the restructuring, which offset its gain; or (iii) allocation of risk was consistent with the risk assumed by the parties pre-petition

Unfair Discrimination Analysis

Unfair Discrimination – Summary of Findings

■ The Plan generates disparate recoveries for the reasons summarized in the following matrix and elaborated upon on the following pages of this report

The Plan generates excessively disparate recovery outcomes favoring pensioners					
Factual Basis	 The Plan provides more than a 50 percentage point recovery differential between Class 10 and 11 creditors (i.e., pension claimants) and Class 9 claimants^[2] The Debtor substantially underestimates recoveries to Classes 10 and 11 through: Use of alternative actuarial assumptions to inflate pension plan funding deficiencies thereby lowering estimated recovery thresholds; and Not accounting for contingent value recovery mechanisms The Debtor overstates the estimated recoveries for recipients of the New B Notes by selecting (and using) a below market discount rate 				
Discriminatory Implications	■ Plan qualifies as discriminatory under factor 4 of the Aztec test and factor 3(a) of the Markell standard				

The Plan directs superio	The Plan directs superior sources of recovery to pensioners			
Factual Basis	 The third party monetary contributions being directed to pension claimants are from a diversity of parties which collectively constitute a source of payment that exhibits a superior credit and liquidity profile compared to the post-restructuring credit and liquidity profile of the City The \$632 million of New B Notes consideration is effectively structurally subordinate based on the Debtor's classification under the Plan, subjecting it to inherently greater risk of recovery from City cash flows 			
Discriminatory Implications	■ Plan qualifies as discriminatory under factor 4 of the Aztec test and factor 3(b) of the Markell standard			

Unfair Discrimination Analysis

Unfair Discrimination – Summary of Findings (cont.)

The defined benefit replacement plan is comparatively generous						
Factual Basis	 Under the Plan, City employees ("actives") will receive contributions to a 401(k)-style replacement plan that are comparatively generous relative to similar private and government sector plans including a plan for the benefit of Michigan's teachers The comparative generosity of the City's new defined contribution plan provides an effective counterbalance to potential motivational challenges in the City's workforce stemming from greater impairment of pensions under a potential alternative Plan of Adjustment proposal Pension benefits have been impaired to a greater degree in other cases where active employees are vital to continued operations The per-employee cost of enhanced pension recoveries is approximately \$100,000 					
Discriminatory Implications	■ Plan qualifies as discriminatory under factor 1 and factor 2 of the Aztec test					

The Debtor contends financial creditors' greater underwriting resources are cause for disparate treatment ■ To support the lower recovery percentages being offered to financial creditors, the Debtor contends financial creditors are sophisticated investors with more abundant resources to assess risk than pensioners, and are therefore deserving of lower recoveries because of a failure to use these resources to their comparative advantage ■ In the financial creditors' defense, it is notable that unlike corporate debt underwriting, the municipal debt underwriting process takes place at a distance, with complete reliance on City-produced financial data and **Factual Basis** no direct access to diligence City government operations ■ Immediately prior to and during the bankruptcy proceeding, the Debtor disclosed previously unknown facts and data describing the severity of City government dysfunction and lack of primary data integrity which could not possibly have been known under the municipal debt underwriting model ■ The Debtor also used specific assumptions, such as a lower pension discount rate, to materially advantage the recovery outcome of pensioners, which could not have been foreseen on a pre-petition basis ■ Plan qualifies as discriminatory under factor 1 of the Aztec test **Discriminatory Implications**

Unfair Discrimination Analysis

"Markell" Rebuttable Presumption Standard

- The presumption of unfair discrimination may only be rebutted by showing that:
 - Outside of bankruptcy, the dissenting class would similarly receive less than the class receiving greater recovery;
 - The preferred class infused new value into the restructuring, which offset its gain; or ii.
 - Allocation of risk was consistent with the risk assumed by the parties pre-petition

Rebuttal Criteria	Key Considerations	Criteria Satisfied?
Outside of bankruptcy, dissenting class would similarly receive less than class receiving greater recovery	 In the event that the City's bankruptcy case is dismissed, unsecured creditors would be able to assert their claims on a pari passu basis and would receive distributions based on their pro rata allocation of the total unsecured claims pool A dismissal would allow unsecured claims to preserve the option value of their claims and participate in the City's future economic recovery, rather than cap recovery prospects for unsecured claims and crystallize losses Treatment of unsecured claims outside of bankruptcy is discussed further in the "Best Interests" section of this report 	NO
Preferred class infused new value into the restructuring which offset its gain	■ The preferred classes (i.e., the PFRS and GRS pension claimants) have not provided incremental value or funding beyond that which was already available to the Debtor	NO
Allocation of risk was consistent with risk assumed by parties pre-petition	 The City itself has acknowledged that all unsecured claims are pari passu In the City's June 2013 Proposal for Creditors (the "June 2013 Proposal"), the City contemplated a pro rata distribution of consideration to all unsecured claims^[3] Judge Rhodes similarly acknowledged that pensions cannot be treated differently from other unsecured claims in his December 2013 eligibility ruling^[4] 	NO

Presumption of unfair discrimination has not been rebutted



Primary Discrimination Mechanisms

The Plan generates excessively disparate recovery outcomes favoring pensioners

■ The Plan provides an outcome to pension claimants that, in comparison to COP claimants, is even greater than the 50 percentage point recovery differential quantified in the Plan documentation. The Debtor uses two primary mechanisms to generate this disparate outcome

I. Inflating the PFRS & GRS Claims

- Increasing PFRS and GRS estimated claim amounts materially above the most recent actuarially assessed values allows the City to show a smaller percentage recovery against a larger claim amount
- The net effect is to show the PFRS and GRS pension claimants getting only a 60% recovery on their claims when under the prior actuarial values, they would each be receiving over 100% recovery on their prior actuarial claims

II. Not Accounting for Contingent Value Recovery Mechanisms

- Unlike other unsecured creditors, pension claimants also receive the benefit of recovery mechanisms in the form of (i) restoration payments in the event that pension investments exceed performance expectations and funding levels subsequently exceed targeted amounts and (ii) DWSD contingent value rights in the event that a qualifying DWSD transaction is consummated
- These recovery mechanisms allow for PFRS and GRS pension claimants to potentially recover in excess of 100% of their claim amounts, even when measured against the inflated claim amounts shown in the City's Plan

Measuring the Extent of Disparate Treatment

Shifting Consideration to PFRS & GRS **Pension Claims**

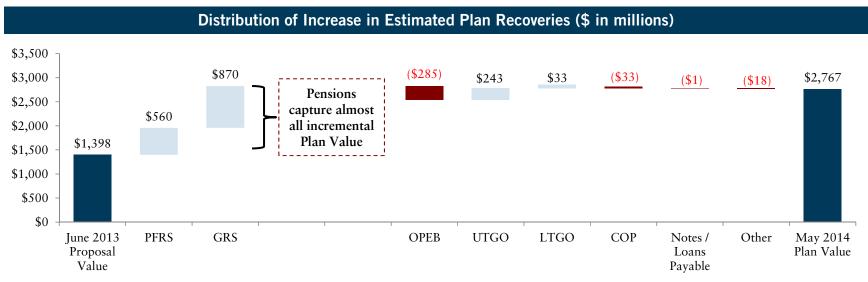
- Total estimated creditor recoveries have increased significantly from approximately \$1.4 billion in distributable value in the June 2013 Proposal (see Appendix A for further detail) to \$2.8 billion in the Plan^[1,2]
- While the June 2013 Proposal contemplated pari passu treatment between COPs and the PFRS and GRS pension claimants, the current Plan contemplates a highly skewed distribution to the PFRS and GRS pension claimants using the City's calculations

Recovery Summary – Unsecured Creditors (\$ in millions)							
	June	e 2013 Proposal [1]	Plar	of Adjustment [2]		
	Claim	Estimated Re	coveries	Claim	Estimated Ro	ecoveries	Recovery %
	Amount	(\$)	(%)	Amount	(\$)	(%)	Inc. / Dec.
PFRS Pension	\$1,437	\$175	12%	\$1,250	\$735	59%	319%
GRS Pension	2,037	249	12%	1,879	1,118	60%	` √_350%,
OPEB	5,718	698	12%	4,303	413	10%	-41%
Total Retiree Creditors	\$9,192	\$1,122	12%	\$7,432	\$2,267	30%	102%
UTGO Claims	\$369	\$45	12%	\$388	\$288	74%	540%
LTGO Claims	\$161	\$20	12%	\$164	\$52	32%	167%
COP	1,429	174	12%	1,473	141	10%	(19%
Notes / Loans Payable	34	4	12%	34	3	10%	-21%
Other Unsecured Items	265	32	12%	150	14	10%	-55%
Other Unsecured Creditors	\$1,727	\$211	12%	\$1,657	\$159	10%	-25%

\$1.4 billion creditor recoveries under June 2013 Proposal assumes a 5% discount rate and full repayment of the \$2.0 billion principal amount. Note that per the terms of the Limited Recourse Participation Notes as described in the June 2013 Proposal, the City is not obligated to repay the principal amount. Plan recoveries for recipients of the New B Notes reflect (i) a 5% discount rate consistent with the rate used by the City to calculate New B Notes recoveries in its Plan and (ii) COP claims asserted at 100% of principal value

Pensions Profit Disproportionately

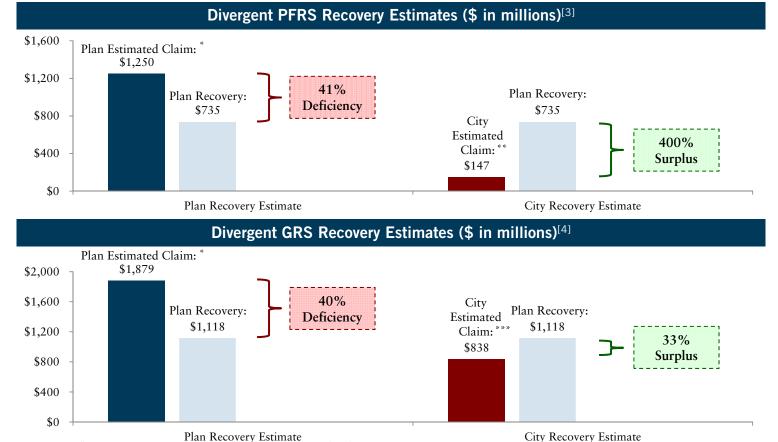
- Another way of illustrating the extent to which the pensions profited from bankruptcy negotiation is to show how much of the incremental Plan recovery value was captured by the PFRS and GRS pension claimants
- From the June 2013 Proposal to the Plan, the City's estimated Plan value distribution increased approximately \$1.4 billion almost all of which is captured by the pensions



\$1.4 billion creditor recoveries under June 2013 Proposal assumes a 5% discount rate and full repayment of the \$2.0 billion principal amount. Note that per the terms of the Limited Recourse Participation Notes as described in the June 2013 Proposal, the City is not obligated to repay the principal amount. Plan recoveries for recipients of the New B Notes reflect (i) a 5% discount rate consistent with the rate used by the City to calculate New B Notes recoveries in its Plan and (ii) COP claims asserted at 100% of principal value

Inflating PFRS & GRS Claims

- Under the Plan, the size of the estimated PFRS and GRS pension claims were increased by 750% and 125%, respectively, from the last actuarial valuation estimates^[3,4]
- The increase in claims size has the effect of distorting recovery percentages because the claim sizes have been increased so dramatically, the PFRS and GRS plans appear to be receiving less than full (or par) recovery
- If the respective PFRS and GRS Plan recovery values were applied to the most recent actuarial claims, the Plan recoveries would generate greater than par recoveries for both pension plans



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Lower Discount Rate Unsubstantiated

- A major factor inflating the PFRS and GRS pension claims is the City's use of a lower 6.75% discount factor in calculating the claim
- The Plan's lower discount rate is both materially lower than discount rates used by many other cities (as well as the state of Michigan), and also somewhat arbitrary
 - The City states that the decrease in discount rate was a negotiated result but provides little further support for the specific rate chosen
 - Additional support is critical because a modest increase (closer to the average of other cities) would materially reduce the PFRS and GRS pension claim amounts, thereby increasing recovery estimates
 - Moreover, because the chosen rate is materially lower than the average rate for comparable plans (as well as the City's previous discount rate assumptions of 8.0% and 7.9% for the PFRS and GRS plans, respectively), the change to a lower rate is not something other unsecured creditors could have reasonably expected on a pre-petition basis

Selected Public Pension Plans – Public Safety ^[5]			Selected Public Pension Plans – General ^[5]		
Pension Plan	Plan Discount Rate	Differential	Pension Plan	Plan Discount Rate	Differential
Detroit PFRS	6.75%	-	Detroit GRS	6.75%	-
DC Police & Fire	7.00%	0.25%	City of Austin ERS	7.75%	1.00%
Houston Firefighters	8.50%	1.75%	Denver Employees	8.00%	1.25%
Nevada Police Officer and Firefighter	8.00%	1.25%	LA County ERS	7.75%	1.00%
New Jersey Police & Fire	8.25%	1.50%	Minneapolis ERF	6.00%	-0.75%
NY State & Local Police & Fire	8.00%	1.25%	New York City ERS	8.00%	1.25%
Ohio Police & Fire	8.25%	1.50%	Phoenix ERS	8.00%	1.25%
South Carolina Police	8.00%	1.25%	San Francisco City & County	7.75%	1.00%
Average for Sample Set	8.00%	1.25%	Average for Sample Set	7.61%	0.86%
			Michigan SERS	8.00%	1.25%

Sample police, fire and general employee pension discount rates for various police, fire and general employee pension plans taken from most recent Public Plans Database maintained by the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, Mean discount rate for entire 126 plan data set (which includes public safety, general employee and other pension plans) is 7.94%

Lower Discount Rate Unsubstantiated (cont.)

■ Further to the point of reasonable market discount rate expectations, the comments of various market analysts on an earlier iteration of the Plan (when the assumed pension discount rate was 7%) are illustrative:

"Detroit's pension is actually well-funded, so what's all the fuss?"

"Orr and others say the city's pension system represents \$3.5 billion of that debt and the message since the July bankruptcy filing has been that the system is a big part of the problem. But the city's two pensions are actually a combined 91 percent funded (80 percent funded plans are considered financially healthy), according to Morningstar's combined 2011 valuation of the public employee pension and police / fire pension."

"Orr's assumptions for the plan's unfunded liability uses a lower, more conservative market rate to value the assets and liabilities. That choice results in the plans having fewer assets and more liabilities when compared with the actuarial valuation given by the pension system."

Liz Farmer, **GOVERNING** Magazine^[6]

"Using the market rate is not exactly standard practice. While using it is the correct method to identify a liability in a point in time...it does magnify fluctuations in the bond market. It presents a very drastically different point of view on the fundamental fiscal health of plans based on the actuarial method."

> Rachel Barkley, Morningstar Municipal Credit Analyst^[6]

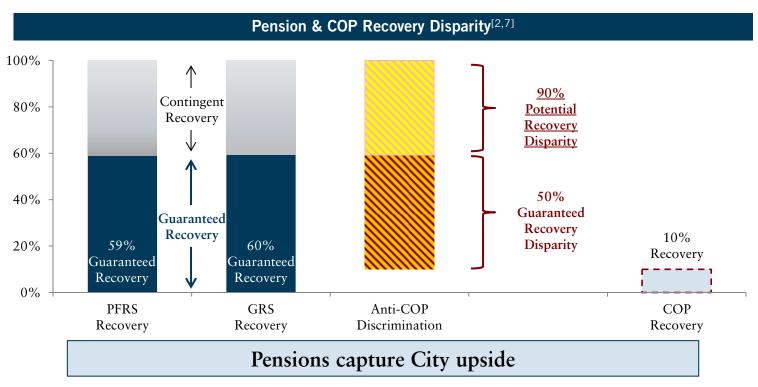
Detroit PFRS & GRS Liabilities – 2011 Actuarial Valuation vs. Plan Assumption (\$ in millions)

	2011 Actuarial Valuation ^[6]				
	Fiscal Year 2011				
	PFRS GRS Aggre				
Investment Return Assumption	8.00%	7.90%	-		
Amortization Period	30 Years	30 Years	-		
Unfunded Liability	\$3.9	\$639.9	\$643.8		
Funded Ratio	Ratio 99.9% 82.8% 91				

Emergency Manager Assumptions ^[6]					
Fis	cal Year 201	13			
PFRS	GRS	Aggregate			
7.00%	7.00%	-			
15 Years	18 Years	-			
\$1,437.0	\$2,037.0	\$3,474.0			
67.0%	50.5%	59.0%			

Disparate Treatment of COP Claims

- The City's Plan estimates COP holders will recover 10% of the value of their claim while PFRS and GRS pension claims are estimated to recover 59% and 60%, respectively^[2]
- While the discrepancy in estimated recoveries in the Plan is already large, the full extent of disparate treatment in favor of the PFRS and GRS pension plans could be even greater as various contingent value recovery mechanisms create an opportunity for full PFRS and GRS recovery over time^[7]
- The primary contingent value recovery mechanisms are: (i) restoration payments in the event that pension investments exceed performance expectations and funding levels subsequently exceed targeted amounts and (ii) DWSD contingent value rights in the event that a qualifying DWSD transaction is consummated



Recoveries for COP claims reflect (i) a 5% discount rate consistent with the rate used by the City to calculate New B Notes recoveries in its Plan and (ii) COP claims asserted at 100% of principal value HOULIHAN LOKEY 23

Actual Value of New B Notes Recoveries

The City overstates the estimated recoveries for recipients of New B Notes

■ The \$632 million New B Notes are subject to inherently greater risk of recovery from City cash flows, substantially diminishing the actual value to be received by recipients of the New B Notes

The New B Notes Are Mispriced

- The interest rate of the New B Notes fails to reflect the risk inherent in the security
- Consequently the true value of the New B Notes is substantially less than what the City purports it to be
- The City itself acknowledges such a risk in its disclosure statement, stipulating that because of potentially limited market interest in the New B Notes, "potential purchasers may demand discounts to the par amount of obligations before a potential purchaser would be willing to purchase City debt of any kind"[8]

Value of New B Notes Consideration is Overstated

- Because COP claimants' (and other unsecured financial creditors') recoveries are predicated entirely on the New B Notes, actual recoveries are considerably less than recoveries stated by the City in its Plan
- To align actual recoveries with stated recoveries for New B Notes recipients, the City would need to either:
- 1. Increase the interest rate to reflect the appropriate discount rate (i.e., the expected yield of the New B Notes upon issuance); or
- 2. Increase the initial principal amount to reflect the fact that the currently contemplated coupon, maturity and security will cause the New B Notes to trade at a significant discount to par

Additional Features Considered to Price Note Accurately

- To determine an appropriate discount rate and thus value the New B Notes consideration, I considered the following factors:
- 1. The credit rating of post-emergence Detroit, per established municipal credit analysis guidelines and criteria used by Moody's and S&P;
- 2. The yield for an index of comparably rated securities; and
- 3. An assessment of the City's projected debt service coverage over the 30-year term of the New B Notes

Pricing of New B Notes

■ Despite the fact that the 5% discount rate the City uses to value the New B Notes reflects a level of risk comparable to that of financially strong, high credit quality municipalities, the City's expert witness conceded in his deposition that upon emergence, Detroit should have a credit profile that is worse than that of an "A"-rated municipality^[9]

> "I don't think Detroit will deserve a single "A" rating as a general obligation bond holder [sic] until it has proven that it can operate in a financially responsible way, that the tax base is improving and that the general economic conditions of the area are also improving."

> > Kenneth Buckfire – July 16, 2014^[9]

- As a critical determinant in the underwriting and subsequent investor pricing of debt securities, credit ratings are broadly accepted by the municipal bond market as a comprehensive assessment of the relative credit quality of an issuer
- I conducted an analysis of Detroit's post-emergence credit quality using general frameworks established by Moody's and S&P to evaluate U.S. municipal general obligation issuers, which are summarized on the following pages
- My analysis corroborates Mr. Buckfire's testimony that the credit rating of the New B Notes would fall near the high yield / investment grade cut-off
 - As such, in determining an appropriate discount rate, I examined yields of general obligation securities rated one notch above high yield or below
 - Additionally, it is important to consider that since the City has categorized the New B Notes to be no stronger than general obligations, the capital markets may actually deem them to be weaker obligations

Measuring the Extent of Disparate Treatment

Moody's Credit Rating Considerations

Moody's Rating Methodology ^[10]					
Factors	Subfactors	Description	Weight		
Economy/Tax Base	■ Tax base size ("full value")	Market value of taxable property accessible to municipality	10%		
(30%)	■ Full value per capita	 Tax base size divided by total population 	10%		
	■ Wealth	■ Median family income as a % of U.S. median	10%		
	■ Fund balance	 Available fund balance as a % of operating revenues 	10%		
Finances (30%)	■ Fund balance (5-year trend)	 Available fund balance in most recent year minus available fund balance 5 years earlier, as a % of most recent year's operating revenue 	5%		
	■ Cash balance (% of revenue)	Operating funds net cash as a % of operating revenues	10%		
	■ Cash balance (5-year trend)	■ Cash balance in most recent year minus cash balance 5 years earlier, as a % of most recent year's operating revenue	5%		
Management	■ Institutional framework	 Legal ability, per constitutionally and legislatively conferred powers, to match revenues with expenditures 	10%		
(20%)	Operating history	■ 5 year average of operating revenues divided by operating expenditures	10%		
	■ Debt to full value	■ Net direct debt as a % of full value	5%		
	■ Debt to revenues	Net direct debt as a % of operating revenues	5%		
Debt/Pensions (20%)	■ Moody's-adjusted net pension liability (3-year average) to full value	■ 3 year average of adjusted net pension liability as a % of full value	5%		
	■ Moody's-adjusted net pension liability (3-year average) to revenue	 3 year average of adjusted net pension liability as a % of operating revenues 	5%		

Measuring the Extent of Disparate Treatment

S&P Credit Rating Considerations

S&P Rating Methodology ^[11]							
Factors	Subfactors	Description	Weight				
Economy (30%)	■ Total market value per capita	 Total market value of taxable property accessible divided by total population 	15%				
	 Projected per capita effective buying income ("EBI") as a % of US projected per capita EBI 	■ EBI divided by total population	15%				
Financial	■ Liquidity	■ Function of government available cash, as a % of both debt service funds and total expenditures	10%				
Measures (30%)	■ Budgetary performance	■ Function of total government funds net result and general fund net result as a % of expenditures	10%				
	■ Budgetary flexibility	Available fund balance as a % of expenditures	10%				
Management (20%)	■ Based on S&P's Financial Management Assessment ("FMA") score	■ FMA score composed of seven measurements of performance ranging from long-term financial and capital planning to investment and debt management policies	20%				
Debt & Contingent	■ Net direct debt as a % of revenue	■ Total debt as a % of total government revenues	5%				
Liabilities (10%)	■ Total debt service as a % of expenditures	■ Total government debt service funds as a % of revenues	5%				
	 Predictability of revenues and expenditures 	■ Ability to effectively forecast revenues and expenditures	2.5%				
Institutional Framework (10%)	Revenue and expenditure balance	 Ability to finance services provided (revenue raising capability) 	2.5%				
	■ Transparency and accountability	 Provision of timely and relevant financial information and frequent and timely audits 	2.5%				
	■ System support	■ The extent to which local governments receive extraordinary support from the state government	2.5%				

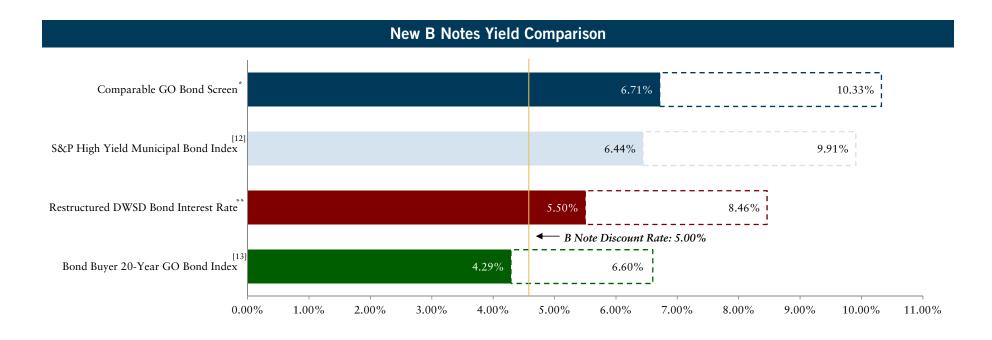
Implied City Credit Rating

■ Using the Moody's and S&P credit rating frameworks, the post-emergence Detroit could be rated one notch below investment grade

Illustrative Mood	ly's Rating Scoreca	Illustrative S&P Rating Scorecard					
Factors	Initial Evaluation	Weight	Score	Factors	Initial Evaluation	Weight	Score
Economy/Tax Base		30%		Economy		30%	
Tax base size (full value)	■ \$7.3 billion	10%	Aa	Total market value per capita	\$10,426	15%	В
Full value per capita	\$10,426	10%	Ва	Projected effective buying income	53%	15%	В
Wealth (median family income)	44 %	10%	Ва	Financial Measures		30%	
<u>Finances</u>		30%		Liquidity	5 %, 46%	10%	В
Fund balance / revenue	■ -19%	10%	≤B	Budgetary performance	■ -26%, -30%	10%	В
Fund balance (5-year trend)	■ -2%%	5%	Baa	Budgetary flexibility	5 %	10%	В
Cash balance / revenue	• 7%	10%	A	<u>Management</u>		20%	
Cash balance (5-year trend)	■ -7%	5%	Baa	S&P's Financial Management	■ "Very Weak"	20%	В
<u>Management</u>		20%		Assessment		100/	
Institutional framework	■ "Very Poor"	10%	≤B	Debt & Contingent Liabilities		10%	
Operating history	■ 0.9x	10%	Ва	Net direct debt / revenue	1 40%	5%	В
<u>Debt/Pensions</u>		20%		Total debt service / expenditures	1 0%	5%	В
Debt / full value	23%	5%	≤B	Institutional Framework		10%	
Debt / revenue	■ 1.4x	5%	A	Revenue and expenditure predictability	■ "Weak"	2.5%	BBB+
Adjusted net pension liability (3-year average) / full value	■ "Moderate"	5%	A	Revenue and expenditure balance	■ "Adequate"	2.5%	A+
Adjusted net pension liability	■ "Moderate"	5%	A	Transparency and accountability	■ "Strong"	2.5%	AA
(3-year average) / revenue				System support	■ "Strong"	2.5%	AA
Implied Credit Rating		100%	Baa3	Implied Credit Rating		100%	ВВ

New B Notes Yield Comparison

- The City's assumed discount rate of 5% implies that the credit risk of the New B Notes is similar to that of investment grade, secured municipal bonds
- Additionally, because the interest payments on the New B Notes are taxable, the New B Notes' 5% discount rate should be compared to tax equivalent yields, further highlighting the New B Notes' understated risk
- Given the note's narrow debt service coverage, unsecured and non-tax exempt status, I would expect the market to demand a coupon of at least 9%



Dotted lines reflect the tax equivalent yield assuming a 35% tax rate. The conversion formula is: Tax Equivalent Yield = Tax Free Yield / [1 – Assumed Tax Rate] Note: Yields as of July 25, 2014. See following page for further detail

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Reflects high range of DWSD bond interest rates

Measuring the Extent of Disparate Treatment

Selected Municipalities Ratings Comparison

- Although a comparable assessment of municipalities and individual municipal security credit yields is not commonplace in the municipal capital markets, I nonetheless examined yields of securities in other municipalities hovering at or below the investment grade threshold^[14]
- A review of a Bloomberg screen of relevant municipal debt obligations further supports the assertion that the New B Notes consideration is mispriced and would trade at a potentially substantial discount to reflect the appropriate risk
- Additionally, based on the fact that the New B Notes will be unsecured obligations of the City, I believe they are at least as risky as general obligation bonds and likely even more risky based on the Debtor's treatment and classification of general obligation debt versus general unsecured liabilities under the Plan

Bloomberg Screen: High Yield General Obligation Bond Ratings Comparison								
Total Bonds Evaluated: 40	Coupon	Yield	Adjusted Yield*					
High	■ 8.0%	9.1%	14.0%					
Median	5.8%	7.7%	1 1.9%					
Mean	5.8%	■ 6.7%	1 0.3%					
Low	■ 3.8%	3.5%	■ 5.4%					

Bloomberg screen as of July 25, 2014. Criteria consists of (i) general obligation debt; (ii) credit rating of one notch above high yield or below; (iii) maturities between 20 and 30 years; and (iv) total deal issuance size greater than \$10 million

Reflects tax equivalent yield assuming a 35% tax rate

Debt Service Coverage Considerations

- A debt service coverage ratio is a metric used to examine an entity's ability to service its debt with cash flows from operations
 - Typically, the metric is calculated as net operating income divided by total debt service
- The City's projected debt service coverage indicates significant credit risk with respect to the City's ability to service its proposed UTGO, LTGO and New B Notes
- Similar to comparable issuer / security analysis, debt service coverage ratios have also not typically been used to evaluate and price risk associated with general obligation-type bonds
 - Historically, this has been due to an issuer's pledge, either unlimited or limited, to increase tax rates to the extent necessary to meet its debt obligations
 - The City has not provided a general obligation pledge with the proposed New B Notes^[15]
 - It is expected that the New B Notes will be serviced solely by the City's forecasted General Fund cash flow available for debt service
- Because the Plan effectively elevates pensions (in priority of recovery) over both general obligation bondholders and other unsecured financial creditors alike, I have calculated cash flow available for debt service as General Fund operating revenues less the City's operating expenditures and other reinvestment and restructuring related expenditures which the City has deemed necessary
 - An abstract of the comprehensive ratio analysis in Appendix C reveals the City's projected debt service coverage ratio is very thin through the next 10 years with several years in which the ratio is below 1.0x

City of Detroit – Illustrative Debt Service Coverage Ratio (\$ in millions)[16]													
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 10 Year Totals							;						
(\$ in millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	'14 - '23	'24 - '33	'34 - '43
Operating cash flow available for debt service *	\$129.0	\$25.1	\$99.8	\$143.6	\$158.7	\$148.3	\$139.1	\$138.8	\$152.8	\$170.7	\$1,305.9	\$1,717.2	\$1,419.5
Total debt service	(\$36.1)	(\$166.2)	(\$124.2)	(\$124.2)	(\$123.2)	(\$149.7)	(\$161.7)	(\$158.5)	(\$142.9)	(\$137.1)	(\$1,323.7)	(\$1,012.3)	(\$517.8)
Debt service coverage ratio	3.6x	0.2x	0.8x	1.2x	1.3x	1.0x	0.9x	0.9x	1.1x	1.2x	1.0x	1.7x	2.7x

Excludes impact of financing proceeds, working capital, contributions to income stabilization fund and swap interest set-aside

New B Notes Value Assessment

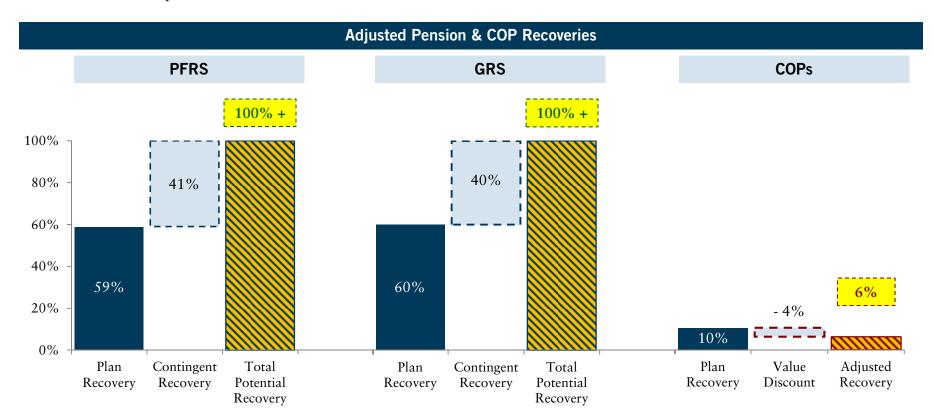
- A final element of risk with respect to the New B Notes is the back-end weighted nature of the repayment obligations with no principal amortization due in the first 10 years
- Reflecting all of the risk factors identified, I have selected a 9% tax equivalent discount rate to value the New B Notes
- While a higher rate (and lower corresponding New B Notes value) can be empirically justified, I have chosen to be conservative in valuing the New B Notes consideration at \$353 million

Implied Value of New B Notes								
	Applicable Discount Rate / Yield	Tax Equivalent Rate*	Implied Value of Note	Implied Class 9 Recovery				
City's Discount Rate	5.00%	5.00%	■ \$564.8 million	9.8%				
S&P High Yield Municipal Bond Index Yield	■ 6.44%	■ 9.91%	■ \$321.6 million	5.6%				
Selected General Obligation Bond Average Yield	■ 6.71%	1 0.33%	■ \$308.4 million	5.4%				
Selected Discount Rate	5.85%	■ 9.00%	■ \$353.1 million	■ 6.1%				

Assumes a 35% tax rate

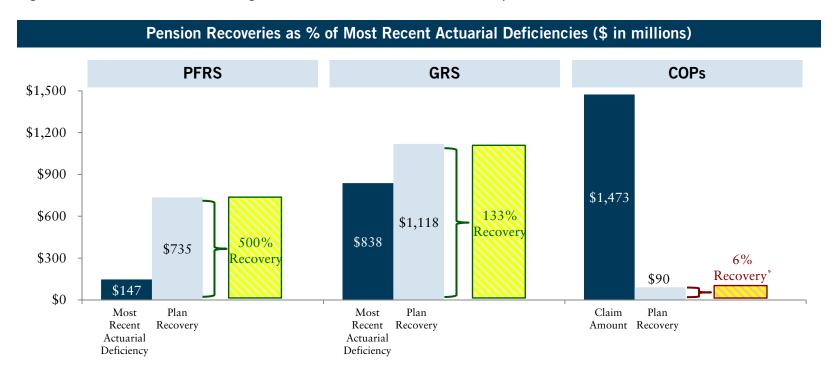
COP Recoveries vs. Pension Recoveries

- The total disparity in recovery percentages of Class 9 claimants and Classes 10 and 11 claimants is even greater than presented in the City's Plan after accounting for (i) appropriate pricing of the New B Notes using a higher discount rate and (ii) additional recoveries for pension claims from contingent value recovery mechanisms
 - While PFRS and GRS claims are projected to receive 59% and 60% recoveries, respectively, under the City's projections, contingent recoveries could allow pension claimants to recover in excess of 100% of their stated claim amounts
 - Conversely, while COPs claims are projected to receive a 10% recovery under the City's Plan, applying a more appropriate discount rate to price the New B Notes would lower recoveries for COPs claims to 6%



COP Recoveries vs. Pension Recoveries (cont.)

- If the City's prior actuarial assumptions are used to calculate pension recoveries, the recovery differential between pension and COPs is even more skewed
- As indicated previously, under the City's most recent actuarial calculation, the pensions would be receiving well in excess of 100% recoveries on their calculated deficiency amounts
- In comparison to COP recoveries, this produces more than a 100% recovery differential



COP recoveries reflect (i) a 9% discount rate to value the New B Notes Consideration and (ii) COP claims asserted at 100% of principal value



Quality of Cash Flow Recovery

The Plan directs superior sources of recovery to pensioners

- Apart from the quantitative risk factors assessed on the preceding pages, there are two primary qualitative risk factors that render the New B Notes consideration inferior to the consideration being offered to both pension claims
 - Diversity of recovery sources As illustrated, pension recoveries are being provided by many more sources of recovery than just the City's debt service capacity
 - For example, pension claims will receive distributions (on an immediate as well as continuing basis) from Foundation, DIA and State proceeds, each of which have been acknowledged by the Debtor's expert as having a superior credit quality relative to the New B Notes

"It would be appropriate...with the State of Michigan, since they are a double A rated credit, to use a very low discount rate...Likewise, all the foundations, because they are large, and are well funded and have no...external debt, would also merit a very low discount rate...The individual members of the DIA board of trustees...are all very wealthy local business people and other professionals who probably would merit an equally low discount rate on their contributions..."

Kenneth Buckfire – July 16, 2014^[1]

Contingent Value Participation – The ability for pension claimants to receive incremental (up to par) recovery tied to future City financial performance is a major qualitative advantage over COP and other general unsecured claims, which remain static no matter how robust the City's financial recovery might be

Summary of Cash Flow Recovery Quality – Pension vs. New B Notes ^[2]								
	Source of Recovery					Doctoration	DWSD	Timing of
Claim	New B Notes	State Settlement	Foundation Proceeds	DIA Contribution	Cash Payment	Restoration Payments	Contingent Value Rights	Timing of Payment
PFRS & GRS	■ No	■ Yes	■ Yes	■ Yes	■ Yes	■ Yes	■ Yes	Begins immediately
COPs	■ Yes	■ No	■ No	■ No	■ No	■ No	■ No	Over 30 years



Assessment of **Defined Benefit** Replacement Plan

Generous Defined Benefit Replacement Plan

The defined benefit replacement plan is comparatively generous

- Under the Plan, City employees will receive contributions to a replacement 401(k)-style plan that are comparatively generous relative to similar private and government sector plans (including the plan for the benefit of Michigan's teachers), which provides an effective counterbalance to potential motivational challenges that may arise among the City's workforce if pension claims were further impaired
- A high level comparison to other municipal defined contribution plans indicates that the employer contribution contemplated by the City's new defined contribution pension plans that will supplement the frozen defined benefit plans exceeds the sample average (by a substantial margin in the case of the PFRS employer contribution)

Average 3	State	Defined	Contribution	Plan ^[1]
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			Employee	Employer	
Plan Name	Type of Plan	Plan Year	Contribution	Contribution*	
Alaska PERS - DC	Defined Contribution	2009	8.0%	5.0%	
Alaska TRS - DC	Defined Contribution	2009	8.0%	7.0%	
Colorado PERA - PERAChoice	Defined Contribution	2009	8.0%	10.2%	
Florida RS - FRS Investment Fund	Defined Contribution	2009	NA	9.0%	
Indiana PERF - Annuity Savings Account	Combination	2009	3.0%	0.0%	
Indiana TRF - Annuity Savings Account	Combination	2009	3.0%	0.0%	
Michigan Public Schools - DC	Combination	2010	3.0%	0.0%	
Michigan SERS - DC	Defined Contribution	2009	NA	7.0%	
Montana PERS - DCRP	Defined Contribution	2009	6.9%	4.2%	
North Dakota - DCRP	Defined Contribution	2009	4.0%	4.1%	
Ohio PERS - Combined Plan	Combination	2009	10.0%	7.0%	
Ohio STRS - Combined Plan	Combination	2009	10.0%	13.0%	
Oregon PERS - IAP	Combination	2009	6.0%	0.0%	
South Carolina - Optional Retirement Program	Defined Contribution	2009	6.5%	5.0%	
Washington SERS 3 - DC	Combination	2009	5.0%-15.0%	0.0%	
Washington TRS 3 - DC	Combination	2009	5.0%-15.0%	0.0%	
Washington PERS 3 - DC	Combination	2009	5.0%-15.0%	0.0%	
West Virginia TRS - DC	Defined Contribution	2009	4.5%	7.5%	Positive Variance
Average Employer Contribution				4.4%	to Average
City of Detroit - PFRS Active	Defined Contribution	2015	6.0%-8.0%	12.3%	+7.9%
City of Detroit - GRS Active	Defined Contribution	2015	4.0%	5.8%	+1.4%

Reflects most recent Public Plans Database maintained by the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College Includes maximum employer matching of employee contribution

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Municipal vs. Corporate Pension Impairments

- In cases where certain unsecured creditors receive a materially higher recovery than other general unsecured claims, these advantaged creditors typically have the ability to assert strong negotiating leverage over the debtor (relative to other unsecured claims) and as such, may be able to command a higher recovery
- Impairment of trade, pension and other union related claims in the corporate context occurs frequently, despite these claimants having the ability to assert significantly greater leverage than public unions (specifically non-active retirees) in the form of business interruption and threats to strike

Case Study: A Comparison & Contrast To Airline Bankruptcies

- Airline bankruptcies are a prime example of situations where such creditors (primarily labor unions and specifically, pilots) have the ability to halt all business operations with a single strike. Yet despite this leverage, pension plans have still been terminated and benefits have still been impaired with resulting claims being treated pari passu with other general unsecured claims
 - In the 2005 case of United Airlines, the company's pension plans with nearly 124,000 vested participants and total claims of \$7.4 billion were terminated^[2]
 - Similarly, the cases of U.S. Airways in 2003 and Delta Air Lines in 2006 resulted in the termination of pension plans with total claim amounts of \$2.8 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively^[2]
- In reality, only active employees have the ability to assert leverage through business interruption and threats of strike. In the case of Detroit's active employees, such actions are not permitted under state law^[3]
 - Furthermore, active employees comprise a relatively small percentage of the total number of pension claimants (approximately 28%) under the PFRS and GRS plans^[4]
- Even if leverage meriting such a significant disparity in recovery existed for active employees, it makes little sense for such leverage to enhance the recovery of non-active pensioners whose negotiating leverage characteristics do not possess the same attributes
 - For the City to justify enhanced retiree recoveries by suggesting that active employees are "concerned about the extent of impairment of benefits for retired City employees, as active employees will become retirees at some point" is disingenuous and is comparable to suggesting that "critical vendors" receiving special treatment in a Chapter 11 context would be concerned about harsh treatment of other "non-critical" vendors because they too may be considered "non-critical" one day

Assessment of **Defined Benefit** Replacement Plan

Municipal vs. Corporate Pension Impairments (cont.)

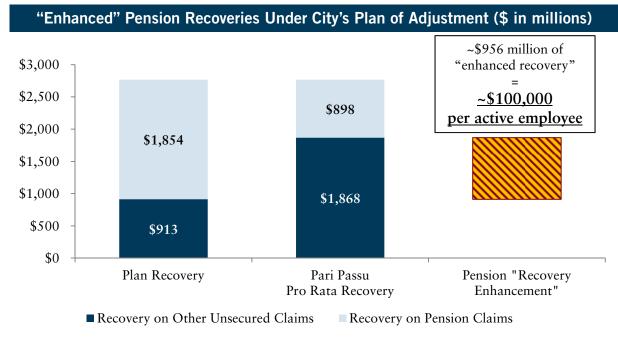
- It is not uncommon for local and even national municipalities to restructure and ultimately impair pension claims despite the perceived risk that such an action may result in loss of cooperation and motivation by the municipality's active employees
 - Municipalities such as Central Falls have used bankruptcy or other statutory powers to modify pension and post-employment benefits to achieve necessary cost savings^[5]
- Detroit itself has implemented similar changes on a pre-petition basis for active employees through the implementation of City Employment Terms (or "CET").^[6] I am not aware of any evidence to suggest that further modification of active employees' (or retired employees') pensions and benefits would suddenly result in a scenario where all active employees (including those without vested pension benefits) would refuse to cooperate and effectively stop working to provide essential services
 - What makes the likelihood of this scenario even more remote is the fact that Michigan law explicitly prohibits public employees from striking or even engaging in conduct that resembles a strike (i.e., absence from work or a failure to perform "in whole or in part from the full, faithful and proper performance of his or her duties...")[3]
- Beyond what I have observed in municipal bankruptcies, pensions benefits are impaired (and in many instances terminated) quite regularly in the corporate context where the threat of strikes and risks to employee cooperation and motivation is arguably greater than in the municipal context, especially with heavily unionized companies
 - From 1975 to 2011, approximately 4,300 PBGC-trusteed plans with aggregate claim amounts in excess of \$45 billion were terminated^[7]
- These corporate cases exhibit the same (and in some cases more) risk of employee defection, yet in each and every case the courts and / or the PBGC still provided for the termination of the plan
 - When compared to these corporate cases, Detroit's proposed modifications (especially when considering the generous replacement plan, lack of significant accrued benefit impairment and the presence of available contingent recovery mechanisms) are a far cry from an all-out termination, which suggest that additional cuts are unlikely to result in an across the board loss of employee motivation and cooperation

PBGC Terminations & Claims (1975-2011)[7]				
Number of Plans Terminated	Total Claims	Vested Participants	Average Claim	
4,292	\$45,671,473,593	1,952,166	\$23,395	

Assessment of **Defined Benefit** Replacement Plan

Per Employee Cost of "Enhanced" Pension Recoveries

- In the City's reply to Plan objections, it states that "by providing a relatively enhanced recovery to holders of Pension Claims, the City is helping to ensure the success of some of its most vital relationships going forward" and that "if the City is to recover from its decades-long downward spiral and to function properly, it must have a workforce that is incentivized and motivated to provide the services that the City needs to function and attract residential and commercial growth"[8]
- Using the City's own recovery estimates under the Plan, I have calculated the level of "enhanced recovery" the City is providing to its Classes 10 and 11 claimants, at the expense of the recoveries of other unsecured claimants
- This \$956 million enhanced recovery that the City is providing to the Classes 10 and 11 claimants reflects the implied cost that is effectively borne by other unsecured creditors to "ensure the success of some of [the City's] most vital relationships going forward"[8]
 - Put another way, this enhanced recovery represents a cost of approximately \$100,000 per each of the City's 9,591 active employees^[9]



Note: Recoveries from New B Notes reflect a 5% discount rate consistent with the rate used by the City in its Plan



Lack of Transparency to Financial Creditors

City Justification For Disparate Financial Creditor Treatment

The Debtor contends financial creditors' greater underwriting resources are cause for disparate treatment

- Unlike corporate debt underwriting, the municipal debt underwriting process takes place at a distance, with complete reliance on City-produced financial data and no direct access to diligence City government operations
- Immediately prior to and during the bankruptcy proceeding, the Debtor disclosed previously unknown facts and data describing the severity of City government dysfunction and lack of primary data integrity which could not possibly have been known under the municipal debt underwriting model

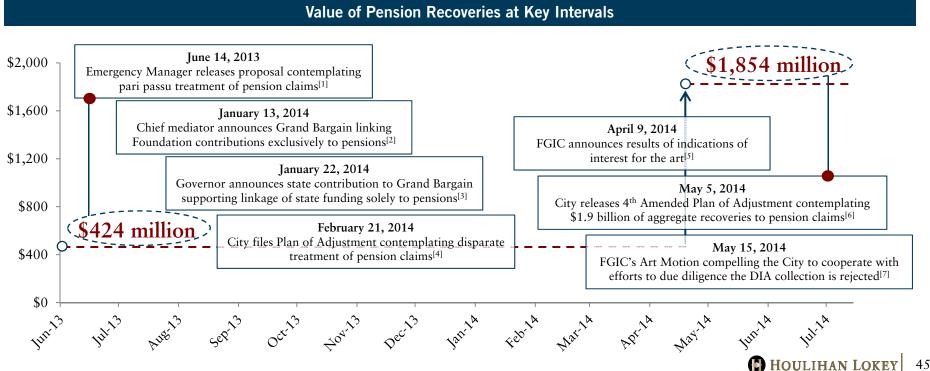
Operational Deficiencies Revealed in Bankruptcy			
DDOT ^[1]	■ High employee absenteeism for bus operations (35% in January 2013) results in poor service and higher costs		
Information Technology Services ^[2] Lack of cross-coordination of 150 contractual employees distributed across 13 departments impedes ability to utilization and eliminate redundancies Poor employee attitude towards maintaining complete records hinders performance evaluation			
Grant Management ^[2]	■ Employees routinely ignore City reporting deadlines and submit inaccurate information		
Planning and Development Department ^[3]	 Low employee morale results in lack of employee focus on broader welfare of City Certain core services employ twice as many people as necessary to perform functions 		
Detroit Police Department ^[4,5]	■ Frequent turnover (five different police chiefs in five years) results in EM acknowledgment of extremely low efficiency (1 hour response time), effectiveness and employee morale		
Detroit Fire Department ^[4,5]	 Staffing and equipment constraints result in as many as 12 of 52 facilities largely inoperational on any given day Extremely slow response time (7 minutes) relative to other cities 		
Emergency Medical Services ^[5]	 Frequently only one-third of City's ambulances in service at any given time Extremely slow response time (15 minutes) relative to other cities 		
Assessor's Office ^[5]	 Lacks of state-required Level IV Assessor and no available candidates due to inadequate compensation Approximately 15,000 parcels per employee versus state recommendation of 4,000 parcels per employee 		
Payroll System ^[5]	 Extremely high cost to process payroll (\$62 per paycheck) relative to comparable entities (\$15 per paycheck) Process is highly manual and prone to human error, including erroneous payments to individuals 		
Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Reporting Systems ^[5]	 Approximately 70% of journal entries are booked manually Outdated financial reporting system is no longer supported by its manufacturer 		



Public Statements Advocating Disparate Treatment

The City's actions put financial creditors at a disadvantage

- The public advocacy of the City for a plan which directs state and private funding exclusively to pensions resulted in a significantly disparate recovery outcome
- An examination of the case history reveals that significant statements and actions favoring pensions over financial creditors preceded substantial improvements in pension recoveries at the expense of financial creditors
 - It is reasonable to assume that these statements enhanced the negotiating leverage of pension representatives and were a key causal variable driving the disparate impairment of financial creditors
- A long history of restructuring plan confirmations in bitterly contentious insolvency proceedings supports the position that a more equitable and balanced Plan negotiation approach can yield a more equitable plan that is nonetheless confirmable





Best Interests Test Defined

- For the purpose of this analysis, I have analyzed the Plan to determine if it satisfies the best interests test, as it must, for the Plan to be confirmable
- In conducting my analysis, I have measured best interests compliance against the standard as it has been defined in three cases^[1]

In re Pierce Cnty. Hous. Auth.

• Definition: According to the Debtor, the best interests of creditors test has been described as a "floor requiring a reasonable effort at payment of creditors by the municipal debtor"

Lorber v. Vista Irr. Dist.

• <u>Definition</u>: According to the Debtor, creditors receive "all they can reasonably expect in the circumstances"

In re Sanitary & Improvement Dist., No. 7

• Definition: According to the Debtor, the best interest of creditors "simply requires the Court to make a determination of whether or not the plan as proposed is better than the [alternative to chapter 9, dismissal of the case]"

Best Interest Compliance – Summary of **Findings**

■ The Plan fails to satisfy the best interests test for the reasons summarized in this section and elaborated upon in the remaining sections of this report

Dismissal Would Force a More Thoughtful Examination of Detroit's Ability to Pay			
Factual Basis	 Outside of bankruptcy, both distressed and non-distressed cities routinely monetize assets as a means of dealing with temporary or more profound financial concerns or constraints The City's Plan embraces a sentiment that the City's assets should be "[maintained] for a better day" by seeking to effect a cram-down of financial creditors in lieu of a more thoughtful monetization of City assets (both core and non-core) to yield higher creditor recoveries^[2] Dismissal of the Plan would force the City to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of its ability to pay, incorporating its legacy balance sheet assets instead of using Chapter 9 to significantly impair only financial creditors Dismissal would also force the City to implement a more comprehensive and effective operational restructuring, thereby generating additional sources of cash flow^[3] 		
Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails the Pierce Cnty. Hous. Auth., Lorber V. Vista Irr. Dist. and Sanitary & Improvement District standards: the Debtor did not make a reasonable effort to repay creditors, creditors could reasonably expect to receive more and the Debtor has failed to show it is better than the alternatives		

Best Interest Compliance – Summary of Findings (cont.)

The Plan Does Not Realize Full (or Realistic) Value for the DIA

	neo Fan (or Roamono, Tanao Ior ano 2011
Factual Basis	 The "Grand Bargain" settlement, as a central feature of the Plan, is flawed in many ways: The actual value of the Grand Bargain is far less than the headline value the City has sought actively to promote The actual value of the Grand Bargain is far less than the market value of the DIA's collection assets The City has failed to explore a more comprehensive range of DIA transactional alternatives The Grand Bargain burdens Detroiters with a large opportunity cost: Because the DIA market value vastly exceeds both the Grand Bargain value and other measures of the DIA's value to the City, it imposes a significant opportunity cost on the City and its creditors Instead of being allowed to monetize collection assets or explore other DIA transactional opportunities, the Grand Bargain accomplishes a form of regional expropriation of the DIA (for the benefit of public and private interests outside the City), thereby denying the City an opportunity to use DIA proceeds to catalyze recovery and settle claims The Grand Bargain fails to resolve fundamental problems with the municipal ownership / funding structure that have plagued the DIA throughout its history and may impose future economic costs on the City
Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails both the Pierce Cnty. Hous. Auth. and Lorber v. Vista Irr. Dist. standards: the Debtor did not make a reasonable effort to repay creditors and creditors could reasonably expect to receive more

Dismissal Will Not Pose an Existential Threat

Dishiissal Will Not 1 osc all Existential Tilleat					
	Factual Basis	 Post dismissal, the City would continue to direct available cash to maintenance of critical services Continued deferral of pension and financial creditor obligations would generate ample operating surplus The City's pre- and post-petition conduct, as well as other real-world examples, illustrate that any period of potential post-dismissal disruption can and would be managed without significant detriment to the City The lack of any catastrophic events in the wake of a Chapter 9 dismissal ensures COPs and other creditors will preserve a claim to the same base level financial recovery in the event the Plan is dismissed The City of Harrisburg, PA offers a case study of a city implementing a more effective financial and operational restructuring after its Chapter 9 petition was rejected 			
	Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails the Sanitary & Improvement District standard: the Debtor has failed to show it is better than the alternatives			

Best Interest Compliance – Summary of Findings (cont.)

Dismissal Will Not Further Deplete the City's Tax Base

Factual Basis	 Detroit's decades-long decline has been well documented and most recent signs suggest the decline has abated to the point where it may have finally reached an inflection point The City is benefiting from a nascent urban infill phenomenon and, more substantively, from the sustained and concerted reinvestment initiatives of the City's private employers The City's private employers are likely to continue advancing their privately-led revitalization initiative both as a defensive measure to protect the value of their large legacy investments and also as an opportunistic investment strategy, whether the bankruptcy is dismissed or not In the event of a dismissal, resolution of the City's financial difficulties could still be achieved quickly by modifying elements of the existing Plan to reflect fair and equitable treatment of financial creditors 			
Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails the Sanitary & Improvement District standard: the Debtor has failed to show it is better than the alternatives			

Dismissal Would Allow for a Continuation of COP Option Value

Dismissar Would Allow	Distrissar Would Allow for a Continuation of Cor Option Value				
Factual Basis	 The effect of the City's Plan will be to forever cap the recovery prospects of the COP creditors at 6% of the value of their claim and eliminate the possibility that they might participate in the City's future economic recovery Certain real-world examples prove it would be more economically advantageous for COP holders to forgo current payment in the interest of preserving the par amount of their claim This concept is further supported by economic theory embedded in widely used and commonly accepted risk pricing models such as Black-Scholes Both the real world experience and the theoretical modeling for creditors in a similar circumstance support dismissal of the Chapter 9 proceeding as the value maximizing outcome compared to a cram-down Plan that caps Class 9 claims at de minimis recovery levels, thereby precluding COP claimants from participating in the City's economic recovery 				
Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails the Sanitary & Improvement District standard: the Debtor has failed to show it is better than the alternatives				

Best Interest Compliance – Summary of Findings (cont.)

Dismissal Will Re-Level the Negotiation Playing Field

Distrissal Will Re-Level the Negotiation I laying I leiu				
Factual Basis	 Subsequent to the City's Chapter 9 filing there have been two significant developments dramatically affecting the negotiating leverage of the COPs The court's eligibility ruling resolved the federalist versus state's rights question pertaining to the status of pensions that existed before the decision – more specifically, the court's ruling decided that pensions are subject to impairment under Chapter 9 like any other contractual obligation Despite the court's ruling, the City nevertheless provided preferential Plan treatment to the pensions Dismissal of the Chapter 9 case would allow COPs to re-engage in negotiation with the City and pension advisors to achieve a more equitable settlement outcome aided by the court's ruling on the unsecured status of the pensions – which would be reinforced by Plan dismissal There are numerous examples of such negotiations yielding efficient and equitable settlement resolutions 			
Best Interests Implications	■ The Plan fails the Sanitary & Improvement District standard: the Debtor has failed to show it is better than the alternatives			



Examination of Ability to Pay

A More Thoughtful Examination of Ability to Pay

Dismissal Would Force a More Thoughtful Examination of Detroit's Ability to Pay

- Outside of bankruptcy, both distressed and non-distressed cities routinely monetize assets as a means of dealing with temporary or more profound financial concerns or constraints
- Because the City's Plan seeks to cram-down financial creditors in lieu of a more comprehensive monetization of City assets, which could yield higher creditor recoveries, a dismissal of the Plan would force the City to conduct a more honest assessment of its ability to pay, incorporating its legacy balance sheet assets instead of using Chapter 9 to significantly impair only financial creditors

Municipalities Have Begun to Focus on Balance Sheet Assets to Support Their Finances

- Historically one of the key tenets underlying the generally strong credit quality in the municipal debt market was the presumption that issuers would use all available resources to repay their financial obligations
- While the commitment clearly extended to the requirement that municipalities raise taxes, in recent years municipalities across the credit spectrum have also focused on balance sheet assets (either implicitly or explicitly) to generate liquidity, finance investments, support credit quality, and in certain distressed circumstances to repay creditors
- Given the increasing use of balance sheet monetization strategies such as public-private partnerships, there is no doubt that if the City's bankruptcy proceeding were dismissed it would be forced to conduct a more thoughtful examination of the wealth of assets on its balance sheet as a source of enhancing creditor recoveries

Several Factors Should Lead to a More Expansive Asset Monetization Process

- Outside of bankruptcy, it is a certainty that creditors would point to at least four key factors supporting efforts leading to more expansive municipal asset monetizations:
- 1. Reliance on Michigan state law;
- 2. The City's recent pre- and post-petition conduct;
- 3. Recent municipal market precedent; and
- 4. The significant value of the City's major assets

Recent Municipal Market Precedent

- It is important to recognize that exploring municipal asset monetizations as a means of dealing with financial distress isn't unique
- In assessing the adequacy of Detroit's asset monetization efforts, I examined recent significant asset monetizations for municipal and other government entities across the credit spectrum

Muni Asset Monetization Research – Summary Conclusions

- There are numerous examples where both core and non-core assets have been monetized (particularly among stressed or distressed municipalities)
- Monetization strategies include both P3s and outright sales
- P3 transaction volumes (wherein municipalities cede a majority of an asset's value under a long-term lease and concession agreement, but maintain asset ownership) have increased
 - o "The increasingly complex nature of our national challenges, along with recent shifts in economic and social forces, are creating incentives for government and business to collaborate more frequently and in new ways that go well beyond traditional infrastructure investments"[1]

Deloitte University Press

Detail on use of proceeds is often difficult to ascertain, but the popularity of these transactions among distressed municipalities suggests a trend toward reliance on municipal balance sheet assets outside of bankruptcy to bolster municipal liquidity – and implicitly municipal debt service capacity

Significant Recent Municipal Monetizations Transactions*					
Municipality	Asset	Transaction Type	Deal Size**		
	■ Incinerator	■ Sale	■ \$130 million		
Harrisburg, PA ^[2]	■ Parking	■ P3	■ \$270 million		
	■ City artwork	■ Sale	■ \$4 million		
Allentown, PA ^[3]	■ Water / wastewater system	■ P3	■ \$211 million		
Indianapolis, IN ^[4,5]	■ Water / wastewater system	■ Sale	■ \$425 million		
IIV. ',°	■ Parking	■ P3	■ \$20 million		
Chicago, IL ^[6]	■ Parking	■ P3	■ \$1.2 billion		
New York City, NY ^[7]	Office buildings	■ Sale	■ \$250 million		
California ^[8]	Office buildings	■ Sale-leaseback	■ \$2.3 billion		
Arizona ^[9]	Publically-owned buildings	■ Sale-leaseback	■ \$1.0 billion		
Hercules, CA ^[10]	■ Municipal utility	■ Sale	■ \$10 million		

Further detail is provided in Appendix D

Excludes any future revenue sharing consideration

Reliance on Michigan State Law

- Michigan's EM legislation provides significant and very specific power to explore and effect monetizations of municipal assets
- Specifically, these powers are set forth in Public Act 436, which provide for the following:

Public Act 436: City Asset Monetization Powers[11]

The EM may "sell, lease, convey, assign, or otherwise use or transfer the assets, liabilities, functions, or responsibilities of the local government, provided the use or transfer of assets, liabilities, functions, or responsibilities for this purpose does not endanger the health, safety, or welfare of residents of the local government or unconstitutionally impair a bond, note, security, or uncontested legal obligation of the local government."

■ As indicated by the excerpts below from a FGIC internal report, these powers were explicitly referenced and relied upon by FGIC in making its decision to insure the issuance of the City's COP obligations

FGIC Asset-Related Underwriting Considerations[12]

- "We believe the likelihood of Detroit filing for bankruptcy is remote. Michigan has statutes in place that are designed to provide safeguards in case a local government is running into a fiscal crisis. An appointed EFM has significant powers to manage the city's finances. Several cities that were in fiscal distress in recent years have utilized an EFM to restore their finances without requiring a bankruptcy avenue."
- "The emergency financial manager has broad and sweeping powers, including the power to sell or otherwise use the assets of the local government unit to meet past or current obligations so long it does not endanger the public health, safety or welfare of the residents and subject to any charter or other restrictions."
- The EM asset monetization powers are also consistent with the more traditional creditor protections established and commonly accepted in U.S. bankruptcy law that preclude debtors (both individual and corporate) from shielding assets in an effort to defraud creditors
- Because municipal asset monetizations are often politically unpopular, there is a moral hazard whereby cities may be tempted to seek Federal Court protection / sanction to implement an asset protection scheme to the detriment of creditors
- The Michigan EM legislation is tailor made to avoid such an aggressive interpretation of the Best Interests provisions in Chapter 9 and would allow for the City to conduct a more open, honest and effective asset monetization initiative as an integral component of reaching a comprehensive creditor settlement agreement

Overview of Detroit Asset Sales

- The City has historically sold assets to fund its annual budget and repay creditors. Furthermore, the Emergency Manager has repeatedly maintained that all of Detroit's assets remain "on the table" as part of the City's restructuring process
 - Despite past precedent and the Emergency Manager's continued verbal indications, the City's restructuring plan fails to capture the value of Detroit's numerous legacy assets in almost any meaningful way

Timeline of City Actions & Commentary on Asset Monetizations

2014 2005 3 1

- 1. October 2005 Detroit's Fiscal Analysis Director releases report analyzing the potential securitization of the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel [13]
- 2. April 2006 City approves sale of City-owned parking garage to the Greektown Casino for \$32 million. Proceeds from the sale will be used to repay bond debt[14]
- 3. April 2007 Detroit's Fiscal Analysis Director issues recommendations on proposed sale of approximately \$31 million of City-owned property^[15]
- September 2010 McKinsey releases report assessing potential P3 transactions for Detroit's numerous legacy assets. The report identifies DWSD, the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, Coleman A. Young Municipal Airport, the DIA and Belle Isle as assets for "immediate [P3] consideration" [16]
- September 2012 Detroit's Fiscal Analysis Director issues memo in favor of proposed Belle Isle lease with state of Michigan^[17]
- March 2013 Newly appointed Emergency Manager Kevyn Orr states that "everything is on the table" in response to a question regarding potential asset sales[18]
- 7. <u>Iune 2013</u> The Emergency Manager releases his Proposal for Creditors identifying "generat[ing] value from City assets where it is appropriate to do so" as a key objective of Detroit's financial restructuring
 - The Proposal lists DWSD, the DIA, City-owned land, the City's parking operations, the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and Joe Louis Arena, among other assets, as potentially saleable assets^[19]
- 8. November 2013 Michigan Emergency Loan Board approves 30-year Belle Isle lease with City which will allow City to avoid approximately \$5 million of annual operating costs^[20]
- 9. March 2014 City discloses that it has retained DESMAN Associates to assess potential sale-lease transaction or other monetization of Detroit's parking assets[21]

Examination of Ability to Pay

Potential City Asset Monetization Opportunities

■ The table below highlights some of the assets owned by the City of Detroit that could potentially be monetized to fund operations or repay creditors

Asset	Description			
Detroit Institute of Arts	■ The Detroit Institute of Arts is one of the largest municipally-owned museums in the country, with a 66,000-piece art collection valued at several billion dollars			
City-Owned Land	 The City owns approximately 22 square miles of land and other real estate assets obtained with City funds or through the tax lien foreclosure process These assets consist of thousands of discrete real estate parcel holdings with a dated "last transaction" aggregate property value assessment in excess of \$1 billion, per the City's disclosures 			
Detroit Water and Sewerage Department	 The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department serves more than 40% of the state of Michigan's population over a service area of approximately 1,000 square miles. It is the third largest provider of water and wastewater treatment services in the U.S. The system generates positive free cash flow and does not receive property tax subsidies from the City 			
Coleman A. Young Airport	 A. Young Coleman A. Young International Airport is a 263-acre general aviation airport located within and operated by the City Approximately 225 corporate and private flights originate from or terminate at the airport daily 			
Detroit-Windsor Tunnel	2 million vehicles pass through the tunnel annually			
Parking Operations The City's Municipal Parking Department ("MPD") manages nine parking garages containing a total of spaces, and two public parking lots together containing 1,240 spaces The City owns certain of these parking facilities; others are owned by the Detroit Building Authority MPD also operates 3,404 on-street metered parking spaces; tickets are collected through a private vendor				
Joe Louis Arena	■ Joe Louis Arena is an indoor arena located in downtown Detroit, Michigan and is the home to the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League. Completed in 1979, the 20,058 seat arena is Detroit's largest indoor venue and regularly hosts professional sports, college hockey, concerts, ice shows, circuses and other entertainment			

Examination of Ability to Pay

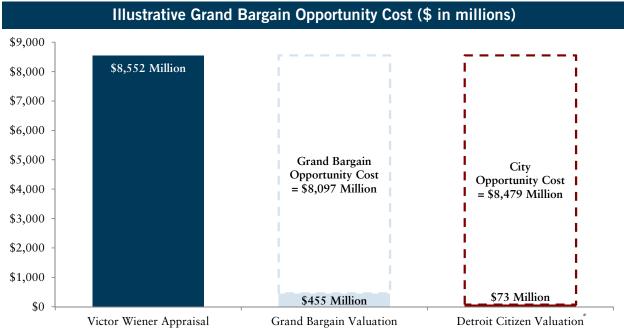
Significant Value of City's Major Assets

- The City could generate significantly more value from certain asset categories than contemplated under the current Plan
- Under the Plan, the City raises only \$455 million of value for the DIA assets, which is the sum total of City balance sheet related creditor recoveries*
- Conservative estimates of potential value realization for the other major City asset categories suggest these City-owned assets could collectively generate multiple billions of incremental distributable value for the benefit of the City and its creditors

Incremental Plan Value Potential				
Asset	Value Realization Under Plan	Potential Value Realization	Potential Incremental Value	
DIA	■ \$455 million*	■ Victor Wiener's appraisal indicates a value of <u>\$8.6 billion</u> may be realized by pursuing full monetization of the DIA collection ^[22]	\$8.1 billion	
DWSD	■ Pending / TBD	 City advisor Miller Buckfire maintains substantial value exists in DWSD beyond value of existing debt and CIP / capex requirements Process run in highly politicized environment may have compromised value realization Value potential remains substantial but is unknown 	?	
Land	■ None	 Substantial opportunity exists to realize land and real estate value Requires resolution of current City / county operational impediments and implementation of a strategic plan Source of unknown but potentially significant intermediate and longer term value realization 	?	
Other	■ None	■ Significant value may be realized from the numerous City-owned legacy assets that the Plan fails to utilize, including (i) Coleman A. Young International Airport, (ii) the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, (iii) Joe Louis Arena and (iv) the City parking structures, among others	?	
Total			\$8.1 billion +	

Incremental Art Value

- On a present value basis, the distributable value the City expects to realize from the art under the proposed Plan is approximately \$455 million
- The DIA's \$8.6 billion in value indicated by Victor Wiener's appraisal suggests that \$8.1 billion in incremental value could be realized through a full monetization of the art^[22]
- While the City contends that litigation might encumber the sale of certain assets, and litigation costs would deduct from incremental distributable proceeds:
 - I find it unlikely these costs would come close to mitigating the incremental value the City might realize from its assets
 - I note that the estimated City professional fees for the entire Chapter 9 proceeding are projected to be in excess of \$100 million^[23]



See following section for explanation of calculation

Incremental DWSD Value

- The amount of DWSD system value in excess of the approximately \$5.5 billion in DWSD debt and the projected system CIP / capex requirements is effectively City equity available for use by the City to provide incremental recoveries to creditors
- From public disclosure, the process run by City advisors was highly politicized and appeared to be flawed in certain critical respects:

Preliminary DWSD System Value Realization Impediments^[24]

- 1. Highly publicized concerns over magnitude of DWSD capex requirements
- 2. Highly publicized concerns over system operational and cost controls
- 3. An apparent one-off negotiating strategy with a potential regional authority that failed to maximize competitive tension by soliciting indications of interest from other parties too late in the process
- At this point the value maximizing strategy would appear to be bolstering DWSD management, addressing operational and cost control concerns and substantiating system capex needs
- Dismissal of the Plan will actually provide needed and helpful incentive to address these impediments to value realization in the near term and allow the City to realize full and fair value for the system under a more organized process conducted in the intermediate timeframe
- Compared to the present DWSD-related creditor distributions under the Plan, which have been significantly compromised for the reasons indicated, there is a reasonable creditor expectation that DWSD value realization on Plan dismissal will be greatly enhanced
- The DWSD is a marquee regional infrastructure asset that would command highly competitive valuation interest from a growing universe of would-be acquirers as an alternative to a regional sewer water authority

Additional Land Value Details

- While the City ascribes minimal value to its land holdings, the intermediate and long-term value realization prospects for these assets are significant, notwithstanding the rehabilitation costs and discontinuous (i.e. patchwork) nature of City-owned land
- The City owns approximately 22 square miles of land and other real estate assets obtained with City funds or through the tax lien foreclosure process. These assets consist of thousands of discrete real estate parcel holdings with a dated "last transaction" aggregate property value assessment in excess of \$1 billion, per the City's disclosures
 - According to City records, the last sale value of real estate assets that the City owns as a result of foreclosing on various properties is approximately \$720 million. [25] Furthermore, the City is able to foreclose on additional properties with total aggregate assessed and taxable values of approximately \$510 million and \$390 million, respectively [26]
- Unfortunately, City property values have plummeted and these estimates likely overestimate City property values by a wide margin, particularly factoring in blight remediation costs
- However, because Detroit remains an important regional hub for manufacturing, logistics, technology and other industries, the City's rehabilitation will drive longer term value appreciation for the City's vast land holdings
- Recent home sales suggest a prospective resurgence in property values that could further increase value realization, substantiating the possibility that significant long-term value may be potentially realized in connection with the City's real estate holdings
 - In May 2014, a Detroit home sold at auction for \$135,000, marking the first time that a winning bid exceeded the \$100,000 threshold^[27]. An additional 30 homes have been sold for approximately \$2 million^[28]
 - Also in May, Mayor Duggan announced that auctions have been expanded to include more neighborhoods in order to meet high demand. More than 6.000 people have registered for the auction since the City began the effort^[28]
 - ➤ The administration plans to sell an additional 300 homes by the end of 2014^[29]
- By remedying structural impediments and implementing a coordinated property value realization strategy, City-owned real estate is a source of material value recovery

City-Owned Real Estate (\$ in millions)				
		Last Sale Amount		
City-Owned Properties Obtained Through Foreclosure		\$720.6		
	Current Taxable Value	Current Assessment		
Properties City Can Foreclose On	\$389.9	\$512.2		
	Value Esimate (Low)	Value Esimate (High)		
Total City-Owned Real Estate	\$1,110.5	\$1,232.8		

Property values presented above do not reflect any potential tax payments owed to Wayne County and may represent a significant overstatement of market value for reasons indicated herein

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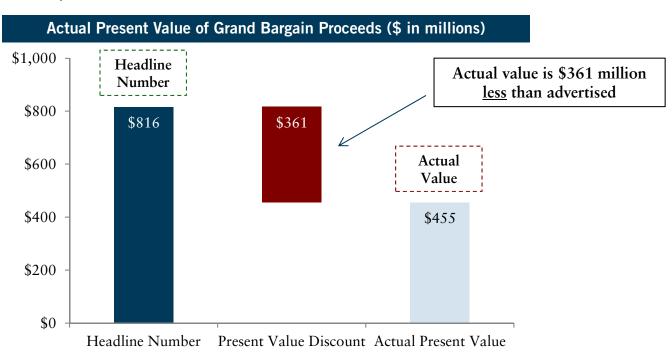
Does the Plan Realize Full Value For DIA Proceeds?

Is the Grand Bargain Value Maximizing?

- Under the Plan, the City-owned art collection is the one asset that is being monetized for the benefit of certain creditors
- A crucial question is whether the monetization transaction (dubbed the "Grand Bargain") maximizes the value of the art
- In attempting to answer this question, my analysis falls into four primary categories:
 - I. The value of the proposed "Grand Bargain" transaction
 - II. The actual value of the museum
 - III. The viability and impact of the transaction on the City
 - IV. Other issues and considerations

Value of the Grand Bargain

- The City has aggressively promoted the Grand Bargain transaction as providing \$816 million dollars in proceeds for the benefit of Detroit's creditors
- Further examination reveals that proceeds of two components of the transaction the \$366 million Foundation contribution and the \$100 million DIA contribution – are distributed over 20 years, whereas the \$350 million State settlement component has already been discounted under the Plan to \$195 million, using a 6.75% discount rate
 - When applying that same 6.75% discount rate to the Foundation contribution and DIA contribution, the aggregate present value discount to the City's "headline" number of \$816 million is \$361 million (a 44% reduction)
- Consequently, for purposes of determining whether the Grand Bargain maximizes value for the City's art, the applicable Grand Bargain value threshold is actually \$455 million, as illustrated below



Actual Museum Value

- As a municipally owned and funded museum (a unique ownership and funding structure among major U.S. museums), the DIA's value and claim on public resources have been a contentious issue throughout the museum's history
- To assess the actual value of the museum, I have completed the following:
 - A solicitation of third party indications of interest in acquiring, 1. lending against or otherwise purchasing some beneficial interest in all or a portion of the DIA's collection assets
 - A review of the Christie's appraisal for a portion of the DIA collection 2. assets
 - A review of the DIA's most recent survey information and other DIA 3. produced data potentially relevant to the broader economic value of the museum and its assets
 - 4. • A review of the Grand Bargain proposal and relevant legislation
 - **5.** • A literature review of various museum valuation methodologies

Does the Plan Realize Full Value For DIA Proceeds?

Actual Museum Value – Houlihan Lokey Solicitation Process

- In an effort to determine the value that interested parties might place on the DIA collection, I conducted a solicitation of potentially interested parties
- The process was conducted in manner consistent with other similar processes I have run in numerous other professional engagements^[1]

Key Process Observations

Range of Competitive Interest

- Outreach process confirmed interest from a broad range of parties
- Interested parties fell into four primary categories; (i) alternative asset investors; (ii) private collectors; (iii) art intermediaries; and (iv) museums and museum authorities

Level of Competitive Interest

- High degree of competitive interest
- Number of parties willing to advance formal indications of interest ("IOIs") would greatly exceed the four indications received if there were constructive process engagement by the City and the DIA
- Interested parties declining to advance formal IOIs expressed confusion / concern over City's "flip-flop" on potential third party transactional proposals
 - o Interested parties cited City's initial apparent receptivity to third party proposals and later hostility

Transaction Options

• Broad range of potential transactions available (e.g., art loan, limited deaccessioning, expansive deaccessioning, strategic partnership)

Summary Process Related Value Conclusion

- \$1.75 billion average valuation of bids received represents minimum value expectation
- Total value realization for DIA collection in open auction process would be much higher
- Range of transactional opportunities suggest museum could be preserved as vital cultural asset while generating more than \$1 billion dollars in incremental value for the City and its creditors

Actual Museum Value – Alternative Valuation Perspectives

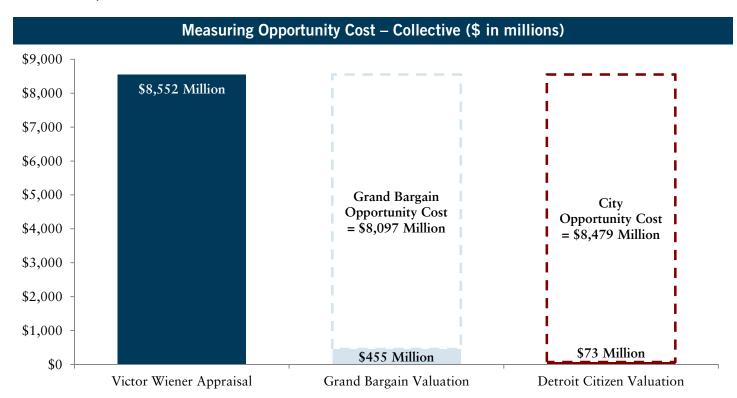
Tri-County Millage Support – Implied Museum Valuation

- Another perspective on DIA valuation is the Tri-County millage support for the DIA, which can be viewed as a Willingness to Pay (or "WTP") valuation of the museum as a whole
 - In effect, the millage support can be viewed as the value the citizens of Detroit ascribe to keeping the museum
- The WTP and closely related Contingent Value ("CV") valuation methodologies have broad support in the academic, legal, financial and government communities as preferred valuation approaches for cultural institutions such as the DIA (see Appendix F for additional detail)^[2]
- Because the Tri-County millage support for the DIA is scheduled to terminate in 2023, I have used an expected value approach assigning a 50% probability to perpetual millage support at the current \$23 million per year level
- Because City residents comprise 18% of the Tri-County population, the implied DIA valuation within the City of Detroit is \$73 million

Tri-County Resident Valuation of DIA									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual Millage Cash Flow	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$23.0
Discount Factor	1.00	0.95	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.68
Present Value	\$23.0	\$21.9	\$20.9	\$19.9	\$18.9	\$18.0	\$17.2	\$16.3	\$15.6
NPV of Millage Cash Flow	\$171.7								
Terminal Value Calculation									
Discount Rate	5%								
Expected Probability of Renewal	50%								
Terminal Value	\$230.0								
Total NPV and Terminal Value	\$401.7								
Detroit Residents in Tri-County	18%								
Detroit Resident									
Valuation of DIA	\$72.9							•	

Grand Bargain Opportunity Cost - Collective

- Compared to other indications of value for the DIA, the Grand Bargain imposes a large opportunity cost on the City and its creditors
- Both the Grand Bargain and the citizens of Detroit place a value on the DIA collection that is over \$8 billion dollars less than Victor Wiener's appraisal for the DIA collection
- To put that opportunity cost in perspective, the value differential represents more than 8 times the City's entire reinvestment budget for the next 10 years



Grand Bargain Opportunity Cost - Individual

- Just as the Grand Bargain can be measured on a collective basis, it can also be disaggregated and measured as an imposition of cost against individual pensioners or residents
- As illustrated, because these constituencies would be compelled to accept the Grand Bargain in lieu of a fair market value realization, an individual market cost can be calculated
- The data below reveal that by rejecting market value realization for the City's art assets:
 - The cost to each Detroit pensioner is \$249,712
 - The cost to every man, woman and child in the City is \$11,543

Measuring Opportunity Cost – Individual			
Constituency	Opportunity Cost per Person		
	Grand Bargain Valuation	\$14,032	
Per Pension Claimant*[3]	Victor Wiener Appraisal	\$263,743	
	Pension Claimant Opportunity Cost	\$249,712	
	Grand Bargain Valuation	\$649	
Per City Resident**	Victor Wiener Appraisal	\$12,192	
	Detroit Resident Opportunity Cost	\$11,543	

Reflects all 32,427 individuals entitled to benefits under the PFRS or GRS pension plans

Reflects 2012 Detroit population of 701,475

Does the Plan Realize Full Value For DIA Proceeds?

Valuation Disconnect – Explanatory Variables

- One possible reason for the comparatively large differential between the market value of the City's art collection, and the value of either the Grand Bargain or the value ascribed by Detroit residents, is the comparatively low DIA user rate among Detroiters
- As illustrated, when the annual per capita millage costs are compared to similar metrics for art museums, several observations are immediately apparent
 - 1. The implied willingness-to-pay ("WTP") for the museum among Detroit residents is far less than similar WTP measures for residents in other cities, suggesting it is not the essential or core cultural asset the City contends
 - 2. There is an observable positive correlation between WTP and museum user rates

Contingent Valuation Summary Comparison				
Subject Museum(s) / Catchment Area	Average WTP	Average User Rate	Description	
Detroit Institute of Arts (Detroit Tri-County Area)	\$6.05	1 1%	■ Millage per annum approved by Detroit Tri-County area	
Bolton's Museum Services (Bolton, U.K.) ^[4]	■ \$36.06°	■ 40% ^{**}	 Economic valuation of Bolton's three museums commissioned by Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council and conducted by Jura Consultants in 2005 Valuation estimated total annual value of museums to users and non-users to be approximately £4.5 million in aggregate 	
National Sculpture Museum (Valladolid, Spain) ^[5]	\$49.18 *	■ 78%	 Economic valuation based on the general Valladolid public's willingness-to pay to preserve and maintain the museum 	
Quebec Museums (Quebec, Canada) ^[6]	\$7.33 *	23 %***	 Assessment of value of museums to Quebec residents Valuation based on willingness-to-pay to support Quebec-area museums for residents 18 years of age and over 	
Napoli Musei Aperti (Naples, Italy) ^[7]	\$11.94	57%	 Assessment of value of a collection of local cultural, historic and artistic monuments to the general Naples public 	
General Art Patronage in the State of Kentucky ^[8]	\$19.30 ****	■ 48%	 Assessment of value of the arts to average Kentucky household Estimated mean willingness-to-pay to avoid 50% decline in arts performances to be \$24.31 among Kentucky householders 	

Comparison of per capita millage to other WTP and CV results is not, strictly speaking, methodologically appropriate but is nonetheless directionally appropriate and accurate Note: Figure adjusted to USD



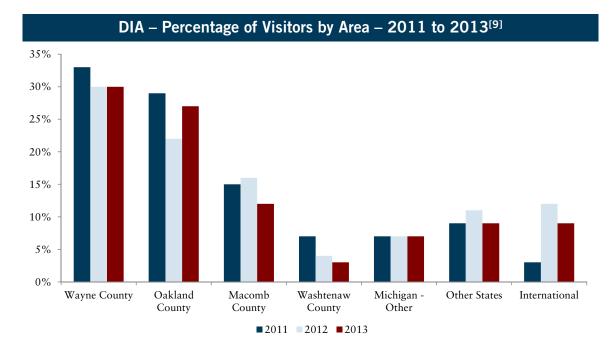
^{* *} Reflects approximately 83,000 users among total catchment area adult population of 208,000

Assumes percentage of Quebec visitors for all Quebec museums is equal to the percentage of Quebec visitors for the Musée de la civilisation

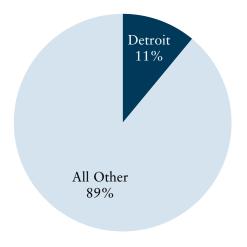
Reflects \$24.31 mean WTP, grossed up to reflect 100% decline in performance and divided by average Kentucky household size of 2.5

Valuation Disconnect – Explanatory Variables (cont.)

- The vast majority of visitors to the DIA are from the greater Detroit Tri-County area rather than the City itself
- Although Detroit residents are not separately segmented in the specific illustration provided in the 2013 DIA Visitor Engagement Survey Report (as they are part of the Wayne County), the Detroit resident visitor percentage of 11% is set forth separately in the following text commentary:
 - "The percentage of Detroit residents (11%) among the overall museum audience is consistent with previous Spring periods"
- One troubling concern is that the Grand Bargain imposes a substantial opportunity cost on Detroiters and confers a benefit on a disproportionately suburban user constituency
- The cost-benefit asymmetry is striking and raises a legitimate question as to whether the Grand Bargain is a type of cultural expropriation at the expense of Detroiters



DIA – Percentage of Visitors from Detroit^[9]



Deaccessioning – Challenging the Taboo

- Deaccessioning, or the permanent removal and sale of a work of art from a museum's collection, has recently come under increasing scrutiny as museums have generated significant controversy by considering the sale of collection items to fund operating costs rather than the acquisition of other works of art
- Professional associations such as the Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD) and the American Alliance of Museums (AAM) expressly forbid this practice (which includes the payment of creditors) in their code of ethics and threaten violators with sanctions that include the suspension of art loans, shared exhibits and other collaborations with other museums, penalties that could force ostracized museums to cancel shows and lose substantial patronage^[10,11]
 - Because of the significant clout that these associations hold in the art community, most museums adhere to these "suggested" guidelines in their collections management policies rather than risk alienation
- These deaccessioning policies have at times inspired controversy and been criticized as being overly inflexible even in extenuating circumstances, such as situations where a museum would otherwise be forced to close entirely (as was the case of the Delaware Art Museum and, to a lesser extent, the National Academy Museum)
- Other institutions have argued that the proceeds, though not directly used to acquire art, are going to equally worthwhile causes which have been determined by board members to be in the best interest of the institution in question
 - For example, following the AAMD's censure of the Maier Museum of Art at Randolph College, the college responded that the Maier is not a member of the AAMD and is thus not subject to its jurisdiction. Furthermore, its board members have a fiduciary obligation to preserve Randolph College as an educational institution^[12]

Deaccessioning Policies of Select Professional Museum Associations

"The disposal of collections through sale, trade or research activities is solely for the advancement of the museum's mission. Proceeds from the sale of nonliving collections are to be used consistent with the established standards of the museum's discipline, but in no event shall they be used for anything other than acquisition or direct care of collections."

> American Alliance of Museums Ethics, Standards and Best Practices

"In accordance with the AAMD's policy on deaccessioning and disposal, the director must not dispose of accessioned works of art in order to provide funds for purposes other than acquisitions of works of art for the collection."

> Association of Art Museum Directors Professional Practices in Art Museums

Summary of Select Art Monetizations

- Despite the AAMD's generally oppositional stance against deaccessioning, I have found recent situations where deaccessionings or deaccessioning like transactions have occurred or are in the process of occurring
 - These situations are summarized below. Additional detail on each transaction is provided in Appendix G

Institution	Deaccessioned Works	Proceeds	Use of Proceeds	Outcome / Reaction
Delaware Art Museum	"Isabella and the Pot of Basil" (William Holman Hunt) and 3 additional works to be disclosed (pending)	■ \$30 million (expected)	 Repay \$19.8 million bond issuance Replenish museum endowment 	 "Isabella" sold for \$4.9 million AAMD issued immediate sanctions while AAM voted unanimously to remove accreditation
Maier Museum of Art at Randolph College	 "Men of the Docks" (George Bellows) and "Trovador" (Rufino Tamayo) 2 additional works (pending) 	\$33 million (with incremental \$3- \$5 million if additional pending works are sold)	Fund school endowmentSupport operating budget	 AAMD censure following initial 2008 sale of "Trovador" AAMD sanction following 2014 sale of "Men of the Docks"
Fisk University	■ 101 piece collection donated to the University by Georgia O'Keeffe	■ \$30 million in exchange for a 50% ownership stake	Fund school endowmentSupport operating budget	 Deal finalized in 2011 by Tennessee Supreme Court after a legal battle with the O'Keeffe estate
Field Museum	■ 31 piece 19 th century Western art collection by George Catlin	■ \$17 million	Fund future acquisitionsSupport staff salaries	 Collection sold to private party in 2004 Sotheby's auction
Rose Art Museum at Brandeis University	■ Entire 7,000 piece Rose Art Museum collection	■ Collection valued at \$350 million	Fund school endowmentSupport operating budget	 Group of museum donors/overseers filed lawsuit in 2009 to prevent a sale Brandeis settled the case in 2011
National Academy Museum	 "Scene on the Magdalene" (Frederic Edwin Church) and "Mt. Mansfield" (Sanford Robinson Gifford) 	■ \$13.5 million	 Renovation and painting conservation to allow more collection pieces to be exhibited Fund contingency reserve 	 AAMD sanction (lifted after twenty months following overhaul of academy's governance structure and fundraising procedures) Five year probation to expire in 2015
Thomas Jefferson University	■ "The Gross Clinic" (Thomas Eakins)	■ \$68 million	Fund school endowmentSupport operating budget	 Sold to two Philadelphia museums after the University provided local institutions the opportunity to match the National Gallery of Art's offer
Fresno Metropolitan Museum	■ Sale of entire collection	■ Undisclosed but artwork value estimated at \$3 to \$6 million	■ Repay creditors	 All assets liquidated following steep operational and financial difficulties
Louvre	 Art loan of 200-300 pieces over 10-year period to new museum in Abu Dhabi 	■ \$247 million for art loan (with additional \$1 billion for branding rights, exhibitions, management advice and other considerations)	■ N/A	 Deal has drawn criticism from art and academic communities, but not formal censure/sanctions from AAMD or other associations

Other Relevant Observations – Undercurrent of **Deaccessioning Support**

■ Although the campaign to support the Grand Bargain has been effective, important views from a range of sources have legitimized calls for a more thoughtful and balanced approach

	Arguments For De	accessioning
Argument	Rationale	Public Commentary
Substantial Monetization Value	 Detroit's artwork could be readily monetized to provide meaningful cash flow for the benefit of the City's reinvestment initiatives, retirees and financial creditors 	■ "The Detroit Institute of Arts (DIA) is the second largest municipally owned museum in the United States and contains an encyclopedic art collection worth over one billion dollars." – Irvin Corley, 2003-2004 Budget Analysis, City of Detroit
Non-Core Asset	 Art is not essential to the City's critical functions, particularly in comparison to assets used to provide services such as pensions, police, water, transportation or healthcare. Proceeds from the deaccessioning would be used in part to fund these essential services 	 "Let's get real: What sort of message would it send to current and future residents—not to mention current and future bondholders—if Detroit refuses to put everything on the table? You can't eat the DIA's "Still Life With Fruit, Vegetables, and Dead Game," no matter how well-rendered" – Nick Gillespie, The Daily Beast^[13] "From a fiduciary point of view, [the Emergency Manager] has to give fair notice that these are assets of the city. It's about what's good for the citizens and the publicI'm letting Kevyn do his job as a practical matter." – Rick Snyder, Michigan Governor^[14]
Increased Public Viewership Elsewhere	■ If the art were sold to a public museum with greater viewership, such as the Getty Museum or the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it would be exposed to and enjoyed by a larger audience, thereby increasing its cultural value	"Great artworks shouldn't be held hostage by a relatively unpopular museum in a declining region. The cause of art would be better served if they were sold to institutions in growing cities where museum attendance is more substantial and the visual arts are more appreciated than they've ever been in Detroit." – Virginia Postrel, Bloomberg ^[15]
Limited Deaccessioning or Alternative Monetization	■ The City could potentially deaccession artwork comprising substantial economic value while still retaining a substantial and culturally relevant collection. Additionally, the City could monetize artwork without directly selling any artwork	 "We would like to highlight five potential alternatives [to a sale]: (1) the use of art as collateral for a loan; (2) leasing the art to a partnership museum; (3) creation of a "masterpiece trust"; (4) sale and permanent loan or gift to DIA; and (5) a traveling exhibition."

Other Relevant Observations – Undercurrent of Deaccessioning Support (cont.)

- Even the Emergency Manager originally maintained that all assets, including the artwork of the DIA, were "on the table" as part of a comprehensive restructuring dialogue and that he had a fiduciary responsibility to explore all value realization scenarios in order to develop a solution that made sense for all of the City's stakeholders
 - In the context of higher value alternatives, the Emergency Manager's comment on fiduciary responsibility appears inconsistent with the City's Plan

Timeline of City Commentary on Sale of DIA Assets

March 2014 May 2013 9

- May 24, 2013 EM spokesman Bill Nowling tells Detroit Free Press that DIA could face exposure to creditors in event of Chapter 9 filing, acknowledging that creditors can "really force the issue" and that art "is an asset of the City to a certain degree [and]...we've got a responsibility to rationalize all the assets of the City" [18]
- June 2013 Christie's officials visit DIA at request of the EM's office. Nowling states that there was not a formal contract at that time between the City and the auction house^[19]
- August 5, 2013 Christie's formal engagement to appraise portion of DIA collection is announced. In a statement, Orr says that the City "must know the current value of all its assets, including the City-owned collection at the DIA" and that Christie's will advise the City on "non-sale alternatives" for realizing value from the collection (i.e., long-term loans or other sharing agreements with other art institutions)[20]
- August 29, 2013 Orr states in deposition that although there are no specific plans to liquidate art "or any other asset in particular," deaccessioning remains a possibility, maintaining that "what I have said when I first took this job, and continue to say, [is that] all options are on the table" [21]
- October 3, 2013 Speaking at the Detroit Economic Club luncheon, Orr reiterates his "fiduciary obligation to account for all the assets of Detroit" as well as his obligation to act unilaterally to "come up with a solution that makes sense both for the City and for the creditors" if other parties are unable to do so on their own^[22]
 - In his remarks, Orr stresses need for balanced resolution, imploring that desire to preserve institution be weighed against needs of retirees who are struggling to afford basic necessities like food and housing
 - Orr also discloses that approximately 35,000 pieces of collection are owned "free and clear" by the City with "no bequest or limitation on them." Most of that art, Orr said, was purchased in 1920s and '30s with tax dollars^[23]
- December 18, 2013 Christie's limited appraisal valuing only 4% of total DIA collection is publically distributed
- January 13, 2014 Detroit's chief mediator announces a DIA settlement involving \$330 million in commitments from consortium of Foundations^[24]
- February 21, 2014 City files first Plan of Adjustment which contemplates DIA assets remaining in the City in perpetuity in exchange for \$[816] million of nominal consideration
- March 25, 2014 Orr, acknowledging that title to art is owned by the City "period, full stop," concedes that issue of DIA deaccessioning—"a yard sale of DIA art"—would stand front and center if the Grand Bargain were to fail^[25]

Other Relevant Observations – Museum Valuation Methodologies

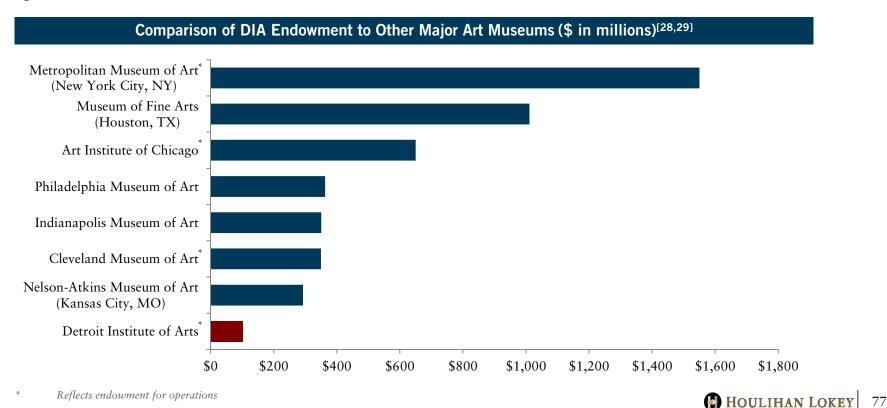
- Supporters of the DIA have made the argument that preservation of the museum's collection is an essential or critically important part of the City's long-term recovery prospects
- In an effort to assess the legitimacy of these claims, I conducted a review of various efforts to assess the value of culture and cultural institutions
- More specifically, my review focused on finding and analyzing specific instances where a municipal art museum was valued ideally for the purpose of guiding public policy decision making with respect to future investment in and administration of the museum
- My research revealed a number of highly relevant observations:

Museum Valuation Observations^[2,26]

- 1. The conundrum of proving value in a way that can be understood by public policy decision makers is not unique to the DIA
- 2. A number of art institutions have used various valuation methodologies to value art museums in cities around the world
- 3. The resulting valuations are being used to guide municipal investment decisions in the institutions
- 4. Contingent valuation approaches (such as the WTP valuation previously developed in this report) are emerging as the prevailing or "right" methodological approach to valuing a museum such as the DIA (see Appendix F for additional detail)
- 5. Economic impact analyses tend to be more appropriate for events (such as the Detroit Auto Show) rather than museums which typically fail to bring a large influx of non-resident visitors to a community
 - The analysis is particularly inappropriate for the DIA, which attracts a small non-resident visitor population and lacks surrounding attractions where a multiplier spending effect can occur (see Appendix F)

The Grand Bargain Doesn't Fix the Problem

- Jeffrey Abt's authoritative history of the DIA, Museum on the Verge, offers an extended treatise on how public funding of the DIA's operating expenditures has undercut the DIA's efforts to raise a sizeable private endowment fund – a critical stabilizing factor for more financially successful art museums^[27]
- Unfortunately, the Grand Bargain continues an uncertain public funding status for the DIA, with the Tri-County millage for DIA operating support lapsing in 8 years, no assurance of any public financial support beyond its expiration, and the DIA compelled to commit \$100 million of Grand Bargain contributions (money it could have used to supplement deficit endowment fund)
- While the Grand Bargain would transfer ownership of DIA assets from the City to public trust, legally precluding the City from monetizing the assets, it fails to solve the public funding problem and may subject the City to a potentially sizable future public funding burden





Dismissal Will Not Pose an Existential Threat

Will COP and other Creditors Receive Any Recovery if the Plan is Dismissed?

Dismissal Will Not Pose an Existential Threat

- The Debtor's professionals depict a bleak scenario of universally suboptimal outcomes if the Chapter 9 case is dismissed. The depiction is wrong
- The Debtor would essentially continue functioning as it has during the bankruptcy proceeding with no imminent threat of fiscal or civic collapse

Continued Deferral of Financial Creditor Obligations Would Generate Ample Operating Surplus

• Post dismissal, the City would continue to direct available cash to maintenance of critical services

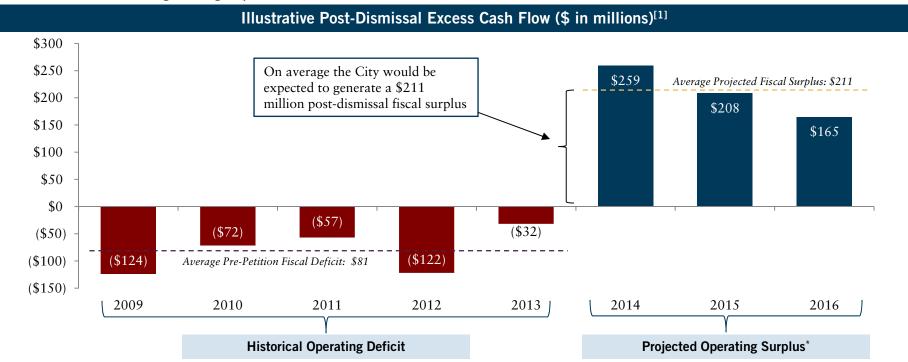
Dismissal Can and Would Be Managed Without Significant Lasting Detriment to the City

- The City's pre- and post-petition conduct, as well as other real world examples, illustrate that any period of potential post-dismissal disruption can and would be managed without significant detriment to the City
- The lack of any catastrophic events in the wake of a Chapter 9 dismissal ensures COPs and other creditors will preserve a claim to the same base level financial recovery in the event the Plan is dismissed
- The City of Harrisburg, PA offers a case study of a city implementing a more effective financial and operational restructuring after its Chapter 9 petition was rejected

debt obligations

Post-Dismissal Cash Flow Considerations

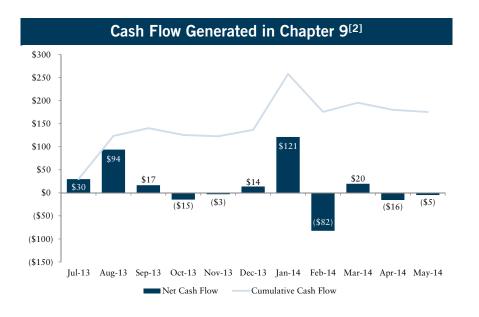
- The experience of the City before and during the bankruptcy demonstrates that a Chapter 9 dismissal would have limited, if any, impact on municipal service delivery
- In the wake of a dismissal of the Chapter 9 case, the City would simply continue avoiding contributions to the pension funds and payments to its financial creditors, a cash management strategy which the City effected in the period preceding its Chapter 9 bankruptcy and continued without any major disruptive impact on a post-petition basis
- By the City's own calculations (and experience), this cash management strategy would provide more than enough liquidity to continue paying City employees and vendors to ensure that municipal services would continue uninterrupted
- As illustrated using the City's own forecast, on a post-dismissal basis, the City will be able to generate average excess cash flow (after paying for all critical services) of over \$200 million per year through 2016 – ample time to negotiate a more equitable financial restructuring among key affected creditors

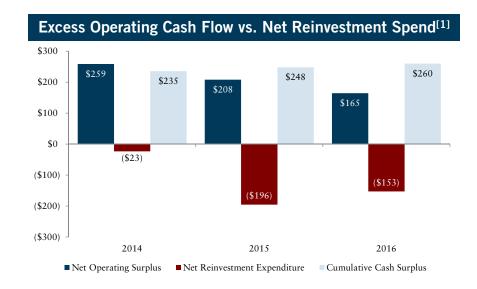


Dismissal Will Not Pose an Existential **Threat**

Sufficient Cash Flow to Implement Revitalization Expenditures

- The City has consistently outperformed its cash flow projections during the bankruptcy and would enter into a post-dismissal period having amassed a \$235 million General Fund surplus through the 2014 fiscal year^[1]
- Given the magnitude of the cash flow benefit from avoiding payment of the City's legacy benefit and financial obligation payments, the City should produce sufficient excess cash flow to pay a material portion of the City revitalization expenditures
- Clearly, with the settlement status of the City's benefit and financial obligations unresolved, the City will need to maintain a higher than average cash balance to finance a continuation of higher than average administrative expense burden; but even factoring in these costs, the City's own projections suggest it should have sufficient cash generation to execute a significant portion of its contemplated revitalization expenditures
- It will be up to the City to determine how to prioritize these expenditures. I assume the City will dedicate available resources to projects with the most immediate and favorable cash flow impact





Dismissal Will Not Pose an Existential Threat

Municipal Service Delivery Will Not Be Negatively Impacted

■ In addition to ensuring that the City will be able to provide all municipal services on a post-dismissal basis, the City will continue to benefit from (i) the fiscal and operational reforms executed on a pre-petition basis, (ii) certain additional reforms executed post-petition and (iii) avoidance of certain costs borne as a result of the petition

City Will Benefit From Implementation of Reforms

Maintain Beneficial CBA Terms[3]

■ All of the labor costs, work-rule and other City employment terms effected on a pre-petition (and pre-Emergency Manager) basis will continue to bolster the City's cash flow and operational efficiency

Bankruptcy Related Reforms[4]

■ The dismissal of the Chapter 9 need not unwind positive financial and operational reforms negotiated and implemented during the bankruptcy – particularly to the extent that they have been shown to produce positive results and may boost the claim recoveries of the labor constituency who would be the most likely objectors

Continuation of Transactional Solutions

- Dismissal of the Chapter 9 case shouldn't impact the City's ability to effect contemplated monetization transactions such as the DWSD transaction, privatization of parking and land sales
- While continued uncertainty over the City's financial status as a transactional counterparty may dampen some buyer / investor enthusiasm, the prospect of more constructive engagement with major creditors in such a process (which is the bankruptcy norm) versus the uncertainty of the appeals process and other potential COP-related litigation may actually enhance prospects for transaction implementation

Implementation of Further Reforms

- Dismissal of the Chapter 9 case would provide added impetus for the City to accomplish further structural reform of City government (such as consolidation of various City government divisions) that are commonplace in other operational restructurings and may enhance City municipal service delivery
- Dismissal might also cause the City to undertake a more serious effort to regionalize certain municipal services such as the Detroit Department of Transportation in an effort to make certain areas of service delivery more effective

Additional Operational Improvements Possible

- One of the criticisms of the City's conduct during bankruptcy is that it has failed to implement badly needed structural and operational reforms to improve the efficiency of city government
- As an example, the City will emerge with the exact same number of government offices it had when it entered bankruptcy bucking a trend toward consolidation and regionalization of government evident elsewhere in Michigan and around the country

List of City Government Offices and Departments City Approach vs. Consolidation / Regionalization Trends **Pre-petition Post-petition** "Bay City, Michigan...merged both police and fire departments from top to bottom, cross-training police officers in police and some firefighter duties; 10 firefighters Administrative ■ Recreation were laid off. The merger is expected to save the city \$1.8 Hearings million by 2017. Three other major cities in Michigan --■ Finance/Budget ■ Vital Records Grand Rapids, Kentwood and Wyoming -- are considering the formation of a metropolitan public safety agency that Fire Auditor General would consolidate police and fire operations, cutting costs by \$17 million per year." Board of Zoning General Services Appeals Tod Newcombe. Senior Editor, GOVERNING Magazine^[5] Human Resources ■ City Clerk Labor Relations ■ City Council "If you think that things aren't moving that quickly in the Human Rights ■ Election Commission Same arena of sharing of services among governments, consider ■ Ombudsperson Human Services this: More than half of county officials across the country either are participating in or delivering shared services or are Law ■ Non-Departmental in active discussions to do so." ■ Mayor's Office Airport John M. Kamensky ■ Planning & ■ Buildings and Safety Senior Fellow, IBM Center for the Development Business of Government^[6] Police Transportation Municipal Parking Public Lighting ■ Public Works Blight

City of Harrisburg – Case Study

■ The relatively recent dismissal of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's Chapter 9 petition offers a convenient case study for how such a dismissal is likely to have little to no impact on the provision of municipal services

Background & Overview of Bankruptcy Dismissal

- In 2003, Harrisburg approved a plan to retrofit the city's waste-to-energy incinerator for \$120 million. At the time, the city still owed in excess of \$100 million on the facility^[7]
 - By 2012, total debt on the facility had increased to more than \$300 million as ongoing construction issues and budget overruns necessitated further borrowing
- The state of Pennsylvania designated Harrisburg as financially distressed in October 2010 under the Pennsylvania Municipalities Financial Recovery Act (or "Act 47"), thus making the city eligible to receive state aid and paying the way for a potential Chapter 9 filing^[8]
 - The city's Act 47 coordinator submitted a detailed fiscal recovery plan which was rejected by Harrisburg's City Council, which claimed the plan was too generous to financial creditors at the expense of residents. Instead, the City Council favored a Chapter 9 filing^[8]
 - In response, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed Act 26 in June 2011 which provided that no distressed Pennsylvania city could file a petition under U.S. bankruptcy law^[8]
- In October 2011, the City Council voted to file for Chapter 9 protection. Both the Mayor and the state of Pennsylvania opposed the filing^[8]
- Harrisburg's bankruptcy petition was dismissed in November 2011 on the grounds that the City Council, without the authorization of the Mayor or the state, was not authorized to file the city for Chapter 9. Instead, the city was placed into receivership^[8]

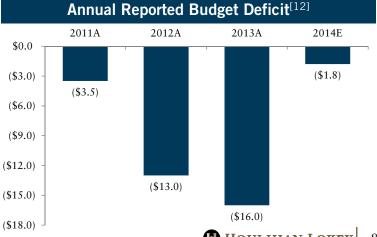
City of Harrisburg – Case Study (cont.)

Financial & Operational Impact of Dismissal

- In lieu of a Chapter 9 plan of adjustment, a City receiver filed a recovery plan in accordance with Act 47 which was confirmed in March 2012^[9]
- Despite its bankruptcy petition dismissal, Harrisburg was largely able to avoid any meaningful deterioration of municipal service delivery through restructuring initiatives that streamlined operations and redirected expenditures to focus on core services
 - For example, post dismissal, the city was budgeted to increase its police contingent by 16 officers in 2013 and 2014, respectively, and is currently training 13 new firefighters after a renegotiation of its fire contract that is expected to save Harrisburg at least \$1 million annually^[10]
- To fund core services, the city has implemented a series of cost cutting initiatives, including hiring restrictions, benefit and wage reduction and freezes, consolidation of employee duties, reorganization of departments and personnel and deferral of capital investments^[10]
 - From January 2010 to December 2012, the city reduced its personnel count by 23%^[10]
- Harrisburg also implemented several revenue enhancements including (i) an increase in the city's real estate tax rate by 0.8 mills, (ii) an increase in the parking tax rate from 15% to 20% and (iii) an increase in the earned income tax rate from 1% to 2%^[10]
- The city's General Fund has reported five consecutive budget deficits from 2009 to 2013, though estimates for 2014 suggest that the city's restructuring initiatives are beginning to improve Harrisburg's financial health, despite the dismissal of the city's Chapter 9 petition^[12]

Municipal Service	es Delivery ^{[10,}	11]
Service Delivered	2011	2012
Abandoned Properties Razed	11	18
Street Debris Removed	785 tons	779 tons
Potholes Repaired	250	128
Sinkholes Repaired	11	13
Sewers Cleaned	438	451
Residential Waste Collected	28,922 tons	27,607 tons

Revenue Enhancements[10]											
Revenue Item	Expected Annual Revenue Impact	Effective Date									
Real Estate Tax	\$1.1 million	Jan. 1, 2012									
Parking Tax	\$800,000	Jan. 1, 2012									
Earned Income Tax	\$6.8 million	Jan. 1, 2013									





Dismissal Will Not Further Deplete the City's Tax Base

Impact of Dismissal on City's Tax Base

Dismissal Will Not Further Deplete the City's Tax Base

■ A dismissal of the City's Chapter 9 proceeding is not likely to have any immediate impact on the City's tax base as these items are more dependent upon general economic trends, the impact of the City's restructuring initiatives and direct legislation than whether or not the Chapter 9 case is dismissed

> "Although unpopular, governments with sufficient autonomy may raise taxes or cut services without seeing mass outmigration from the jurisdiction relative to the demand volume reduction faced by a company."

S&P Local Governments General Obligation Ratings: Methodology and Assumptions^[1]

■ The following matrix delineates the City's major sources of revenue and assesses the likely impact of a dismissal on each

Revenue Source	Key Considerations	Impact
Resident Income Tax	 Driven primarily by the number of employed residents and the average taxable income of such residents, neither of which would be directly affected by a dismissal of the case City has already increased its initial projections to reflect an improved employment outlook 	Neutral
Non-Resident Income Tax	■ Driven primarily by the number of Detroit employed non-residents and the average taxable income of such residents, neither of which would be directly affected by a dismissal of the case	Neutral
Residential and Commercial Property Tax	 Driven primarily by assessed property values (which the City sets), tax millage rates (which the City controls) and collection rates (which the City plans to improve with its reinvestment initiatives) Blight remediation and general real estate trends will be primary drivers of assessed and market values of real estate. Case dismissal unlikely to have any direct impact As illustrated, the City will have sufficient financial resources to undertake some portion of the contemplated blight remediation, offering a modest benefit 	Neutral
Wagering (Casino) Tax	■ No impact from case dismissal. Wagering tax is driven by casino performance which is based primarily on competition from other nearby casinos and general economic trends	Neutral
Sales and Charges for Services	 Driven primarily by non-discretionary fees and charges received for City services with no direct link to a case dismissal 	Neutral

Impact of Dismissal on Private Investment

- A dismissal of Detroit's Chapter 9 case is unlikely to significantly impact the volume of reinvestment in the City by private sector investors, who have already committed substantial amounts of capital to Detroit and will likely continue to do so in order to preserve the value of their legacy investments
- A recent resurgence in downtown Detroit's real-estate market, led by investor Dan Gilbert, has resulted in an influx of investment capital into the City by private investors who are positioning themselves to benefit from the City's eventual recovery and the resulting rebound in property values and rent^[2]
 - Since 2010, Quicken Loans has moved approximately 3,800 employees downtown and created another 6,500 jobs in Detroit. Other investors have funded hundreds of millions of dollars of commercial and residential development projects in downtown^[3]
- Additionally, the region's resurgent automotive industry and the expansion of its medical community and nascent technology industry continue to fuel the City's revitalization
 - Detroit Medical Center is the City's largest employer, employing approximately 11,500 employees, while non-profits Henry Ford Health System and St. John Providence Health System employ 8,800 and 3,500 people, respectively

	Top 10 Largest Private Sector Employers in Detroit ^[4]												
2013 Rank	Employer	FTEs Working in Detroit (2012)	FTEs Working in Detroit (2013)	Percent Change (2012 to 2013)									
1.	Detroit Medical Center	12,398	11,497	- 7%									
2.	Quicken Loans Inc.	5,984	9,192	+ 54%									
3.	Chrysler Group LLC	4,042	5,426	+ 34%									
4.	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan / Blue Cross Network	5,172	5,415	+ 5%									
5.	General Motors Co.	3,947	4,327	+ 10%									
6.	DTE Energy Co.	3,630	3,700	+ 2%									
7.	MGM Grand Detroit LLC	2,598	2,551	- 2%									
8.	MotorCity Casino Hotel	2,124	1,973	- 7%									
9.	Compuware Corp.	1,918	1,912	0%									
10.	Detroit Diesel Corp.	1,685	1,685	0%									

Concluding Thoughts

■ Dismissal will not impact the fundamental reasons that continue to make Detroit an important regional hub

"The belief in Detroit's imminent revival has spread far beyond Dan Gilbert and the skyscrapers of downtown. Out in the neighborhoods, there is a legion of mini-Gilberts, longtime Detroiters and recent transplants alike, who have united around a conviction that the city has fallen as far as it can go - that the time to buy in is at hand."

New York Times Excerpt – July 11, 2014^[2]

■ Dismissal of Chapter 9 will not impede the City's ability to effect a better financial and operational restructuring – as evidenced by the then-Connecticut attorney general's explanation of Bridgeport, Connecticut's failed chapter 9 filing and the plight of other distressed cities:

> "The solutions offered by Chapter 9 – a restructuring of debt obligation – may help smaller cities or towns that face short term, totally unanticipated financial calamities, such as natural disaster or an unexpected exorbitant judgment from a lawsuit. However, the bankruptcy process provides no solution to a major city facing long term, endemic problems involving erosion of its tax base, loss of manufacturing jobs, and a decaying infrastructure, all which require, in addition to substantial cash, significant structural changes and long term programs that are well beyond the scope of Chapter 9."

> > Richard Blumenthal – 1991^[5]

■ Dismissal of Chapter 9 need not sacrifice the progress and negotiations that have occurred to date. As City spokesperson Bill Nowling acknowledged before the City entered into its Chapter 9 proceeding:

> "[The June 2013 Proposal] represents the thinking of some of the best bankruptcy minds out there on how we can reach a consensual restructuring so we don't have to go to court because we don't think that's in anyone's best interest."

> > **Bill Nowling – June 7, 2013**^[6]



Continuation of COP Option Value

Dismissal Would Allow for a Continuation of COP Option Value

- The effect of the City's Plan will be to forever cap the recovery prospects of the COP creditors at 6% of the value of their claim and eliminate the possibility that they might participate in the City's future economic recovery
- Moreover, by preserving the par value of their claim, and the possibility of pari passu treatment with pensions and other creditors if the Plan is dismissed, the City could lose the vast majority of its recovery value (nearly \$2 billion) before COPs would be negatively impacted compared to the current Plan
- As highlighted in the following quote, pari passu treatment is what was promised to COP holders in the 2005 Offering Circular:

"If the City were to fail to pay any COPs service payment when due, the contract administrator could file a lawsuit against the City to enforce that contractual obligation, a right that is available to all parties entering into valid enforceable contracts with the City. The City would be required to pay any resulting judgment against it, the same as any other. If the City were to fail to provide for payment of any such judgment, a court can compel the City to raise the payment through the levy of taxes...without limit as to rate or amount. This is the same remedy that the retirement systems would have against the City if it failed to make its required annual payment to fund UAAL under the traditional funding mechanism"

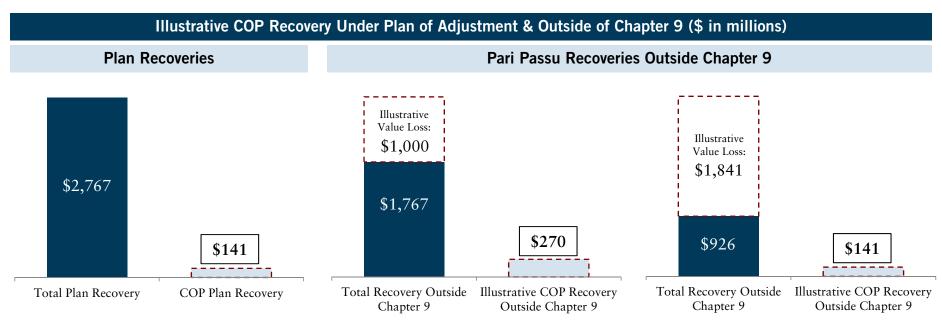
2005 COPs Offering Circular^[1]

Economically Advantageous for COP Holders to Preserve The Par Amount of Their Claims

- Certain real-world examples prove it would be more economically advantageous for COP holders to forgo current payment in the interest of preserving the par amount of their claim
- This concept is further supported by economic theory embedded in widely used and commonly accepted risk pricing models such as Black-Scholes
- Both the real world experience and the theoretical modeling for creditors in a similar circumstance support dismissal of the Chapter 9 proceeding as the value maximizing outcome compared to a cram-down Plan that caps Class 9 claims at de minimis recovery levels, thereby precluding COP claimants from participating in the City's economic recovery

Impact of Dismissal on COP Recoveries

- The Plan's disparate treatment of unsecured creditors results in significant impairment of recoveries for COP claimants relative to impairment that may result outside of a Chapter 9 proceeding
- In the event of a dismissal, unsecured claimholders would participate in recoveries based on their pro rata allocation of the unsecured claims pool
 - Assuming that the City loses as much as \$1 billion of unsecured creditor recovery value in the event of a dismissal, COP claimants would still receive significantly better treatment by being allowed to participate on a pari passu basis in unsecured creditor recoveries outside of bankruptcy versus treatment contemplated in the Plan
 - In fact, the City can lose in excess of \$1.8 billion of recovery value in a dismissal and still provide COP claims (if asserted on a pari passu basis) with superior recoveries relative to their contemplated Plan treatment



Note: Plan recoveries reflect value of New B Notes based on a 5% discount rate consistent with the Plan

Real World Examples of Government Payment Default - Argentina

- Argentina defaulted on approximately \$82 billion of sovereign debt in 2001, the largest such default in history, following a severe economic depression and a sustained period of political instability
 - Restructurings have occurred in 2005 and 2010, with consideration given to bondholders in the form of a mixture of par, discount and index-linked bonds^[2]
- In 2005, after failed attempts to achieve a consensual restructuring, Argentina unilaterally offered creditors a bond exchange worth approximately 30 cents on the dollar on a net present value basis
 - 76% of the debt was exchanged under the 2005 restructuring and brought out of default, with the remaining group of creditors refusing to tender their bonds, including hedge funds opting to instead litigate towards a more favorable outcome^[2]
- In 2010, to address the remaining defaulted bonds and re-engage the credit markets, Argentina initiated a second bond exchange
 - 68% of the remaining \$18.4 billion in bonds were exchanged, leaving approximately 9% of the original defaulted bonds as "holdouts" [2]
- Since then, Argentina has remained current on its obligations to the restructured bonds while choosing to ignore the holdout bonds. Although creditors have won judgments relating to treatment of the holdout bonds, the bonds remain unpaid and continue to be contested in U.S. courts^[2]
- As illustrated, by preserving the par amount of their claim, Argentina's holdout bondholders have achieved a better economic outcome than bondholders consenting to impairment



Bloomberg data as of June 2, 2014

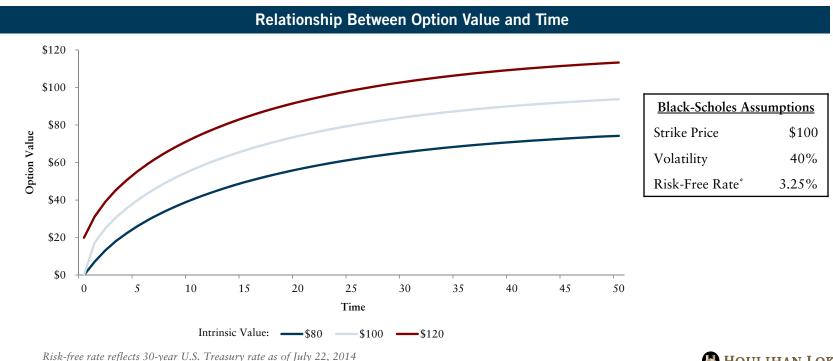
8.375% senior unsecured bonds due December 2003

8.28% senior unsecured bonds due December 2033. Par amount reduced by 70% per the estimated creditor recovery in the 2005 bond exchange

HOULIHAN LOKEY 93

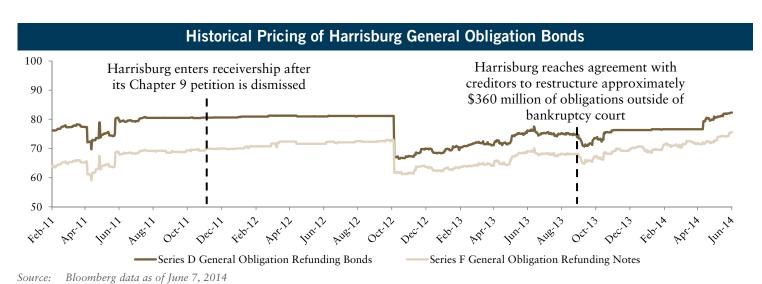
Time Value of Options

- The case of Argentina is a dramatic real-world illustration of basic mathematical relationships captured in the Black-Scholes options pricing model
 - Under the Black-Scholes model, a key independent variable affecting the value of an option is time
 - As illustrated below, the value of an option is positively correlated with an increase in the time an option can be held for
- In the case of Detroit, bondholders willing to forgo principal and interest for an extended period while maintaining the par amount of their claim can be expected to realize a better economic outcome than bondholders accepting material impairment on their claim
- By denying the opportunity for Detroit's bondholders to participate in the City's future recovery (even if such a recovery never materializes), the City is effecting greater impairment of bondholder claims than it might otherwise offer



Summary of Harrisburg Receivership

- The case of Harrisburg offers another real world example of the benefits to bondholders of providing debt service relief in the interests of preserving the par value of a claim and participating in a municipal (or sovereign) economic recovery
- Harrisburg owed creditors approximately \$350 million of outstanding obligations, including approximately \$150 million of debt issued in connection with a trash incinerator facility overhaul and expansion project that significantly underperformed
 - In March 2012, the city defaulted on \$5.3 million of payments for its general bond obligations. The city had previously defaulted on its revenue bond obligations relating to the incinerator project in 2009^[3]
- As part of a comprehensive restructuring agreement announced in August 2013, the city (i) sold its incinerator, (ii) leased its parking facilities and (iii) issued new debt^[4,5]
- Had holders of Harrisburg's Series D and Series F general obligation bonds accepted material par impairment of their securities in the wake of the City's default, they would have failed to take part in the operational restructuring of the City that has contributed to the City's stronger financial performance
- In March 2014, the City resumed partial payment on the general obligation debt (with Ambac paying the residual debt service)



Additional Real World Examples of Government Payment Default - Greece

- In 2010, Greek sovereign debt was downgraded to junk bond status following rapidly deteriorating economic conditions and a widening deficit. Bond yields rose from a spread of 300 bps to nearly 900 bps over benchmark German bonds, effectively eliminating Greece's access to the bond markets^[6]
 - In response, Greece requested assistance from the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") and other European governments and received approximately \$150 billion in rescue financing to be paid out over three years, contingent on the implementation of fiscal adjustment measures, including a restructuring of Greek's bonds^[6]
- In June 2011, Greece began discussions on potential bond exchange processes following statements by the German government urging initiation of the restructuring process and receipt of proposals from the Institute of International Finance ("IIF"), a coalition representing various banks and institutional investors^[6]
 - In conjunction with nearly \$100 billion in additional financing offered by the European Union and IMF, the IIF expressed willingness to participate in a voluntary debt exchange program in which creditors would have the option to choose between various different exchange terms^[6]
 - The exchange proposal implied creditor losses of approximately 12 cents on the dollar
 - The 2011 financing offer ultimately failed as a result of a worsening recession and increased belief that a greater debt reduction would be necessary
- Following the Euro Summit in October 2011, eurozone leaders invited "Greece, private investors and all parties concerned to develop a voluntary bond exchange with a nominal discount of 50 percent on notional Greek debt held by private investors," pledging themselves to contribute up to approximately \$40 billion, setting the stage for a new round of negotiations^[6]
- In February 2012, Greece and its creditors agreed to a restructuring whereby the new bonds, consisting primarily of discount bonds and short term notes, would offer a recovery of approximately 47% of the par amount of bonds tendered^[6]
 - Actual recoveries, as calculated based on trading prices of the new securities, were approximately 35%^[6]
 - Approximately \$260 billion, equating to 97% of the eligible debt, participated in the exchange, resulting in the elimination of approximately \$140 billion in face value of debt^[6]
 - Although Greece was able to achieve a high participation threshold, induced through a combination of political pressure, economic incentives and threat of non-payment, the remaining holdout bonds have thus far been paid in full^[6]



Re-leveling the Negotiation Playing Field

Dismissal Will Re-Level the Negotiation Playing Field

■ Subsequent to the City's Chapter 9 filing there have been two significant developments dramatically affecting the negotiating leverage of the COPs:

Court's Ruling on Pension Status

- The court's eligibility ruling resolved the question pertaining to the status of pensions that existed before the decision – more specifically, the court's ruling decided that pensions are subject to impairment under Chapter 9 like any other contractual obligation
- Despite the court's ruling, the City nevertheless provided preferential Plan treatment to the pensions
- Dismissal of the Chapter 9 case would allow COPs to re-engage in negotiation with the City and pension advisors to achieve a more equitable settlement outcome aided by the court's ruling on the unsecured status of the pensions – which would be reinforced by Plan dismissal
- There are numerous examples of such negotiations yielding efficient and equitable settlement resolutions

Dismissal of Chapter 9 Will Re-Level Playing Field

Impact of Dismissal on Pension Reform

- The history of non-bankruptcy municipal pension reform gives rise to a reasonable expectation on the part of the City's financial creditors, particularly its COP claimants, that a more equitable plan of adjustment and a superior financial recovery might be achieved if the Chapter 9 case is dismissed
- As demonstrated by the cases below in which COLA benefits of state pension plans were reduced or eliminated, pension reform can be implemented outside of a Chapter 9 context
- In the majority of cases, COLA reductions were upheld by the courts, with the primary rationale for allowing the cut being that COLA benefits are not a contractual right and can be modified as necessary
 - For example, in Minnesota, the judge ruled that the COLA was not a protected core benefit and that the COLA modification was necessary to prevent the long-term fiscal deterioration of the pension plan
 - Similarly, in Colorado, the judge found that the plaintiffs could have no reasonable expectation of a specific COLA amount for life given that the General Assembly has changed the COLA formula numerous times over the past 40 years

		Responses to COLA Cuts (2010-2014)	4) ^[1]	
State	COLA Cut Upheld	Rationale	Court	Year
Colorado	Yes*	COLA not a contractual right	State District	2011
Florida	Yes	COLA not protected under applicable state law	State Supreme	2013
Maine	Yes	COLA not a contractual right	U.S. District	2013
Minnesota	Yes	COLA not a contractual right	State District	2011
Montana	Yes	Complaint dismissed***	State District	2013
Now Jorgov	N/A	Complaint dismissed for lack of jurisdiction	U.S. District	2012
New Jersey	Yes*	Complaint dismissed****	State Superior	2012
New Mexico	Yes	COLA not a contractual right	State Supreme	2013
Rhode Island	Yes**	N/A	Mediation	2014
South Dakota	Yes	COLA not a contractual right	State Circuit	2012
Washington	No [*]	Illegal impairment of contract	State Superior	2011

Case is currently on appeal

^{* *} Mediation rejected

The court refused to issue a preliminary injunction, finding it was not clear that plaintiffs would be successful in proving that the COLA was protected as a contractual right

No written opinion



Feasibility Analysis

Is the Plan Even Feasible If COP Proceeds Are Disgorged from Pension Trusts?

The Plan is Subject to Excessive Feasibility Risk

- If the City is successful in invalidating the COP transaction, the COP bondholders and insurers would bring various causes of legal action that could ultimately result in the disgorgement of the original COP proceeds from the City's pension trusts
- Because the Plan contemplates only modest pension impairment and requires the City to maintain significant ongoing pension funding obligations, the disgorgement could render the City insolvent from a future cash flow perspective
- The substantial risk that the City could become cash flow insolvent in the event of a disgorgement significantly threatens the feasibility of the Plan according to the definition provided by the City's expert witness in her report on feasibility

"Is it likely that the City of Detroit, after the confirmation of the Plan of Adjustment, will be able to sustainably provide basic municipal services to the citizens of Detroit and to meet the obligations contemplated in the Plan without the significant probability of a default?"

Definition of Feasibility

Expert Report of Martha Kopacz Regarding the Feasibility of the City's Plan

■ As summarized on the following pages, the City, according to its own projections, would run out of cash in 2029 in a disgorgement scenario

Analysis of Disgorgement Scenario

- The significant decline in funding status, coupled with the requirement that the City maintain mandated ongoing pension funding obligations, would place considerable negative pressure on the City's cash flows and create substantial risk that the City runs out of cash, notwithstanding significant liquidity benefit that may be realized from an indefinite deferral of all projected blight and capital investment expenditures
 - The City's own projections show a projected deficit of \$62 million in 2028 which increases to \$166 million in the following year, driven by the increased funding needs of the City's pension trusts in a disgorgement scenario
 - The City runs out of cash in 2029 and maintains a significant liquidity shortfall (projected to be as great as \$1.7 billion) through the end of the projection period
- The City's 40-year Plan projections under a disgorgement scenario are shown on the following pages. The projections are based on the City's 40-year Plan with the following additional assumptions:
 - The GRS and PFRS pension plans' projected unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2023 have been increased to reflect the disgorgement of the COP proceeds, assumed to take place on December 31, 2015
 - In the event that proceeds from the COP transaction are disgorged from the pension trusts on that date, the GRS and PFRS pension plans' projected UAALs on June 30, 2023 would increase from \$695 million to \$1.9 billion and \$681 million to \$1.7 billion, respectively, assuming a 6.75% investment rate of return (see Appendix H for further detail)
 - COP claims have been eliminated and no longer receive any consideration under the Plan
 - The City continues to defer as much of its restructuring expenses as possible to provide liquidity relief. However, reinvestment deferrals have been capped at the cumulative total of "Capital investments" and "Blight" expenditures (i.e., the City cannot defer more expenses than the total expenses it was projecting to incur up until that point in time)

Analysis of Disgorgement Scenario (cont.)

■ The exhibits below and on the following page show the City's projected cash flows in the event that COP proceeds are disgorged from the City's pension trusts. In such a scenario, the City becomes cash flow negative in 2028 and runs out of cash the following year in 2029

City of De	etroit	40-Ye	ear Pr	ojecti	ons (2	2014	-2033	3) – II	lustra	itive [Disgor	geme	nt Sc	enario	o (\$ iı	n mill	ions)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Revenues	\$1,111.3	\$1,345.6	\$1,135.6	\$1,075.9	\$1,084.4	\$1,080.8	\$1,095.5	\$1,097.1	\$1,099.6	\$1,112.0	\$1,127.8	\$1,140.3	\$1,155.9	\$1,177.6	\$1,199.0	\$1,215.5	\$1,237.4	\$1,258.4	\$1,281.3	\$1,304.9
Expenditures																				
Total operating expenses	(817.0)	(773.9)	(781.0)	(761.1)	(776.2)	(787.2)	(798.4)	(810.7)	(828.0)	(840.7)	(856.4)	(875.0)	(894.1)	(913.7)	(933.6)	(954.1)	(975.1)	(996.5)	(1,018.4)	(1,040.9)
Restructuring:																				
Additional operating expenditures	(8.0)	(64.6)	(45.3)	(39.9)	(35.6)	(33.0)	(33.0)	(33.3)	(32.5)	(32.1)	(32.8)	(33.4)	(34.1)	(34.8)	(35.5)	(36.2)	(36.9)	(37.7)	(38.4)	(39.2)
Working capital	(39.8)	15.0	(20.4)	- (20.4)	- (20.4)	- (20.4)	- (20.5)	- (20.5)	- (20.5)	- (20.5)	(20.5)	(20.7)	(20.7)	(20.7)	(20.0)	- (20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	- (40.0)	(22.0)
Secured debt service	(81.3)	(97.2)	(39.4)	(39.4)	(39.4)	(39.4)	(39.5)	(39.5)	(39.5)	(39.6)	(39.6)	(39.7)	(39.7)	(39.7)	(39.8)	(39.8)	(39.8)	(39.9)	(40.0)	(33.0)
Excess UTGO to pension (Income stabilization)	- (0.7)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	-
QOL / exit financing principal/interest payments Reorganization (Capital investments)	(0.7) (20.6)	(13.4) (118.9)	(18.0) (106.4)	(18.0) (65.6)	(18.0) (50.2)	(46.6) (43.6)	(59.1) (51.9)	(56.6) (46.0)	(54.0) (40.4)	(51.4) (38.6)	(48.9) (65.4)	(46.3) (38.8)	(15.1) (39.6)	(40.3)	(41.1)	(41.9)	- (42.7)	(43.5)	(44.3)	(45.1)
Restructuring professional fees	(82.2)	(47.8)	(100.4)	(03.0)	(30.2)	(45.0)	(31.5)	(40.0)	(40.4)	(36.0)	(03.4)	(30.0)	(35.0)	(40.3)	(41.1)	(41.5)	(42.7)	(43.3)	(44.3)	(43.1)
Blight (excludes heavy commercial)	(2.0)	(100.0)	(46.0)	(40.0)	(43.0)	(48.0)	(52.0)	(45.0)	(25.0)	(19.0)										
PLD decommission	- (2.0)	(2.5)	(5.0)	(15.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(12.5)	(10.0)	(15.0)	_			_	_	_		_	_	_
Contingency	-	(13.5)	(11.4)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.1)	(11.3)	(11.4)	(11.6)	(11.8)	(12.0)	(12.2)	(12.4)	(12.6)	(12.8)	(13.0)
Reinvestment deferrals	-	0.1	6.5	3.5	(10.1)	24.0	24.9	22.1	(8.2)	(31.7)	300.2	262.6	251.8	227.2	154.5	41.9	42.7	43.5	44.3	45.1
Total expenditures	(1,051.7)	(1,219.0)	(1,048.1)	(988.5)	(995.6)	(996.8)	(1,032.1)	(1,034.4)	(1,049.9)	(1,065.3)	(755.0)	(782.6)	(782.7)	(813.3)	(907.8)	(1,042.3)	(1,064.2)	(1,086.6)	(1,109.6)	(1,126.1)
Net operating cash flow	59.6	126.6	87.4	87.4	88.8	84.0	63.4	62.7	49.7	46.7	372.8	357.7	373.2	364.2	291.2	173.2	173.2	171.8	171.7	178.8
Additional Sources																				
Reimbursements from non-GF depts.	_	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pension reimbursements from Library		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3
Revenue stream from DWSD		68.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	2.9	2.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6
	_		23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3				23.3	23.3	23.3		23.3	23.3	23.3		23.3	23.3	46.6
Hypothetical art proceeds Fed monies for blight/GRS	-	218.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	40.0
• ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Total Sources	59.6	416.0	162.0	162.0	163.4	158.6	137.9	137.2	124.2	121.1	408.2	392.8	411.8	402.5	329.1	210.7	210.4	208.6	208.2	238.2
Uses																				
Hypothetical retiree payments																				
OPEB payments - current retirees	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFRS payments	-	(114.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(172.5)	(168.6)	(164.8)	(160.9)	(157.1)	(153.2)	(149.4)	(145.5)	(141.7)	(137.8)
GRS payments	-	(188.2)	(76.9)	(76.9)	(76.8)	(76.6)	(56.5)	(56.5)	(55.2)	(54.9)	(191.8)	(187.6)	(183.3)	(179.0)	(174.7)	(170.4)	(166.1)	(161.9)	(157.6)	(153.3)
Subtotal: hypothetical retiree distributions	(20.0)	(302.5)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(95.1)	(94.9)	(74.8)	(74.8)	(73.5)	(73.2)	(364.3)	(356.2)	(348.1)	(339.9)	(331.8)	(323.7)	(315.5)	(307.4)	(299.3)	(291.2)
Hypothetical notes																				
Note A1	-	(45.8)	(41.5)	(41.5)	(40.5)	(38.4)	(37.8)	(37.1)	(24.1)	(20.8)	(16.7)	(9.5)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Note A2	-	(55.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note B	-	(12.6)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(56.9)	(55.6)	(54.4)	(53.1)	(51.8)	(50.6)	(49.3)	(48.0)
Subtotal: hypothetical notes	-	(113.4)	(66.8)	(66.8)	(65.8)	(63.7)	(63.0)	(62.4)	(49.4)	(46.1)	(42.0)	(34.7)	(61.8)	(60.5)	(59.2)	(53.1)	(51.8)	(50.6)	(49.3)	(48.0)
Total Uses	(20.0)	(416.0)	(162.0)	(162.0)	(160.9)	(158.6)	(137.9)	(137.2)	(122.9)	(119.3)	(406.3)	(390.9)	(409.8)	(400.4)	(391.0)	(376.8)	(367.4)	(358.0)	(348.6)	(339.2)
Surplus / (deficit)	39.6	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	(61.9)	(166.0)	(156.9)	(149.4)	(140.4)	(101.0)
Cash	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	79.4	81.2	83.1	85.0	87.0	89.0	27.1	(139.0)	(295.9)	(445.3)	(585.7)	(686.7)

Analysis of Disgorgement Scenario (cont.)

City of De	etroit	40-Ye	ear Pr	ojecti	ons (2	2034	-2053	3) – II	lustra	itive [Disgor	geme	nt Sc	enario	o (\$ iı	n mill	lions)			
	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053
Revenues	\$1,328.5	\$1,352.6	\$1,368.7	\$1,392.2	\$1,417.9	\$1,444.1	\$1,470.9	\$1,499.3	\$1,527.3	\$1,555.9	\$1,585.4	\$1,615.6	\$1,646.5	\$1,678.0	\$1,710.2	\$1,743.1	\$1,776.8	\$1,813.3	\$1,848.5	\$1,884.5
Expenditures																				
Total operating expenses	(1,065.3)	(1,090.3)	(1,115.9)	(1,142.1)	(1,169.0)	(1,196.6)	(1,224.9)	(1,253.8)	(1,283.6)	(1,314.0)	(1,345.3)	(1,377.3)	(1,410.1)	(1,443.8)	(1,478.4)	(1,513.8)	(1,550.1)	(1,587.4)	(1,625.7)	(1,664.9)
Restructuring:																				
Additional operating expenditures	(40.0)	(40.8)	(41.6)	(42.4)	(43.3)	(44.1)	(45.0)	(45.9)	(46.8)	(47.8)	(48.7)	(49.7)	(50.7)	(51.7)	(52.7)	(53.8)	(54.9)	(56.0)	(57.1)	(58.2)
Working capital	(20.5)	(20.5)	(0.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured debt service	(29.5)	(29.5)	(8.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess UTGO to pension (Income stabilization) QOL / exit financing principal/interest payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reorganization (Capital investments)	(46.0)	(46.9)	(47.8)	(48.7)	(49.6)	(50.5)	(51.5)	(52.5)	(53.5)	(54.5)	(55.5)	(56.6)	- (57.7)	(58.8)	(59.9)	(61.0)	(62.2)	(63.4)	(64.6)	(65.8)
Restructuring professional fees	(40.0)	(40.3)	(47.0)	(40.7)	(43.0)	(30.3)	(31.3)	(32.3)	(55.5)	(54.5)	(33.3)	(50.0)	(37.7)	(30.0)	(55.5)	(01.0)	(02.2)	(03.4)	(04.0)	(03.8)
Blight (excludes heavy commercial)	-		-	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
PLD decommission	_	_		_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
Contingency	(13.3)	(13.5)	(13.7)	(13.9)	(14.2)	(14.4)	(14.7)	(15.0)	(15.3)	(15.6)	(15.9)	(16.2)	(16.5)	(16.8)	(17.1)	(17.4)	(17.8)	(18.1)	(18.5)	(18.8)
Reinvestment deferrals	46.0	46.9	47.8	48.7	49.6	50.5	51.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	55.5	56.6	57.7	58.8	59.9	61.0	62.2	63.4	64.6	65.8
Total expenditures	(1,148.0)	(1,174.1)	(1,179.3)	(1,198.4)	(1,226.5)	(1,255.2)	(1,284.6)	(1,314.7)	(1,345.7)	(1,377.3)	(1,409.8)	(1,443.1)	(1,477.3)	(1,512.3)	(1,548.2)	(1,585.0)	(1,622.8)	(1,661.5)	(1,701.2)	(1,742.0)
Net operating cash flow	180.5	178.5	189.5	193.8	191.4	189.0	186.4	184.6	181.7	178.6	175.6	172.5	169.2	165.7	162.0	158.1	154.0	151.7	147.3	142.5
Additional Sources																				
Reimbursements from non-GF depts.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pension reimbursements from Library	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8
Revenue stream from DWSD	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypothetical art proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fed monies for blight/GRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources	193.0	191.5	202.0	205.9	203.1	200.2	197.2	195.0	191.7	188.2	184.8	181.2	173.8	170.1	166.2	162.2	157.9	155.4	150.7	145.8
Uses																				
Hypothetical retiree payments																				
OPEB payments - current retirees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFRS payments	(134.0)	(130.1)	(126.3)	(122.5)	(118.6)	(114.8)	(110.9)	(107.1)	(103.2)	(99.4)	(95.5)	(91.7)	(87.8)	(84.0)	(80.1)	(76.3)	(72.4)	(68.6)	(64.7)	(60.9)
GRS payments	(149.0)	(144.7)	(140.5)	(136.2)	(131.9)	(127.6)	(123.3)	(119.1)	(114.8)	(110.5)	(106.2)	(101.9)	(97.7)	(93.4)	(89.1)	(84.8)	(80.5)	(76.3)	(72.0)	(67.7)
Subtotal: hypothetical retiree distributions	(283.0)	(274.9)	(266.8)	(258.6)	(250.5)	(242.4)	(234.2)	(226.1)	(218.0)	(209.9)	(201.7)	(193.6)	(185.5)	(177.3)	(169.2)	(161.1)	(153.0)	(144.8)	(136.7)	(128.6)
Hypothetical notes																				
Note A1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note A2												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note B	(46.8)	(52.5)	(50.6)	(48.7)	(46.8)	(44.9)	(43.0)	(41.1)	(39.2)	(37.3)	(35.4)	(33.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal: hypothetical notes	(46.8)	(52.5)	(50.6)	(48.7)	(46.8)	(44.9)	(43.0)	(41.1)	(39.2)	(37.3)	(35.4)	(33.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Uses	(329.8)	(327.4)	(317.3)	(307.3)	(297.3)	(287.2)	(277.2)	(267.2)	(257.2)	(247.1)	(237.1)	(227.1)	(185.5)	(177.3)	(169.2)	(161.1)	(153.0)	(144.8)	(136.7)	(128.6)
Surplus / (deficit)	(136.8)	(135.8)	(115.3)	(101.4)	(94.2)	(87.0)	(80.0)	(72.2)	(65.5)	(59.0)	(52.4)	(45.9)	(11.7)	(7.2)	(3.0)	1.1	4.9	10.6	14.0	17.2
Cash	(823.5)	(959.3)	(1,074.6)	(1,176.1)	(1,270.2)	(1,357.2)	(1,437.2)	(1,509.4)	(1,574.9)	(1,633.9)	(1,686.3)	(1,732.2)	(1,743.8)	(1,751.0)	(1,754.0)	(1,752.9)	(1,748.0)	(1,737.5)	(1,723.5)	(1,706.3)



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Illustrative June 2013 Proposal Limited Recourse Notes NPV Calculation

June 2013 Proposal Limited Recourse Participation Notes NPV Analysis

- As set forth below, I estimate the net present value of the Limited Recourse Participation Notes proposed in the City's June 2013 Proposal to be approximately \$1.4 billion, assuming a 5% discount rate commensurate with the discount rate used by the City to calculate the present value of the New B Notes under the Plan
 - Consistent with the terms set forth in the City's June 2013 Proposal, my calculation reflects (i) an Initial Participation Year that is the second full fiscal year following the Effective Date, (ii) a Final Participation Year that is the fiscal year beginning on the 20th anniversary of the first day of the Initial Participation Year and (iii) a Maturity Date that is the first September 30 following the Final Participation Year
 - For purposes of this calculation, the Initial Participation Year is assumed to be FY 2017, the Final Participation Year is assumed to be FY 2037 and the Maturity Date is assumed to be September 30, 2037
 - My analysis further assumes that the Limited Recourse Participation Notes amortize in equal annual payments from September 30, 2016 through September 30, 2037 (i.e., the Maturity Date)
 - Note that under the terms of the Limited Recourse Participation Notes as set forth in the City's June 2013 Proposal, the City may not repay the full (or any) principal amount of the \$2.0 billion issuance if it fails to meet certain criteria

Illustrative June 2013 Proposal Limited Recourse Participation Notes Net Present Value (\$ in millions)

Key Terms	
Initial Principal Amount	\$2,000 1.5% FY 2017
Interest Rate	1.5%
Assumed Initial Participation Year	FY 2017
Assumed Final Participation Year	FY 2037
Illustrative Discount Rate	5.0%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
Beginning Balance	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,909	\$1,818	\$1,727	\$1,636	\$1,545	\$1,455	\$1,364	\$1,273	\$1,182	\$1,091	\$1,000	\$909	\$818	\$727	\$636	\$545	\$455	\$364	\$273	\$182	\$91
Less: Paydown	0	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)
Ending Balance	\$2,000	\$1,909	\$1,818	\$1,727	\$1,636	\$1,545	\$1,455	\$1,364	\$1,273	\$1,182	\$1,091	\$1,000	\$909	\$818	\$727	\$636	\$545	\$455	\$364	\$273	\$182	\$91	\$0
Interest Payment	\$30	\$30	\$29	\$27	\$26	\$25	\$23	\$22	\$20	\$19	\$18	\$16	\$15	\$14	\$12	\$11	\$10	\$8	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$1
Principal Payment	0	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Total Payment	\$30	\$121	\$120	\$118	\$117	\$115	\$114	\$113	\$111	\$110	\$109	\$107	\$106	\$105	\$103	\$102	\$100	\$99	\$98	\$96	\$95	\$94	\$92
Discount Period	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
Discount Factor	0.95	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.33
Present Value	\$29	\$110	\$103	\$97	\$92	\$86	\$81	\$76	\$72	\$68	\$64	\$60	\$56	\$53	\$50	\$47	\$44	\$41	\$39	\$36	\$34	\$32	\$30

NPV of Note \$1,398



Value of New B Notes (5% Discount Rate)

■ As set forth below, I estimate the net present value of the New B Notes to be approximately \$565 million when valued using a 5% discount rate, consistent with the discount rate used by the City to value the New B Notes under the Plan

New B Notes NPV Calculation (\$ in million)

Key Terms	
Face Value	\$632
Interest (Years 1-20)	4.0%
Interest (Years 21-30	6.0%
Amortization Period	20
Discount Rate	5.0%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Beginning Balance	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$600	\$569	\$537	\$506
Less: Paydown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Ending Balance	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$600	\$569	\$537	\$506	\$474
Interest Payment	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	23	21	20
Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	32	32
Total Payment	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$57	\$56	\$54	\$53	\$52
Discount Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Discount Factor	0.95	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.48
Present Value	\$24	\$23	\$22	\$21	\$20	\$19	\$18	\$17	\$16	\$16	\$33	\$31	\$29	\$27	\$25

•	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044
Beginning Balance	\$474	\$442	\$411	\$379	\$348	\$316	\$284	\$253	\$221	\$190	\$158	\$126	\$95	\$63	\$32
Less: Paydown	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Ending Balance	\$442	\$411	\$379	\$348	\$316	\$284	\$253	\$221	\$190	\$158	\$126	\$95	\$63	\$32	\$0
Interest Payment	19	18	16	15	14	19	17	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	2
Principal Payment	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Total Payment	\$51	\$49	\$48	\$47	\$46	\$51	\$49	\$47	\$45	\$43	\$41	\$39	\$37	\$35	\$33
Discount Period	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Discount Factor	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23
Present Value	\$23	\$22	\$20	\$19	\$17	\$18	\$17	\$15	\$14	\$13	\$12	\$10	\$10	\$9	\$8

NPV of New B Notes \$565

HOULIHAN LOKEY 109

Value of New B Notes (9% Discount Rate)

■ As set forth below, I estimate the net present value of the New B Notes to be approximately \$353 million when valued using a 9% discount rate

New B Notes NPV Calculation (\$ in million)

Key Terms	
Face Value	\$632
Interest (Years 1-20)	4.0%
Interest (Years 21-30	6.0%
Amortization Period	20
Discount Rate	9.0%

•	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Beginning Balance	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$600	\$569	\$537	\$506
Less: Paydown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Ending Balance	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$600	\$569	\$537	\$506	\$474
Interest Payment	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	23	21	20
Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	32	32
Total Payment	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$57	\$56	\$54	\$53	\$52
Discount Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Discount Factor	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.27
Present Value	\$23	\$21	\$20	\$18	\$16	\$15	\$14	\$13	\$12	\$11	\$22	\$20	\$18	\$16	\$14

•	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044
Beginning Balance	\$474	\$442	\$411	\$379	\$348	\$316	\$284	\$253	\$221	\$190	\$158	\$126	\$95	\$63	\$32
Less: Paydown	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)
Ending Balance	\$442	\$411	\$379	\$348	\$316	\$284	\$253	\$221	\$190	\$158	\$126	\$95	\$63	\$32	\$0
Interest Payment	19	18	16	15	14	19	17	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	2
Principal Payment	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Total Payment	\$51	\$49	\$48	\$47	\$46	\$51	\$49	\$47	\$45	\$43	\$41	\$39	\$37	\$35	\$33
Discount Period	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Discount Factor	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08
Present Value	\$13	\$11	\$10	\$9	\$8	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3

NPV of New B Note: \$353

HOULIHAN LOKEY 110



Debt Service Coverage Ratio

	City	of Dat	ال الأدس	ltuati	wa Dah	L Comic	o Covo	vara Da	4: _[1]				
	City	or Det	roit – II	iustrati	ive Deb	t Servic	e Cove	rage Ka	τιοιτι				
				Fi	iscal Year E1	ided June 30)				1	10 Year Total	S
(\$ in millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	'14 - '23	'24 - '33	'34 - '43
Revenue													
Municipal income tax	\$247.9	\$256.2	\$262.3	\$268.3	\$274.0	\$279.9	\$286.0	\$292.2	\$298.5	\$304.9	\$2,770.2	\$3,510.0	\$4,590.6
State revenue sharing	191.2	196.6	198.7	200.3	202.0	203.8	205.6	199.1	200.8	202.5	2,000.5	2,121.0	2,307.1
Wagering taxes	169.9	168.2	169.0	169.9	171.6	173.3	175.0	176.8	178.6	180.3	1,732.6	1,905.6	2,105.0
Property taxes	114.9	102.6	100.8	102.4	102.6	103.9	106.8	109.7	113.3	117.0	1,074.0	1,369.6	1,640.0
Utility users' tax	20.1	24.5	24.9	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	257.2	304.3	353.2
Sales and charges for services	131.5	118.0	115.8	113.6	111.4	109.2	107.0	104.4	103.3	104.0	1,118.0	1,161.2	1,415.5
Other revenue	79.8	86.6	78.7	67.3	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.9	67.2	67.5	712.8	753.5	918.5
General Fund reimbursements	29.8	42.9	41.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	264.1	238.8	291.1
Transfers in for UTGO	66.5	62.6	57.7	57.6	56.5	54.1	53.4	52.7	37.7	33.9	532.8	147.6	22.1
Department revenue initiatives	7.2	88.0	45.1	49.7	52.9	42.5	46.9	46.8	51.3	52.5	482.9	586.2	714.6
Total operating revenue	\$1,058.8	\$1,146.2	\$1,094.8	\$1,075.9	\$1,084.5	\$1,080.9	\$1,095.4	\$1,097.2	\$1,099.7	\$1,112.1	\$10,945.1	\$12,097.9	\$14,357.6
Expenditures													
Salaries - Public Safety	(\$245.2)	(\$263.3)	(\$276.7)	(\$277.5)	(\$284.4)	(\$291.5)	(\$297.4)	(\$303.3)	(\$309.4)	(\$315.6)	(\$2,864.3)	(\$3,524.5)	(\$4,356.5)
Salaries - Non-Public Safety	(85.7)	(86.9)	(88.1)	(86.1)	(88.0)	(90.2)	(92.0)	(93.8)	(95.4)	(97.3)	(903.8)	(1,087.2)	(1,343.9)
Health benefits - active	(173.0)	(67.1)	(52.4)	(55.9)	(60.0)	(63.6)	(66.1)	(68.7)	(71.5)	(74.3)	(752.6)	(928.2)	(1,373.9)
OPEB payments - future retirees	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(32.2)	(37.0)	(43.2)
Active pension plan	(18.8)	(33.3)	(34.1)	(34.9)	(35.8)	(36.7)	(37.4)	(38.2)	(38.9)	(39.7)	(347.9)	(443.6)	(547.8)
Other operating expenses	(291.3)	(320.1)	(326.5)	(303.5)	(304.8)	(302.0)	(302.2)	(303.3)	(309.4)	(310.3)	(3,073.2)	(3,437.4)	(4,190.1)
Additional operating expenditures	(8.0)	(64.6)	(45.3)	(39.9)	(35.6)	(33.0)	(33.0)	(33.3)	(32.5)	(32.1)	(357.5)	(359.1)	(437.7)
Reorganization (Capital investments)	(20.6)	(118.9)	(106.4)	(65.6)	(50.2)	(43.6)	(51.9)	(46.0)	(40.4)	(38.6)	(582.2)	(442.7)	(501.4)
Blight (Excludes heavy commercial)	(2.0)	(100.0)	(46.0)	(40.0)	(43.0)	(48.0)	(52.0)	(45.0)	(25.0)	(19.0)	(420.0)	0.0	0.0
PLD decommission	0.0	(2.5)	(5.0)	(15.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(12.5)	(10.0)	0.0	(75.0)	0.0	0.0
Contingency	0.0	(13.5)	(11.4)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.1)	(101.3)	(121.0)	(143.6)
Restructuring professional fees	(82.2)	(47.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(130.0)	0.0	0.0
Total operating expenditures	(\$929.8)	(\$1,121.1)	(\$995.0)	(\$932.3)	(\$925.8)	(\$932.6)	(\$956.3)	(\$958.4)	(\$946.9)	(\$941.4)	(\$9,640.0)	(\$10,380.7)	(\$12,951.8)
Operating cash flow available for debt service	\$129.0	\$25.1	\$99.8	\$143.6	\$158.7	\$148.3	\$139.1	\$138.8	\$152.8	\$170.7	\$1,305.9	\$1,717.2	\$1,405.8
Debt service													
Secured debt	(\$35.4)	(\$39.4)	(\$39.4)	(\$39.4)	(\$39.4)	(\$39.4)	(\$39.5)	(\$39.5)	(\$39.5)	(\$39.6)	(\$390.5)	(\$391.0)	(\$67.2)
Quality of life / Exit financing	(0.7)	(13.4)	(18.0)	(18.0)	(18.0)	(46.6)	(59.1)	(56.6)	(54.0)	(51.4)	(335.8)	(110.3)	0.0
Note A1 (UTGO)	0.0	(45.8)	(41.5)	(41.5)	(40.5)	(38.4)	(37.8)	(37.1)	(24.1)	(20.8)	(327.5)	(40.8)	0.0
Note A2 (LTGO)	0.0	(55.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(55.0)	0.0	0.0
Note B	0.0	(12.6)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(214.9)	(470.2)	(450.6)
Total debt service	(\$36.1)	(\$166.2)	(\$124.2)	(\$124.2)	(\$123.2)	(\$149.7)	(\$161.7)	(\$158.5)	(\$142.9)	(\$137.1)	(\$1,323.7)	(\$902.0)	(\$517.8)
Debt service coverage ratio	3.6x	0.2x	0.8x	/ 1.2x	1.3x	1.0x	0.9x	0.9x	<i>j</i> 1.1x	1.2x	1.0x	1.9x	2.7x
							~						



Recent General Trend Toward Municipal **Asset Monetization**

Select Municipal Asset Monetizations

Municipality	Description
Harrisburg, PA	 In 2013, Harrisburg sold its incinerator to the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority for \$130 million and leased its parking facilities to a private operator in a 40-year deal valued at approximately \$270 million The asset sales were part of a comprehensive restructuring plan proposed to rid the city of \$360 million of debt owed to creditors. The city entered receivership in 2011 after its bankruptcy petition was dismissed Additionally, the city auctioned off approximately 8,000 artifacts collected by a former mayor as part of a planned museum that did not reach fruition. Harrisburg retained approximately \$2.7 million of the estimated \$3.9 million of proceeds generated
Hercules, CA	 In 2014, Hercules sold its municipal utility to Pacific Gas & Electric for \$9.5 million The city's cumulative operating loss on the utility from fiscal years 2003 through 2010 was approximately \$3.8 million
New York City, NY	 In 2013, New York City sold two landmarked office buildings for approximately \$250 million The former Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank was sold to the Chetrit Group for \$89 million and will be converted to high-end residential units with public retail space on the ground floor. Approximately 30% of the building is currently empty or being used as storage space 364 Broadway, which is currently used by the New York City Criminal Court, was sold to the Peebles Corporation for \$160 million and will be converted to condominiums and a boutique hotel
Allentown, PA	 In 2013, Allentown entered into a 50-year lease of its water and sewer systems to the Lehigh County Authority for \$211 million Proceeds from the transaction will be used to fund the city's pension obligations
Nassau County, NY	■ In 2011, Nassau County sold its rights to collect rent for 30 years on 18 leases of county-owned commercial properties for a one-time payment of \$37 million
Newark, NJ	 In 2010, Newark sold 16 publically-owned buildings (including the Newark Symphony Hall and the city's police and fire headquarters) to the Essex County Improvement Authority for \$74 million The sale generated \$40 million for the City's 2010 budget deficit of \$80 million The city leased back the buildings for approximately \$125 million over the next 20 years
California	 In 2010, the state of California entered into a \$2.3 billion sale leaseback agreement under which it sold 24 state office buildings to a consortium of investors The sale generated \$1.2 billion for the state general fund and \$1.1 billion to pay off bonds on the buildings

Recent General Trend Toward Municipal **Asset Monetization**

Select Municipal Asset Monetizations (cont.)

Municipality	Description
Indianapolis, IN	 In 2010, Indianapolis sold its water and wastewater systems to Citizens Energy Group for \$425 million of consideration Citizens Energy Group will make substantial capital investments in the systems over 20 years to improve reliability and bring the systems to compliance with federal mandated standards Also in 2010, Indianapolis leased its parking meters to a private operator for an upfront payment of \$20 million and revenue sharing rights over the 50-year term of the lease Under the agreement, the city receives 20% of revenue up to \$8.4 million annually and 55% of any revenue beyond that. The city's share of revenues is expected to range from \$300 million to \$600 million Proceeds from both deals will fund various infrastructure improvement projects, including repairing the city's streets and sidewalks
Arizona	 In 2009, the state of Arizona entered into a sale leaseback agreement for 14 publically owned buildings (including the state capitol building) for approximately \$735 million of consideration Proceeds were used to plug the state's \$3 billion budge shortfall and fund general government operations Additionally, in 2010, the state entered into another sale leaseback for additional properties (including the Arizona Supreme Court building) for approximately \$300 million. Proceeds will fund aid for Arizona's public schools
Chicago, IL	 In 2008, Chicago entered into a 75-year, \$1.2 billion lease agreement with a consortium led by Morgan Stanley for 36,000 parking spaces \$400 million of proceeds will fund a long-term reserve, \$325 million will fund the city's budget through 2010, \$325 million will be used to stabilize the budget and \$100 million will fund programs for low-income residents Under the lease, the city will continue to collect parking fines and set rules and rates for its parking meters while handing over operations to the lessee, who will keep any revenues generated
West New York, NJ	■ In 2008, West New York entered into a sale leaseback agreement of its public works garage to the Hudson County Improvement Authority for \$8 million



Grand Bargain NPV Analysis

Grand Bargain NPV Analysis

- As set forth below, I estimate the net present value of the DIA Settlement component of the Grand Bargain to be \$455 million, assuming a 6.75% discount rate (commensurate with the discount rate used by the City to calculate the present value of the State Settlement proceeds) and equal annual payments throughout the 20 year payment term
- Accordingly, the actual value obtained by the City with respect to the art is not only far below the value the City would be able to realize through an Alternative Transaction, but substantially lower than the nominal amount touted by the City as well

	Illustrative DIA Settlement Net Present Value (\$ in millions)																			
	Nominal Amount Years																			
Foundation Contribution	\$366.0	20																		
DIA Contribution	100.0	20																		
State Contribution	350.0	20																		
Aggregate Contribution	\$816.0	20																		
Illustrative Discount Rate	6.75%																			
•																				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Foundation Contribution	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3	\$18.3
DIA Contribution	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
State Contribution	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Aggregate Contribution	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$40.8
Discount Period	0.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5
Discount Factor	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28
Present Value	\$39.5	\$37.0	\$34.7	\$32.5	\$30.4	\$28.5	\$26.7	\$25.0	\$23.4	\$21.9	\$20.5	\$19.2	\$18.0	\$16.9	\$15.8	\$14.8	\$13.9	\$13.0	\$12.2	\$11.4

NPV - Foundation Contribution	204.3
NPV - DIA Contribution	55.8
NPV - State Contribution	195.3
NPV - Aggregate Contribution	\$455.4



Contingent Valuation Methodology

Museum Valuation Methodologies – A Brief History

- Beginning in the 1980s, something resembling a more rigorous and consistent approach to valuing cultural institutions (including museums) began to emerge^[1]
- Both in the U.S. and abroad, changes in the government's funding of the arts in the 1980s and a more recent climate of increased budgetary austerity forced the development and application of valuation models for cultural institutions such as art museums
- As an example, in 2010, the U.K. Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) began developing and refining cultural valuation methodologies for use in the context of government cultural funding and economic decisions^[2]
- The DCMS work builds on and complements cultural valuation techniques and recommendations advocated by the U.K. Treasury in its "Green Book" on policy appraisal and valuation released in 2003^[2]
- The basis of the U.K.'s approach to valuing cultural institutions, which appears to be winning favor in certain other European countries, can be distilled from a December 2010 report to the DCMS as follows:
 - There has been a recognition, both within the central government and in parts of the publically funded cultural sector, of the need to more clearly articulate the value of culture using methods which fit in with central government's decision-making
 - Economic uses of value are grounded in individual utility and preference satisfaction as expressed in what people are willing to pay for a good or service
 - This understanding of value as the reflection of individual preferences is at the root of the U.K. government's conception of value for use in decision-making

Contingent Valuation Methodology

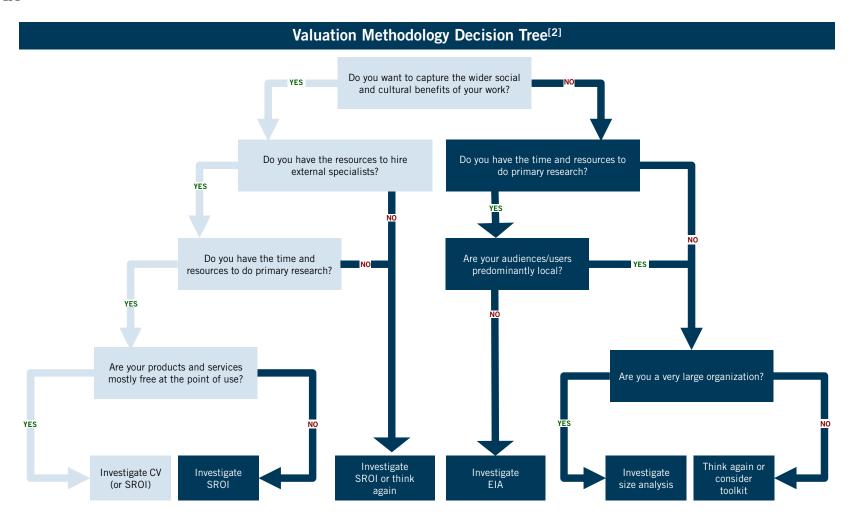
Museum Valuation Methodologies – Analysis of Specific Methodologies

- From a preliminary review of the relevant literature, there appears to be a consensus emerging around four primary valuation methodologies as the most useful and applicable tools for valuation of cultural institutions
- According to a 2012 report produced by BOP Consulting^[2], these methodologies and their applicability can be summarized as follows:

Valuation Methodology	Description	Primary Application
Economic Impact Analysis (EIA)	 Assesses collateral economic impact of institution via: "Direct" spending on supplies; "Indirect" spending of visitors on restaurants, lodging and retail; and "Multiplied" effects of this spending on local economy 	■ Broadly used analysis but best applied to festivals, events or shows such as the Detroit Auto Show which bring a large influx of visitors for a finite period of time
Economic Footprint Analysis (Size Analysis)	 Compares the size of an organization's activities relative to the national economy as a whole, as determined primarily by two standard measures: Employment: The number of people who work for that organization Gross Value Added (GVA): Value generated for the national economy as a whole by the organization's activities 	 Analysis uses relatively standardized methodology but is better suited to large organizations such as National Public Radio
Contingent Valuation (Stated Preference Model)	 Estimates the extent to which consumers benefit from a product or service, over and above the price they pay for it. This approach tries to estimate three types of value: <u>Use Value</u>: Value derived from direct use of a product or service <u>Option Value</u>: Value derived from service being available for use at some point in the future <u>Existence Value</u>: Value derived from service's existence, even if not actually used 	Allows for a valuation of "non-monetary" goods (i.e., things or activities that do not have a conventional market price, such as visiting a free museum)
Social Return on Investment (SROI)	Measures the value of an organization's activities based on their effects on the organization's stakeholders and audiences, including social, cultural and environmental costs and benefits	 Often used within the volunteer and community service sectors, where focus on social benefits is primary aim of many charities' activities

Museum Valuation Methodologies – Decision Tree

■ In addition to describing and suggesting the applicability of the four primary valuation methodologies, BOP Consulting report offers a useful decision tree further suggesting contingent valuation as most appropriate for use by an art museum such as the DIA



Contingent Valuation Methodology

Museum Valuation Methodologies – Applicability of Contingent Valuation

■ Beyond the BOP Consulting report, I conducted a broader review to corroborate the appropriateness of contingent valuation as a (or perhaps "the") preferred valuation approach for the DIA

Additional Support for Contingent Value Methodology

- Contingent valuation appears to enjoy broad support as a preferred valuation technique for cultural institutions from within the academic and consultancy communities
- There are specific examples of the use of contingent valuation in real-world museum valuation projects such as the valuation of several museums in Bolton, U.K. and the Museo Patio Herreriano de Arte Contemporaneo Espanol in Valladolid, Spain
- Contingent valuation was formally recognized and used by the U.S. Supreme Court as a legitimate valuation methodology for estimating compensation to be paid by Shell in the wake of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989^[3]
- Contingent valuation appears to have broad support in the U.K. and other EU countries (whose public ownership and funding of museums is comparatively widespread) as a preferred valuation technique for a range of government entities and cultural institutions
 - In the U.K., contingent valuation is the recommended valuation technique for cultural institutions and is used by numerous government departments to assess funding support for these institutions, including the Departments of Communities and Local Government, Environment, Food, Rural Affairs, Business, Innovation and Skills and Transport. Contingent valuation is also a recommended valuation technique by the UK Department of Treasury
- The widespread acceptance and use of contingent valuation has provided templates to follow in constructing a preliminary contingent valuation assessment of the DIA
- The ability to construct and compare a preliminary contingent valuation of the DIA to contingent valuations of other art museums provides helpful additional valuation insight

Museum Valuation Methodologies – Using Contingent Valuation to Value the DIA

■ The exhibit below summarizes the basic approach and methodology used in a classic contingent valuation model

Contingent Valuation Process Summary

- 1) Users and non-users are asked (via a formal survey) to state what they would be willing to pay to access a good or service, or conversely what they would be willing to accept as compensation for the cessation of a service
 - 2) Large sample sizes are required to provide average willingness-to-pay factors that are then grossed up based on the actual number of users to provide the user value of the good or service
 - 3) Through the survey process, non-users are also asked to indicate a value that they place on a service or good which they have never consumed
 - 4) Again a large sample size is required to generate a representative non-user average which is then grossed up against the population of the museum catchment area
 - 5) The grossed up aggregate values for both the user and non-user bases are then summed to provide a total value for the museum

Contingent Valuation Methodology

Museum Valuation Methodologies – Using Contingent Valuation to Value the DIA (cont.)

- Because the DIA has so far failed to either conduct (or produce) a contingent valuation assessment, I looked to the Tri-County millage as a proxy for total aggregate user and non-user DIA museum value
- I then divided this number by the number of residents in the Tri-County area to derive an average catchment area contingent value
 - Note that before performing this analysis, I found basic methodological support from other contingent valuation analyses that used populations of the cities, boroughs or counties surrounding the cultural institutions being evaluated as the natural geographic catchment area
- Having computed the average DIA catchment area contingent value, I then compared this value to identically derived values in comparable contingent valuation analyses
 - For illustrative purposes, the contingent valuation analyses for the catchment areas of the DIA as well as museums in Bolton, U.K. are compared below^[4]

Illustrative DIA Contingent Valuation Analysis							
\$23,000,000	Millage Per Annum						
÷ 3,800,000	Detroit Tri-County Population						
\$6 per Resident	DIA Catchment Area Contingent Value						

Illustrative Bolton	Museums Contingent Valuation Analysis*
\$7,481,000	Local Resident Population's Willingness to Pay For Museum Services
÷ 208,000	Bolton Adult Population (Age 15+ Years)
\$36 per Resident	Bolton Catchment Area Contingent Value

Figures adjusted to USD



Delaware Art Museum



"Isahella and the Pot of Basil" - William Holman Hunt

- In March 2014, the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Art Museum in Wilmington announced the deaccessioning of select works of art to repay the institution's \$19.8 million bond debt and renew its endowment fund[1]
 - The debt was issued in 2003 as part of a \$24.8 million bond financing to fund the expansion and renovation of the museum's Kentmere Parkway building, which was completed in 2005
 - Repayment of the remaining \$19.8 million balance was accelerated to October 2014 after the museum defaulted on performance covenants, prompting the trustees to pursue a deaccessioning^[2]
- The trustees expect to raise \$30 million through the sale of up to four works of art, including "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," an iconic pre-Raphaelite painting purchased by the museum in 1947
 - The museum has not released the names of the other works to be deaccessioned, citing a need to preserve the market for private sales. However, the museum has stated that it will not sell any works acquired through gift or bequest—representing approximately 90 percent of the museum's 12,500-piece collection^[1]
- Prior to 2014, the museum had taken several steps to defray costs and pursue alternatives to a deaccessioning, including drastically cutting staffing levels, reducing funding for exhibitions and pursuing fundraising and refinancing strategies (i.e., short-term, high-interest bank loan)
 - The trustees also sought the guidance of the Association of Art Museum Directors and the American Alliance of Museums but were unable to develop a viable solution
 - The museum has stated that given that the only alternative to deaccessioning is to close the museum, the Board of Trustees' fiduciary duty supersedes the museum's policy against deaccessioning^[2]
- The AAMD issued a response that it "firmly believes that there are viable alternatives to this course of action and that deaccessioning works from the collection is not necessary to sustain the Museum's operations" and that, should the museum carry out the deaccessioning, "AAMD will have no recourse but to consider taking the strongest possible response to this action, including the censure and, if necessary, the sanctioning of the Museum"[3]
- "Isabella" was sold at auction in June 2014. The buyer paid \$4.9 million for the work, approximately \$4.6 million of which will be recouped by the museum^[4]
 - Following the sale, the AAM voted unanimously to remove the Delaware Art Museum's accreditation, while the AAMD advised its members to stop loaning works to the museum^[5]

Maier Museum of Art at Randolph College



- George Bellows



"Trovador"

- Rufino Tamayo

- In October 2007, the Maier Museum of Art at Randolph College announced the deaccessioning of four paintings from its 3,500-piece collection to raise funds for the school's endowment and bolster its operating budget. The deaccessioning was expected to generate at least \$32 million of proceeds^[6]
 - Following the announcement, the AAMD contacted the college to offer potential assistance in investigating possible alternatives to address the school's budgetary concerns^[7]
 - Additionally, 19 plaintiffs including former museum staff, students, alumni and college and museum donors filed a complaint in Lynchburg circuit court asking for a halt to the planned sale. The suit was dropped in 2008^[8]
- In May 2008, the college sold Rufino Tamayo's "Trovador" for \$7.2 million at Christie's Latin American Evening Sale
 - The AAMD responded by censuring Randolph College to signal its objection to the sale and discourage future deaccessionings^[7]
- In February 2014, the Maier sold George Bellows' 1912 "Men of the Docks" to the National Gallery of Art in London for \$25.5 million. The painting had originally been purchased for \$2,500 in 1920 by the museum directly from Bellows with proceeds raised by students
 - As part of the sale, Randolph College would enter into a partnership with the National Gallery of Art in which curators would lecture at Randolph and loans of the Bellows back to the Maier would be possible
 - The AAMD, of which the Maier is not a member, responded by imposing sanctions on the museum which "will include instructions to...members to suspend any loans of works of art to and any collaboration on exhibitions and programs with the Maier"[9]
- The museum has additionally earmarked Edward Hicks' "A Peaceable Kingdom" and Ernest Hennings' "Through the Arroyo" for sale^[8]

Fisk University (Stieglitz Collection)



"Radiator Building - Night, New York"

- Georgia O'Keeffe

- In 2005, Fisk University, a small historically black college in Tennessee, took its Alfred Stieglitz Collection of Modern American and European Art off display and began exploring a potential sale, citing a significant operating deficit and an inability to afford the \$131,000 in annual display costs^[10]
 - The 101 piece collection consists of artwork donated to the University by Georgia O'Keeffe, including four significant paintings by the artist herself, in addition to works by Picasso, Renoir, Cezanne and Rivera. The University stated in 2009 that the collection was valued at \$75 million, half of the University's total assets^[11]
 - Prior to finalizing the sale of its artwork in 2012, the University had pursued other budget reduction actions including mortgaging several buildings and eliminating its entire athletics program
- The proposed sale was challenged by the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum in 2007, which, in representation of O'Keeffe's estate, asserted that the sale was in violation of the terms of the artist's bequest, which stated that the collection be kept intact, on display and never sold^[11]
 - The Georgia O'Keeffe Museum further attempted to reclaim the entire collection, arguing that the artworks be turned over to the estate. However, in 2009, a Tennessee court ruled that the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum had no legal claim to the art[11]
 - The Tennessee attorney general also attempted to prevent a transaction, stating that the art should remain for the state's viewership
- In 2009, Fisk University proposed a deal in which it would sell a 50% stake in the collection to the Crystal Bridges Museum for \$30 million. In exchange for the money, Crystal Bridges will display the collection two out of every four years and will have the right of first refusal should the remainder of Fisk University's ownership stake ever be available for sale
 - The University argued that such a transaction would generally satisfy the terms of the bequest by keeping the collection together as well as allow the University to afford the display costs
 - In April 2012, the legal battle ended with the Tennessee Supreme Court's approval of the sale to Crystal Bridges^[10]

Field Museum



"Wah-ro-née-sah, The Surrounder, Chief of the Tribe" - George Catlin

- In December 2004, the Field Museum sold a collection of 19th century Western art for \$17.4 million to an anonymous buyer. The collection consisted of 31 George Catlin paintings, representing the bulk of the Field's Catlin collection^[12]
 - Proceeds from the sale were used to bolster the Field's acquisition budget for the museum's scientific collections, as well as provide funding for staff salaries^[13]
- Although the sale generated controversy among the museum trustees, patrons and the broader art community, museum management stated that the paintings, while significant works, did not fit in with the Field's core focus on anthropological artifacts
 - The Field had first begun reviewing its collection for non-core items for potential deaccessioning opportunities in 1998, with the Catlin paintings the only items that had any significant commercial value^[14]
 - In December 2011, the Field sold its remaining 4 Catlin paintings through a Sotheby's auction for \$4.6 million
- In 2012, the Field announced that it would consider selling additional work, partially to address ongoing financial difficulties resulting from a 2008 bond issuance

Brandeis University (Rose Art Museum)



"Saturday Disaster"

- Andy Warhol

- In January 2009, the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University announced its decision to authorize the sale of the entire 7,000 piece collection of the University-owned Rose Art Museum in order to shore up a shrinking endowment and fund the University's operations^[15]
 - The museum, founded in 1963, houses one of the most important collections of postwar art in the region, including seminal works by Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. The collection was valued by Christie's in 2007 to be worth between \$350 million and \$400 million dollars^[16]
 - Then Brandeis-President Jehuda Reinharz stated that "Choosing between and among important and valued university assets is terrible, but our priority in the face of hard choices will always be the university's core teaching and research mission"
 - The University further noted that if they were unable to sell the art, they would be forced to reduce faculty size by 30 percent
- In addition to immediate backlash to the decision from the general public, Massachusetts government, the Museum's leadership, and others, four of the museum's most prominent donors filed a lawsuit in July 2009 to prevent the sale of the museum^[17]
 - The case was settled in June 2011 with the University stating that it had no further intention or plan to sell any artwork, and that the museum would remain a university museum open to the public. However, the University did not rule out potential alternative monetization strategies^[17]
 - As a result of the settlement, the state's attorney general dropped its investigation into the propriety of the University's actions

National Academy Museum



"Scene on the Magdalene" - Frederic Edwin Church



"Mt. Mansfield" - Sanford Robinson Gifford

- In December 2008, the National Academy sold two Hudson River School paintings for approximately \$13.5 million. The proceeds were used to bolster the academy's operating deficit (estimated in 2008 to be around \$1 million on a \$4 million annual budget) and begin renovations to allow the academy to place more of its 7,000-piece collection on exhibit^[18]
 - The pieces, by prominent American artists Frederic Edwin Church and Sanford Robinson Gifford, were sold to an undisclosed private foundation with the stipulation that they be displayed publicly
 - The sale was approved by a 181-1 vote of the academy's members, which had previously voted against selling the institution's six-story mansion on Fifth Avenue and relocating^[19]
- The AAMD responded by sanctioning the academy, urging its members to cut off all loans to the academy and forgo any collaborations
 - Prior to the sanctions, the academy had recently withdrawn its membership from the AAMD, citing that it does not function as a traditional museum and does not buy works of art but rather only acquires them through donations from its members
 - Due to the sanctions, the academy could only arrange minor shows and had to cancel a major planned exhibition as a result of other museums withdrawing their promised works^[20]
- The sanctions were lifted twenty months later in October 2010 by a unanimous vote of the AAMD's board after the academy changed its governance structure to include outsiders on its board and developed a long-term financial and strategic plan that expanded the fundraising capabilities of the institution
 - The academy is currently on a 5-year probation period set to expire in 2015 during which time its conduct is being closely monitored by the AAMD but loans and other forms of collaboration between the academy and AAMD members may resume^[21]

Thomas Jefferson University



"The Gross Clinic" - Thomas Fakins

- In November 2006, Thomas Jefferson University's board voted to sell Thomas Eakins' "The Gross Clinic" for \$68 million in order to fund the development of a new campus^[22]
- The painting was originally purchased in 1878 by the school's alumni and was named by one art critic as the finest 19th century American painting
- The university cited its core purpose of educating students as justification in selling the artwork, noting that the money would be more useful for operational purposes^[22]
- Although the National Gallery of Art and Crystal Bridges Museum were the original joint winning bidders, the university offered local museums an opportunity to match the price and retain the painting in Philadelphia
 - Following support from upset alumni and city residents, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts indicated that they would be able to jointly raise the necessary asking price, thereby matching the \$68 million bid^[23]
- In April 2007, shortly after the sale of "The Gross Clinic," the university sold a second Thomas Eakins painting to the Crystal Bridges Museum^[24]
 - The purchase price was not disclosed, although the figure was estimated to be around \$20 million
 - The decision to sell, while formally opposed by the school's alumni association, was supported by the school's faculty and staff

Recent Significant Art Deaccessionings & Monetizations

Fresno Metropolitan Museum of Art and Science



Fresno Metropolitan Museum of Art and Science

Credit: Craig Kohlruss (Fresno Bee)

- In January 2010, the Fresno Metropolitan Museum dissolved as a result of deteriorating financial performance and a default on \$15 million of municipal debt incurred to finance an \$28 million, 3-year building renovation project in 2005 [25]
- Following its close, the museum auctioned off its artwork and other assets, valued initially at approximately \$3 million to \$6 million, in order to repay creditors \$4 million of debt still owed after foreclosure of the building^[26]
 - Sotheby's conducted the majority of auction sales, raising approximately \$2 million
 - Total recoveries for unsecured creditors were approximately 80 cents on the dollar^[25]
- Prior to its decision to close, the museum considered filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, but after calculating potential costs and delays, instead chose to pursue a liquidation to benefit creditors^[25]

Louvre (Louvre Abu Dhabi)



"Pyramid du Louvre"

- In March 2007, the French and Abu Dhabi governments entered into a 30-year, \$1.3 billion branding, training and art exhibition agreement under which a new museum to be constructed in the Saadiyat Island Cultural District would bear the Louvre name and contain pieces loaned from the Louvre in Paris, among other considerations^[27]
 - The agreement, approved by the French Parliament in October 2007, is comprised of:
 - ▶ \$525 million paid to be associated with the Louvre name for 30 years;
 - > \$247 million for loans from the Louvre over a 10-year period (expected to be approximately 200 to 300 pieces);
 - ➤ \$253.5 million for special exhibitions (4 exhibitions per year for 15 years);
 - ➤ \$214.5 million for management advice for 20 years; and
 - ➤ \$32.5 million as a donation from the city of Abu Dhabi to the Louvre to refurbish a wing for the display of international art
- The approximately 300-piece list of works to be loaned from France's museums is currently being compiled and will likely include a broad range of various disciplines, cultures and time periods
- The museum is expected to open in December 2015 as part of a planned cultural district which will also include a branch of New York's Guggenheim and a national museum
 - In May 2009, the Louvre Abu Dhabi opened its first exhibition to the public containing the institution's first 19 acquisitions^[28]
 - A second exhibition opened in April 2013 featuring approximately 130 works acquired for the museum's permanent collection, including a previously unseen Picasso^[29]



Pension Disgorgement UAAL Calculation

■ In the event that proceeds from the COP transaction are disgorged from the pension trusts on December 30, 2015, the GRS and PFRS pension plans' projected UAALs on June 30, 2023 would increase from \$695 million to \$1.9 billion and \$681 million to \$1.7 billion, respectively, assuming a 6.75% investment rate of return

GRS									
Assumptions		1							
Net Transaction Proceeds	\$739.8								
Disgorgement Date	12/31/2015								
End Date	6/30/2023								
Assumed Investment Rate of Return	6.75%								
			12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020		12/31/2022	6/30/2023
Incremental Funding Deficit	\$739.8	\$789.7	\$843.0	\$899.9	\$960.7	\$1,025.5	\$1,094.8	\$1,168.7	\$1,207.5
City Projected UAAL @ 2023	\$695.0								
Incremental UAAL Due to Disgorgement	1,207.5	_							
Adjusted UAAL @ 2023	\$1,902.5								

PFRS PFRS									
Assumptions									
Net Transaction Proceeds	\$630.8								
Disgorgement Date	12/31/2015								
End Date	6/30/2023								
Assumed Investment Rate of Return	6.75%								
	12/21/2015	12/21/2016	12/21/2017	12/31/2018	12/21/2010	12/21/2020	12/21/2021	12/31/2022	6/30/2023
Incremental Funding Deficit	\$630.8	\$673.4	\$718.9	\$767.4	\$819.2	\$874.5	\$933.5	\$996.5	\$1,029.6
8	•	•	•	*	*	•	***	********	, ,
City Projected UAAL @ 2023	\$681.0								
Incremental UAAL Due to Disgorgement	1,029.6								
Adjusted UAAL @ 2023	\$1,710.6								



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Exhibit 12

July 14, 2014 R. Cline Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

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1
         IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 2
         FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 3
 4
 5
 6
            In Re:
                                 ) Chapter 9
 7
     CITY of DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ) Case No. 13-53846
 8
               Debtor.
                                ) Hon. Steven Rhodes
 9
10
11
12
       The Videotaped Deposition of ROBERT CLINE,
13
                   Taken at Jones Day
                 51 Louisiana Avenue, NW
14
15
                      Washington, DC
16
                Commencing at 9:05 a.m.
                 Monday July 14, 2014,
17
18
            Before Marjorie Peters, RMR, CRR
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

- 1 R. CLINE
- 2 A. I do not.
- 3 Q. Do you have any understanding of what
- 4 activities the City will or will not perform in the
- 5 restructuring scenario?
- 6 A. I do not know the specifics of any
- 7 alternatives.
- 8 Q. Would raising the income tax rate be a
- 9 reasonable policy for the City of Detroit?
- 10 A. I can't comment on the policy options for
- 11 Detroit. We were not asked to evaluate those as part of
- 12 our analysis.
- Q. And so, you're offering no opinion that
- 14 raising the income tax rate or property tax rates or
- 15 utility tax rates or wagering tax rates or any of the
- other rates would be inappropriate or unreasonable,
- 17 correct?
- 18 A. We were not asked to evaluate any tax policy
- 19 alternatives for the City of Detroit.
- 20 O. So, you're not offering any opinion saying
- 21 that raising tax rates would be unreasonable, correct?
- 22 A. I'm not commenting on policy options for the
- 23 City of Detroit.
- Q. So, you're not offering -- I'm just trying to
- get an idea of what opinions you're offering. So, you're

- 1 R. CLINE
- 2 not offering an opinion that raising tax rates would be
- 3 unreasonable, correct?
- 4 A. I'm not commenting on any tax policy options
- 5 available to the City of Detroit.
- 6 Q. You know that question -- there could be a yes
- 7 or no answer to that question, right?
- 8 A. My perspective is that we were asked to do
- 9 revenue forecasts of the major revenue sources under
- 10 current law. We were not asked nor did I volunteer
- 11 information on alternatives available to the City of
- 12 Detroit.
- 13 Q. Okay. So, you haven't done any work that will
- 14 allow you to testify that raising tax rates would be
- 15 unreasonable or inappropriate, correct?
- 16 A. I have not.
- 17 Q. And you haven't done any work that says that
- 18 increasing tax revenues through increased collections
- 19 would be --
- 20 (Telephone interruption.)
- 21 MR. STEWART: Just hit one. Thanks.
- 22 BY MR. SMITH:
- 23 Q. -- inappropriate or not feasible, correct?
- A. He we have not evaluated tax policy
- 25 opportunities -- alternatives for Detroit.

1 R. CLINE

- 2 Q. And you haven't done any work that would allow
- 3 you to testify that Detroit couldn't just add new taxes,
- 4 correct?
- 5 A. We have not.
- 6 Q. And you haven't done any work that would allow
- 7 you to testify that Detroit couldn't generate significant
- 8 additional revenue by either adding new taxes or
- 9 increasing tax rates?
- 10 MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 11 MR. SMITH: Correct?
- 12 THE WITNESS: We were not asked to look at
- policy options for the City of Detroit.
- 14 BY MR. SMITH:
- 15 Q. And so, you haven't done any work that would
- 16 allow you to testify that Detroit can't generate
- 17 significant increased revenue through either increasing
- 18 tax rates, increasing collections, or adding new taxes,
- 19 correct?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- THE WITNESS: I think there may have been a
- double negative in there. Could you repeat the
- 23 question?
- 24 BY MR. SMITH:
- Q. You haven't done any work that will allow you

1	R. CLINE
2	to testify that Detroit can't significantly increase
3	revenues by increasing tax rates or increasing tax
4	collections or by adding new taxes, correct?
5	MR. STEWART: Objection.
6	THE WITNESS: We have done no analysis
7	excuse me.
8	MR. STEWART: Go ahead.
9	THE WITNESS: We have done no analysis on
10	tax policy options in Detroit.
11	BY MR. SMITH:
12	Q. So, the answer is correct, correct?
13	A. I am still having
14	MR. STEWART: Reread the question.
15	THE WITNESS: Please, reread the question,
16	I think the double negative is still there.
17	(The record was read back by the reporter.)
18	THE WITNESS: I believe the correct answer
19	to that question is, as I mentioned, we have looked
20	at the collection rate of the property tax. We
21	calculated an effective collection rate, and we did
22	use that in our forecast.
23	We did not were not asked to and did not
24	provide forecasts under alternative policy options,
2,5	whether it's a tax rate change or adoption of a new

- 1 R. CLINE
- 2 tax, or change, in the base of an existing tax.
- 3 BY MR. SMITH:
- 4 Q. So, you -- Ernst & Young concluded that the
- 5 City could increase property tax revenues by increasing
- 6 collections, correct?
- 7 A. In our forecast of the property tax revenues,
- 8 we did vary the collection rate over time.
- 9 Q. And you increased the collection rate; is that
- 10 correct, or do you not know?
- 11 A. From what I remember, we may have brought the
- 12 collection rate down, in the intermediate run, and then
- 13 brought it back up in the longer run.
- 14 Q. Okay. But you haven't -- you haven't done any
- 15 work that would allow you to testify that Detroit can't
- 16 significantly increase revenues by increasing tax rates,
- 17 correct?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 19 THE WITNESS: All of our revenue estimates
- are based upon current law rates.
- 21 BY MR. SMITH:
- 22 Q. So, the answer to my question is correct? You
- 23 haven't done the work?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 25 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the

R. CLINE

2	question, please.
3	(The record was read back by the reporter.)
4	THE WITNESS: We accepted the current law
5	tax rates as what was available to Detroit. To the
6	extent that Detroit is at the maximum, and I
7	believe it may be the case for all of those tax
8	rates, it would imply that under current law, that
9	option is not available.
10	BY MR. SMITH:
11	Q. But current law can change, correct?
12	A. Correct.

- 14 law changes, Detroit can increase tax revenue
- 15 significantly by increasing tax rates, correct?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 17 THE WITNESS: It is true that an increased

And you would agree with me that if current

- rate, with no offsetting decrease in the base,
- could increase revenue, but if you were going to
- forecast the increase of a tax rate in Detroit, you
- 21 would also have to forecast the potential decrease
- in the tax base with mobile people and investment.
- 23 BY MR. SMITH:

Q.

1

13

- Q. And so, sitting here today, you haven't done
- 25 the work that would allow you to testify that increasing

1 R. CLINE

- 2 tax rates wouldn't result in significant additional
- 3 revenue for the City of Detroit, correct?
- 4 MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 5 THE WITNESS: As I believe I've answered
- 6 several times, we did not evaluate alternative
- 7 policies. We is accepted current law as the
- 8 foundation for our forecast.
- 9 BY MR. SMITH:
- 10 Q. Okay. So the answer is correct, you didn't do
- 11 that work, correct?
- 12 A. Would you rephrase the question.
- 13 Q. You didn't do any work that would allow you to
- 14 testify that by increasing tax rates, Detroit would not
- increase substantially its tax revenues?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 17 THE WITNESS: We did not run alternatives
- 18 with our model at different tax rates.
- 19 BY MR. SMITH:
- 20 O. That's something that you could have done,
- 21 right? That's technically feasible for you to do,
- 22 correct?
- 23 A. We were not asked to do that analysis.
- Q. Okay. But is it technically feasible for you
- 25 to do an analysis like that?

- 1 R. CLINE
- 2 A. We would have to do additional work compared
- 3 to what we have done to this point, because as I
- 4 mentioned, it's not just changing the rate, it's also
- 5 understanding the behavioral response of the base in
- 6 response to the change in the rate. We are not set up to
- 7 do that in our current runs.
- 8 Q. And you also haven't done the work that would
- 9 allow you to testify that Detroit couldn't significantly
- increase revenues by adding new taxes, correct?
- 11 A. We have not analyzed the addition of new
- 12 revenue sources for Detroit.
- Q. Okay. The -- one potential new revenue source
- 14 would be imposing the commuter tax, correct? That's a
- 15 reasonable --
- 16 A. I don't know if it's legally available to
- 17 Detroit as an option.
- 18 Q. Okay. But imposing a commuter tax is
- 19 something that the City could either do by itself or in
- 20 conjunction with the State, correct?
- 21 A. I don't know the answer to that.
- Q. Okay. So, you haven't investigated whether
- 23 Detroit could add a commuter tax, correct?
- A. I have not.
- 25 Q. All right. Another potential -- that you know

1 R. CLINE

- 2 that there's cities, though, that have commuter taxes,
- 3 right?
- 4 A. There are selected cities that tax
- 5 non-residents who are working in the city, as Detroit
- 6 does. Some at differential rates, some at the same rate.
- 7 Q. Okay. And they do that through a variety of
- 8 mechanisms, correct?
- 9 A. I believe they look basically like income
- 10 taxes.
- 11 Q. And sometimes they're parking lot-type -- you
- 12 know, charges for fees for parking or other services that
- might disproportionately fall on non-residents?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.
- 15 THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar with the
- details of those taxes.
- 17 BY MR. SMITH:
- 18 Q. All right. You know that some cities have a
- 19 city-only sales tax, correct?
- 20 A. City-only sales tax. I believe that is the
- 21 case.
- 22 Q. And you haven't investigated whether Detroit
- 23 could increase revenues by adding a city-only sales tax,
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. As I answered earlier, we did not analyze any

1 R. CLINE

- 2 revenue options for the City of Detroit.
- 3 Q. Okay. You only did the work that you were
- 4 asked by the lawyers for the City to do, correct?
- 5 MR. STEWART: Objection.
- THE WITNESS: We were given an assignment
- 7 by Ernst & Young to provide a revenue estimate of
- 8 the major tax sources for the City of Detroit over
- 9 the next 10 years. Then it was expanded to an
- additional 30-year perspective. That is the job
- 11 that we were asked to do, and that is what we did
- and is reported on in the expert report.
- 13 BY MR. SMITH:
- 14 Q. Who asked you to do that job?
- 15 A. That was a -- we were retained by the Ernst &
- 16 Young team working in Detroit.
- 17 Q. Okay. So, it wasn't Mr. Malhotra that gave
- 18 you the scope of the work that you were to perform in
- 19 this case?
- 20 A. I believe our initial discussions of the scope
- 21 of the work did come from him.
- 22 Q. Would it be fair to say that you haven't done
- 23 any analysis of the full range of potential revenue
- 24 sources available to the City?
- MR. STEWART: Objection.

Exhibit 13

July 24, 2014 C. Sallee Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

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1
                UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 2
                 EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 3
     In re
                                  )
 4
                                  ) Chapter 9
 5
     CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ) Case No. 13-53846
 6
                                 ) Hon. Steven W. Rhodes
         Debtor.
 7
 8
              The videotaped deposition of CAROLINE
 9
     SALLEE, called for examination pursuant to the
     Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States
10
11
     District Courts pertaining to the taking of
     depositions, taken before GINA M. LUORDO, a notary
12
     public within and for the County of Cook and State
13
14
     of Illinois, at 77 West Wacker Drive, Suite 3500,
15
     Chicago, Illinois, on the 24th day of July, 2014,
     at the hour of 9:04 a.m.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
     Reported by: Gina M. Luordo, CSR, RPR, CRR
25
     License No.: 084-004143
```

- 1 inaccurate to say I don't know the formula because
- 2 there isn't a formula.
- 3 Q. Let me re-ask my question then.
- Would it be fair to say you don't know the
- 5 methodology used in setting the EVIP portion of the
- 6 state revenue sharing?
- 7 A. I personally don't know why legislators
- 8 decide to allocate a certain amount of money to
- 9 Detroit. There is a -- there are three components
- 10 to EVIP. There's supposed to be -- they're
- 11 supposed to meet certain things in order to get the
- 12 revenue, but what the legislature decides year to
- 13 year to allocate is their discretion, so...
- 14 Q. Basically the amount of revenue sharing,
- 15 would you agree, is a discretionary political
- 16 decision by the legislature?
- 17 A. For EVIP, it is the discretion of the
- 18 legislature.
- 19 Q. And it's a political decision. The amount
- 20 of money that the legislature decides to give to
- 21 cities is decided by people who are elected and
- 22 make a political decision about how much money to
- 23 give, correct?
- 24 A. People who are elected make that decision.
- 25 Q. And the decision about how much money the

- 1 City gets in state revenue sharing is a decision
- 2 that's made in the political process, correct?
- 3 A. I wouldn't say that because there are two
- 4 components.
- 5 Q. The EVIP portion of the state revenue
- 6 sharing is generated by political process, correct?
- 7 A. In that the legislature and the
- 8 legislature is part of the political process, yes.
- 9 Q. And the EVIP portion is the largest
- 10 portion of the state revenue sharing, correct?
- 11 A. For the City of Detroit?
- 12 Q. Yes, for the City of Detroit.
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. In your view, what are the biggest sources
- of untapped revenue for the City of Detroit?
- 16 A. I don't have an opinion on that.
- 17 Q. Do you have an opinion about how the City
- 18 of Detroit could increase property tax revenues?
- 19 A. I do not.
- 20 Q. The City of Detroit has never asked you or
- 21 anyone else at Ernst & Young to use your expertise
- 22 to increase property tax revenues for them,
- 23 correct?
- A. Correct. We don't do specific tax policy
- 25 recommendations.

- 1 Q. Okay. So you're offering no opinion about
- 2 whether the City can increase tax revenues,
- 3 correct?
- 4 A. I'm not offering an opinion about whether
- 5 they can increase tax revenues.
- Q. And you're not offering an opinion about
- 7 whether the City can pay the creditors more money
- 8 in the bankruptcy, correct?
- 9 A. I'm not offering an opinion on that.
- 10 Q. And you're not offering an opinion about
- 11 how much revenue the City would have if the
- 12 bankruptcy case is dismissed, correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 Q. I mean -- and in fact, Ernst & Young's
- 15 policy would prohibit you from offering opinions
- 16 about how much -- whether the City can generate
- 17 more tax revenue or increase tax rates or do other
- 18 things like that, correct?
- 19 A. So Ernst & Young would not want us to make
- 20 specific recommendations on tax policy the City of
- 21 Detroit should pursue. We just do the analysis.
- Q. And why doesn't Ernst & Young allow its
- 23 staff to make recommendations about tax policy like
- 24 that?
- 25 A. So the bulk of our business is providing

- 1 auditing services, accounting services. We do,
- 2 obviously, tax advisory. We prepare tax
- 3 statements. Our business is not to consult in the
- 4 policy realm in this way. And so I didn't make
- 5 those decisions, but that's what I follow.
- 6 Q. Okay. So Ernst & Young is not in the
- 7 business of offering tax policy advice to
- 8 municipalities, correct?
- 9 A. So the work that I do, I do not provide
- 10 specific policy recommendations. I don't know if
- 11 other parts of EY offer, but I know as a whole, we
- 12 don't make, say, specific tax policy
- 13 recommendations.
- 14 O. In the past, have you made tax policy
- 15 recommendations to government in your other jobs?
- 16 A. In my other job, I would do the analysis
- 17 around a policy change, and so I would provide my
- 18 opinion sometimes about the change.
- 19 O. I mean, you know that other cities have
- 20 increased taxes to address fiscal distress to raise
- 21 revenue, correct?
- 22 A. Some cities have done that, yes.
- 23 O. And you're aware that cities have cut
- 24 services in order to address fiscal distress and
- 25 improve their fiscal situation?

- 1 A. Some cities have done that, yes.
- 2 Q. And you know that cities have added new
- 3 fees for services in order to raise revenue to
- 4 address fiscal distress, correct?
- 5 A. I don't know anything specifically.
- 6 Q. Do you know that other cities have imposed
- 7 new taxes to raise revenue for -- to address fiscal
- 8 distress?
- 9 A. That could be possible. I don't know of
- 10 any specific instance.
- 11 Q. Do you know generally that there are a
- 12 number of cities in the country now because of the
- 13 recession we've had that are experiencing fiscal
- 14 distress?
- 15 A. Yes, I'm aware of cities experiencing
- 16 fiscal distress.
- 17 Q. In fact, you've worked for at least one
- 18 other city that's experiencing fiscal distress in
- 19 the state of Michigan, right?
- 20 A. That's right.
- 21 O. And you know in the state of Michigan,
- there are multiple cities that are under the
- 23 supervision of emergency managers because of fiscal
- 24 distress, correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

Exhibit 14

July 22, 2014 K. Orr Deposition Transcript (excerpted)

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KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2
 1
 2
                IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
                 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 3
 5
                                 )
                                      Chapter 9
 7
     In Re:
 8
     CITY of DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ) Case No. 13-53846
 9
10
                     Debtor. ) Hon. Steven Rhodes
11
13
                                VOLUME 2
14
15
          The Videotaped Deposition of KEVYN ORR,
16
          in his personal capacity and as Rule 30(b)(6) witness,
17
          Taken at 2 Woodward Avenue,
18
          Detroit, Michigan,
19
          Commencing at 9:10 a.m.,
20
          Tuesday, July 22, 2014,
21
          Before Leisa M. Pastor, CSR-3500, RPR, CRR.
22
23
24
25
```

1	KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2
2	in the mediation.
3	MR. HACKNEY: Right, because he lacks
4	foundation to speak to what the foundations thought.
5	If I asked him what he understood them to have
6	thought, you'll take the position that it would be
7	based on what they told him?
8	MR. SHUMAKER: Correct, it all would have
9	been derived from the mediation discussions.
10	MR. HACKNEY: Okay, and so I'll just note
11	for the record, Mr. Shumaker, that this is the
12	position that Ms. Kofsky (ph.), a cop, took in a prior
13	deposition, and I understand the basis for it. I will
14	let you know that I don't necessarily agree with it
15	based on comments that Judge Rhodes made about how
16	state of mind might work in the mediation context, but
17	it doesn't matter because I feel like we're not going
18	to work that out today anyway.
19	MR. SHUMAKER: Understood.
20	BY MR. HACKNEY:
21	Q. And I just want to understand you all's position on
22	it. So just a couple big ones, if I ask you did you
23	ever ask the foundations to contribute money with no
24	strings attached you'll decline to ask answer that
25	question, correct?
1	

1 KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2

- A. I think I have to.
- 3 Q. If I ask you did the foundations ever offer to
- 4 contribute money without insisting on transfer of the
- 5 art institute, you'll decline to answer that question,
- 6 correct?
- 7 A. I think I have to.
- 8 Q. And if I ask you hey, who is it that imposed the
- 9 condition on the Grand Bargain that the art institute
- 10 would be transferred, was it you, or was it them, or
- was it Judge Rosen, you'll decline to answer those
- 12 questions, correct?
- 13 A. I believe so.
- 14 Q. Mr. Orr, has the Grand Bargain -- which you know what
- 16 A. Yes, the money we talked about before, the 366 million
- from the foundations, a \$350 million value settlement
- 18 from the State, and \$100 million from the DIA
- 19 benefactors as funneled through the Founders' Society.
- 20 Q. Correct, in exchange for the art -- in connection with
- 21 the art being -- the DIA being conveyed into a public
- 22 trust, correct?
- 23 A. Contributions targeted towards the two pension funds
- 24 with the condition that not one piece of art be sold
- or de-assessed as a result of this process.

KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2

- 2 Q. And the purpose of the transfer to a public trust is
- 3 to ensure that the art is never sold to satisfy the
- 4 claims of the City's creditors, correct?
- 5 A. Yes, now and forever, yes.
- 6 Q. Not only current creditors but future ones, as well?
- 7 A. Correct.

1

- 8 Q. So has the Grand Bargain, Mr. Orr, helped the COPs
- 9 holders to achieve a higher recovery?
- 10 A. I don't think so.
- 11 Q. Mr. Orr, what are the principal terms of the LTGO
- 12 settlement?
- 13 A. The LTGO settlement centers around a dedicated millage
- that's to extend for the next approximately 13 years,
- and the terms of a settlement that roughly 26
- 16 percent -- oh, the LTGO, I'm sorry --
- 17 Q. Yeah.
- 18 A. Okay, I'm sorry, I'm going -- I thought you were just
- 19 talking about -- I'm doing it temporally --
- 20 Q. That's okay.
- 21 A. I'm sorry.
- 22 Q. I'm hopping around.
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 O. Let's start over.
- 25 A. Let's start over.

1		KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2
22	Q.	So let's set the stage. The LTGO settlement has been
3		announced in the press, and there's some information
4		that's kind of available about it, but I actually
5		literally don't know
6	А.	Right.
7	Q.	what the terms are, and there's been some
8		suggestion that it's the continued subject of
9		negotiations, so I want to give you a fair setup.
10	Α.	Yeah, that's that's why I was I can talk about
11		UTGO
12		MR. SHUMAKER: You can discuss what's made
13		public.
14	А.	Okay. The mediators issued a statement on the LTGOs,
15		we did not, my office did not, recognizing that there
16		was a settlement which, in part, dealt with a class of
17		creditors, I think 170-some-odd-million dollars of
18		claims, which would get an allowed claim in a certain
19		amount. The I know from e-mails that I received as
20		late as last night that some of the final details are
21		still under discussion so I'm a little that was
22		done in the mediation, so I don't want to run afoul of
23		the mediation order as far as if you have a press
24		release, I'll be happy to discuss about what's in the
25		release but I don't know if I can discuss any more

1 KEVYN ORR, VOLUME 2

- 2 than that.
- 3 BY MR. HACKNEY:
- 4 O. It's frankly been kind of confused on this, but I'll
- tell you what I know. First, it's my understanding
- that you do not have a final agreement with the LTGO;
- 7 is that correct?
- 8 A. I think that is correct.
- 9 O. What you have is what is loosely described as an
- agreement in principal on some but not all of the
- 11 terms, correct?
- 12 A. I think that's fair.
- 13 Q. Now, the -- but the one thing I'm able to see, I'll
- tell you, in the expert reports is that Mr. Buckfire
- says that the \$164 million of the unsecured portion of
- 16 LTGO is getting \$55 million in value of some form,
- okay? I'll represent to you you can see that in the
- 18 exhibit. I'll also represent to you that somehow in
- 19 Mr. Malhotra's work there is some implication that
- that is paid in 2015 under the forecasts, okay? I'm
- less sure on that one, okay?
- 22 A. Right.
- Q. What I will tell you is that 55 million on 164 million
- of unsecured LTGO works out to a 34-cent recovery on
- that, okay? So -- and I'm -- this is going on and on,